The Bates Student

VOL. XX. No. 1.

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THE

BATES STUDENT.

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LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

AFTER a vacation of seven weeks the college is again showing its accustomed activity and vigor. Bright faces and cheerful voices tell of pleasant, restful days spent around the home firesides and among loving friends. They tell also of renewed strength, and of earnest purpose to make the most of this year so auspiciously begun.

Not only are our students noticeably free from the sickness now prevailing in New England, but from all sources come reports of prosperity in the various departments of the college and among the alumni.

We extend the STUDENT's best wishes that the year may be, to all our readers, and to our college, all that it now promises.

AT THIS writing, no definite arrangements have been made for continuing the custom so pleasantly observed for the past two years at Bates—we refer to the celebration of Washington's Birthday. The custom of arranging for this day an original literary exercise, at which the public are invited to attend, is, as a local in the last STUDENT stated, too good to discontinue. For several reasons it seems eminently fitting to us that some recognition be made of this event.

Americans can never repay the debt of gratitude which they owe to Washington. His noble qualities cannot too often be proclaimed to the youth of our land. But aside from the honor and reverence due to his name, there is another consideration which should prompt us to a special observance of this day.

The preparation which this exercise involves is excellent discipline for those who participate in it. Quite as much are we benefited by every public exercise in which we have the good fortune to be participants, as by attendance upon daily recitations. And if not actual participants, by close attention and careful criticism we certainly shall derive much good. Then, by all means, let some preparation be made for this day. A programme similar to that of the past two years would be greatly enjoyed, or there may be some variation from this. At any rate let us have something. We hope that the societies will attend to the matter at once.

WORD has just come to us that the directors in the gymnasium are planning for an athletic exhibition toward the close of the term. Such a step we commend most earnestly. The winter term, free from the excitement of base-ball and tennis, is indeed particularly favorable for good, earnest work in the college studies. But there must be also regular, systematic work in the gymnasium. Such work is necessary, not only for the general health of the students, but it keeps those who are to win our ball games and tennis contests in such condition that they are not compelled to do, in a few short weeks, what should require months of careful training. Attention to this matter will do much to prevent the overwork so common in the spring games, and so productive of lame arms and neglected studies.

Now the question is, How can earnest work in the gymnasium be secured? Experience has shown that if the students have no other incentive than interest in their health, little real work will be done. Too many are inclined to make themselves believe that they are working hard enough, if they escape the more severe pains of indigestion. There must be something in winter, as well as in summer, to arouse and sustain interest in the gymnasium work. This interest will, we believe, be secured by the proposed exhibition. Let work be assigned to all, and then, even if only a few are selected to take a part finally, each student will feel amply repaid for his extra endeavors by the knowledge that he has done his best for the success of this essential department of college work, and by his own increased strength and improved health.

EVERY person who has a right estimate of time will learn, sooner or later, the value of concentration of thought upon whatever may be the work of the hour. Especially valuable is the lesson to young people who are forming habits of work, and to no class of young people is it worth more than to students. Whether we accomplish much or little during the four years of college study, and work depends almost

wholly upon this habit. A majority of students spend twice as much time *over* a lesson as is required to be directed *at* it. "Don't mull over your lessons," was the advice given once by a teacher to his pupils, and it was advice worth heeding. The cry for more time would be done away with, partially at least, if we could learn to do one thing at a time and one only. "This *one* thing I do," is the secret of leisure time and of results in work that are valuable, for concentration of thought, attention to the work in hand, not only economizes time, but a lack of it betokens loose and careless habits of work, productive of no lasting results. The formation of right habits of work is one of the lessons to learn while in college if it has not been learned before, and no lesson can be more valuable. Systematic work and concentration of mind upon the work in hand will do more for a student quantitatively and qualitatively than he can think, and are habits well worth all effort made to attain them.

A NEAT and handy catalogue of Cobb Divinity School has just been published. This accounts for the omission of all matters pertaining to that institution in our last college catalogue. The Historical Statement is timely and highly interesting. Founded in 1840, and a department of Bates College since 1870, the Divinity School is the oldest higher institution of learning in the Free Baptist denomination. In the face of great difficulties it has done a noble work. Since the preceding catalogue was issued, the number of professors has increased from six to seven, of whom one has been in connection with the school for forty-one years, and three for twenty years. The school now offers two courses of three and four years respectively. A series of lectures on subjects of interest to theological students is given yearly. Besides a well-appointed reading-room and a carefully-selected library belonging to the Divinity School, there is granted to the students free access to the gymnasium and library privileges of the college.

All interested in this institution and its work will be pleased to see in this catalogue so many signs of increased prosperity. May it continue.

TO DO good work and to have that work receive its proper recognition are commendable motives, and motives that should inspire every student in his four years of college study. How may the latter result be accomplished is a question that suggests itself, especially in connection with literary effort. There are three methods that present themselves—first, through the medium of the two societies; second, through the columns of the STUDENT; and third, through the regular college course. That the college societies and the college publication have a place and a purpose will be conceded by students and faculty alike. Furthermore, that their purpose is not simply to amuse and entertain should be equally obvious. It is frequently urged as an excuse by students, when asked to prepare an original part for society

meeting, that they have not the time to do so, with justice to their subject and to themselves, and attend to the other literary work which is required of them by the college curriculum. Such being the case, could not a plan be adopted that would allow productions, first presented before the society, to be considered as partial if not entire equivalents for the college work, and thus be more satisfactory to all concerned? If the student be required to write two essays a term, and he prepares an essay or delivers an oration for his society, would it not be well to let such essay or oration be submitted in place of one of those required, and at the same time let him receive his rank therefor? Knowing that he was to be ranked on the part, he would give it more careful preparation, and consequently the society would profit thereby. If the same principle were applied to the literary departments of the STUDENT, we believe that it would materially assist its editors in their endeavors to procure original contributions, stimulate a greater interest in its columns, and be productive of better results, both to the writers and to the college.

THE new year is a good time to make beginnings. For the benefit of students who have not already adopted something of the kind, we suggest the very desirable plan of making for themselves individual encyclopædias of important facts. This is easily done by preserving in some simple, convenient manner, interesting items that we find in our general reading. The value of this plan, which is not essentially a new one, was urged some time ago by Bishop Vincent upon the Yale students, and it is worthy of notice. An important fact, a bit of biography, or a few words on some subject for which we have special interest, will often come to our notice; but from lack of some system we let it slip beyond our reach when again we may desire it.

It takes but a moment to secure the clipping on a sheet of foolscap; and by lettering the sheets in alphabetical order, a new leaf with its new clippings can at any time be slipped into its proper place. The packages under the general heads of Biography, History, etc., can easily be kept apart. In a little time we have a source of information such as can be procured in no other way. At a moment's notice we thus have at hand all of importance that we could preserve relating to a certain man or subject.

In connection with this, it is a good plan to have also an extract-book, in which to keep gems of thought that present themselves where it is not possible to make the clipping. We can often recall in part a sentence that has pleased us and which, if we could but secure again, would illuminate and make much more clear and forcible a thought which we have already expressed as fully as we are able. No two persons are likely to be impressed by exactly the same things. Both the extract-book and the encyclopædia of clippings will be characteristic of the individual and in touch with the subjects in which he is interested.

IT IS a well-preserved though ancient fact that a large number of those students who pride themselves upon their literary taste and ability consider, or pretend to consider, verse writing wholly out of their line. No doubt there are certain qualities of taste and imagination that give to their possessor a special facility in this kind of composition. But these qualities are by no means rare, and you have no right to assume that you are deficient in any particular, until that deficiency has been demonstrated by experience. There is no reason why the art of metrical composition should not be as universally cultivated as the art of music.

And now, to make the question practical, we beg leave to present a few strong reasons why certain students owe it to themselves and to us to contribute to our Poets' Corner. In the first place, nothing will do so much to bring out and develop a taste for certain of the classic authors. Just as the amateur musician comes to appreciate the difficulty and then the beauty of a performance that is infinitely beyond his powers of execution, so the amateur poet learns to appreciate real genius in verse. Secondly, it will develop in your literary style the qualities of melody, and versatility of expression. Thirdly, it will enable you to give expression to some of your best conceptions, which would otherwise remain buried in your mind forever. There are thoughts that we never express, because we feel the impotence of language to convey our meaning; and, although verse is by no means a perfect medium for thought, a judicious use of rhythm adds much to the expressiveness of language. Fourthly, no place affords such security from the dangers attendant upon verse writing as the college. We refer to the danger of overestimating your genius and deceiving yourself with the charming delusion that you are a "born poet" because you manage to make your lines run smoothly. At college there is a tendency to estimate things at their real value. There, no enthusiastic friends will feed your vanity with flattering compliments. If your works are published in our Poets' Corner, you will not consider it an evidence of extraordinary genius; and if they are not published, you will not be plunged to the lowest depths of despair. With untroubled conscience, therefore, we invite you to send in your contributions, and we promise to apply to them our unbiased though imperfect judgment, and not to insert them unless their merit is such as to warrant us in doing so.

LITERARY.

THE THREE CROWNS.

By Annie V. Stevens, '92.

Great Diocletian, Emperor of Rome,
Sat gravely musing on his golden throne.
Scarce heeded near him emissaries stood,
Humbly presenting gifts, both rich and rare,
From distant subjects loyal to his sway.
But none of these was able to dispel
The cloud on Diocletian's brow. Absorbed
In anxious thought he seemed. At last he turned
And, with a gesture, bade them all retire
Except his tried and faithful counselors.

"My trusty friends," and as the monarch spoke
He sighed — "a grievous thought weighs on
my mind.
Although surrounded by all wealth can give,
And subjects, by the millions, call me King,
There seems, in Rome, some power beyond
control,
For Christians, though we slay them, yet
increase.
For three successive nights, last night the third,
A vision strange has passed before my eyes;
And to my ears there came a voice, so clear
I could not choose but listen, and it said:
'The Christians, whom thou persecutest now,
Shall thrive and triumph over Pagan Rome.'
The vision passed. Though cowardly it seems,
I fear fulfillment of this prophecy.
What can we do to keep the people from
The infection of this fearful malady?
Speak out! wise Marcius, and name to me
Some remedy."

Perplexed the Courtier stood,
At last he raised his head and, bowing, spoke:
"Let not my Lord, the Emperor of Rome,
Give place to fears unworthy of his fame.
This Christianity is nothing more
Than a strange form of madness; it will pass.
And yet 'prevention is much easier than
A cure,' and so a plan I will disclose
To you, whereby the people may be won
Back to the worship of their pagan gods.
For by that worship they are not misled
Into excesses such as Christians seek.

"A gorgeous temple dedicated to
Olympian Jove, cause to be built upon
The Palatine. The world's eighth wonder let
This temple be. Collect from every part
Of your vast empire, silver, gold, and all
That can adorn the work. This plan, I think,
Will change the current of the people's
thoughts;
And they will take a pride in it, and give
Their treasures to advance the work, and leave
This low religion, for professing which
They must conceal themselves on pain of
death."
Most eagerly the monarch heard his words.
"Well, hast thou spoken Marcius," he cried;
"Bring hither Rome's most famous architects,
And I, myself, will orders to them give."

Before the proud and haughty king were
brought
Three architects of humble birth, but famed
For skill. To them the monarch soon dis-
closed
His plan, and ordered them to undertake
The work. "Succeed you must," he added
then,
"Spare no expense, for I shall be repaid
By winning back from Christianity
My people. And I will bestow on each,
Houses and land and riches as reward."

To his surprise the men were silent all.
Their faces showed an inward conflict, though
At last they seemed as if transfigured with
The light of Heaven. The eldest then replied,
In fearless accents, "Emperor of Rome,
Your pagan temple let your pagans build;
Let them adorn it with idols and gold.
Their work shall be in vain. You seek to
check
That which is fed by rivers of His blood,
Who died on Calvary our souls to save.
Not e'en your royal crown could recompense
Us for the loss of that which Christ will give.
For Christians are we, and we love the cross."

Forth flashed the fire from Diocletian's eye,
With rage he shook; their fearless looks in-
creased
His ire. "Bold architects," he cried, "you
soon
Shall reach your boasted crowns!" and ordered
them
To be sunk in the Tiber the next morn.

. . . . . .

Blue were the skies and bright the sun shone on
The banks of Tiber, where a multitude
Had gathered, at the Emperor's command.
No chance would he neglect to show to all
The punishment the Christians might expect.
The captives, bound, were led down to the
shore;
The Emperor in royal robes stood near,
Surrounded by his courtly retinue.
The populace, to show their loyalty,
Applauded loudly, as the Christians brave
Were thrown into the Tiber.

Suddenly
The day seemed changed to night; black clouds
rolled o'er
The city; thunder shook the very earth;
Forth from the heavens flashed the fiery bolts.
The drowning men rose to the surface: Lo!
A wonder wrought by heaven's grace divine—
Above their heads three radiant crowns appear!

The crowd was panic-stricken; hundreds turned
And fled. But God had wrought a blessing
out
Of seeming ill. And many from that day
Became true Christians. Diocletian saw
His last hope vanish as the martyrs died.
He dimly felt that they were strengthened by
Some power, unseen, but mightier than his
own.
Though he lived not to see,—his dream proved
true;
Proud pagan Rome was forced to bow before
The cross; and his successors came to know
The heavenly crown, won by the cross, shall be
Preferred before all crowns of earthly kings.

THE LESSON THE NINETEENTH CENTURY TEACHES.

By G. M. Chase, '93.

TURNING back a moment from contemplating the few years still remaining to the nineteenth century, let us seek out from its past a lesson to carry with us into the twentieth.

The opening of our century was in a time of wonderful changes and brilliant hopes. The use of steam and the invention of various machines were already working great changes in commerce and industry. The recent French Revolution, and the just-begun career of Napoleon, as well as the prosperity of the American republic, were shattering former political theories, and inspiring dreams of freedom. The natural sciences, lately buried in dusty museums, had sprung to life. Wolf's "Prolegomena" on Homer had opened a new era in scholarship. And on a higher plane, Kant's new philosophy was revolutionizing thought, and Goethe and Schiller were producing their grandest works, while that long-neglected plant, English poetry, was bursting into luxuriance of bloom unrivaled since Milton. In religion and morality, also, a new impetus had been received. The revival of missionary enthusiasm had begun, the efforts of those laboring to abolish slavery were meeting their first successes, and various movements for bettering morals were awakening general interest. Amid these triumphs, must not eager souls have hoped that at last humanity's toils were ended, and that henceforth progress should be no longer slow and uncertain, but a steady, serene advance toward the ideal?

How far have these hopes been realized? Progress in material welfare has outrun that day's wildest dreams. The myriad factories that have sprung up beneath the inventor's wand supply for the world what was once the privilege of a few; commerce, riding on the steamboat and the railway train, interchanges the products of world-sundered regions, forcing her way into countries walled by centuries of isolation. Tremendous, too, have been the political changes. First the countries of America, then successive European nations, have driven out former oppressors, and substituted for despotisms, republics or constitutional monarchies.

Yet increased wealth has not destroyed, has rather accentuated, the bitter distinction between rich and poor. Changes in government, too, have often brought no true liberty, but national bankruptcy, heavier taxes, and dangerous unrest and instability. Besides, along with the spread of republican institutions the power of that monster despotism, Russia, has also

increased; and to-day the nations of Europe stand in arms, prepared to close the century as it began, amid bloodshed.

Progress in science offers a more hopeful view. Astronomy, chemistry, and biology have almost been created anew in this century. Darwin's theory has revolutionized ideas of natural history. Archæology and philology have taken gigantic strides. The critical study of ancient literature, which has attained such results in Germany, is a child of this nineteenth century. Yet, the greater the advances in science, the more clearly is it seen that mere knowledge cannot effect the truest happiness or progress for either men or nations.

So we turn to nobler fields. The present votaries of philosophy can hardly compare with the greatest thinkers of the last century. And in the thought of to-day there is an unhealthful prevalence of theories, materialistic and gloomy, and of skepticism that rejects all theories. In literature the century long fulfilled its promise. Beginning with Wordsworth, there has been a succession of English poets, one of the greatest of whom lingers on to our own time. America, too, and Germany, have had poets of merit. In prose, also, this century has seen writers of genius. But now almost all the great authors are dead, and among the crowd of younger writers, there are none to rank with Wordsworth and Tennyson, Carlyle, Emerson, or Hawthorne. So it seems that this was only a short-lived period of literary activity, and is reaching its close.

In matters of religion and morals there seemed for a time a remarkable advance. The first half of the century saw the suppression of the slave-trade among civilized nations, and a few years later the American civil war blotted out slavery from its last great stronghold in the civilized world. But of late the slave-trade has become, in Africa, a greater curse than ever; and in America, though slavery has perished, it has left a legacy of evils which it must take years to remove. Missionary enterprise, re-awakened about the beginning of the century, has achieved great triumphs, and has made conquests even in once inaccessible China and Japan. But recently there has been a reaction; and not only Christianity, but all foreign influence, is receiving severe checks, especially in Japan and China, most civilized of heathen lands. And even in Christian regions, in many parts of our country, for example, the century has seen an actual decline in both religion and morality.

Altogether, while the advances made in this century have been marvelous, the outlook seems less hopeful now, at its close, than it seemed at its beginning. From the optimism which then generally prevailed, and is mirrored in the literature of that time, there has been a reaction to pessimism, despondency, and cynicism. And sad though this is, it is perhaps inevitable. For what is the nineteenth century's lesson but the old lesson, old as the world, that no advance in one or many directions will attain the final goal of progress, but that mankind's upward march

must still, as in the past, be painful and faltering, and measured, not by centuries, but by millenniums?

WINTER.

By Mary Josephine Hodgdon, '93.

Chill airs and wintry winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year,
I listen and it cheers me long.
—*Longfellow's "Woods in Winter."*

NATURE is a country lass, free and vivacious, and does not appear to advantage in town. There, there is too much of her, but in her own home, the country, she is sweet in all her moods. The very rain, and sleet, and hail seem only nature's useful servants, when found doing their simple duties in the country; and the East Wind himself is nothing worse than a boisterous friend, when we meet him in the lanes and bridle paths.

Quietly do the seasons, with their peculiar charms and various changes, follow silently in each other's footsteps until the circle of the year has been completed, and we are at a loss to tell which of the four has been the most enjoyable.

Smiling Spring—Nature at sweet sixteen—with her delicate blossoms of pink and white, with her joyous melody of happy birds, with her frequent tears after April pouts; glad Summer, with its drowsy hum of busy insects, with its monotonous hotness, relieved now and then by a wet day, when we dreamingly build our frail "castles in the air," while the rain-drops are whispering solemn secrets to the listening leaves; glorious Autumn, decked in scarlet and gold—Nature on Parade Day—when the woods are richly tinted and the gorgeous sunsets show us that the Great Artist delights in rare harmony of brilliant colors; all these are delightful. But jolly Winter—Nature in her rollicking youth—is sprightly and charming in her soft garment of white. How we cherish the jolly, boisterous, rough, cold Winter!

We are all delighted with the first snow-fall, from white-haired grandpa down to baby Beth who sits perched upon his knee, watching with her big wondering eyes the tiny white flakes fall from the blue heaven above. What is more beautiful than the snow, falling mysteriously in silent softness, decking the fields and trees with white as if for a fairy wedding!

A snow-storm is a most charming invitation from Nature to make her acquaintance. Now the snow falls thick and fast, the flakes nearest us seem to be driving straight to the ground, while those more distant seem to float in the air in a quivering mass, like feathers, or birds at play. Again the flakes come fluttering lazily down like cotton, and then, when the air is frosty, in beautiful star crystals, surpassing the finest cut gems in their wonderful delicateness. Nature is full of genius, and not even a snow-flake escapes her fashioning hand.

Thoreau, who loved Nature, says: "There is nothing handsomer than a snow-flake and a dew-drop; they are the product of enthusiasm, the children of an ecstasy, finished with the artist's

utmost skill." We love to take our stand at a window and watch how

"Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken.
Silent, and soft, and slow,
Descends the snow.
This is the poem of the air,
Slowly in silent syllables recorded."

As the bluebird announces to us the coming of spring, so the first snow-storm opens our eyes to the fact that winter is really here.

Perfect as is the snow-clad landscape in its calmness and beauty, it is only surpassed in brilliancy by the scenes presented to our view on a sunny morning, after a storm of rain and sleet. Gems seem everywhere about us, and as the sun rises higher and fully triumphs over the storm clouds, the ice glistens with all the hues of the rainbow. The heads of the pines are bowed and their plumes and needles are stiff as if preserved under glass for the inspection of coming ages. The orchards are a wonderful sight. The branches and twigs are all encased in ice, and it seems as if the Titan glass-blowers had been busy all the night.

The snow and ice storms furnish us not only with beautiful landscapes, but bring many other pleasures. It is now that we dash gaily over the snow to the silvery music of the bells. How the cold, frosty air sets the blood coursing through our veins and brings the color to our cheeks! Oh, a sleigh ride is delightful! Coasting and tobogganing are true winter sports. We like tobogganing particularly. It is pleasant to watch the merry people in their gay costumes shooting down the hills, and hear their merry peals of laughter in the rare, keen air. It is a much greater pleasure to be one of them. And then skating! How joyfully with wings of steel do we scud across the swaying ice, making whirring music as we fly!

On the rivers and lakes we find men fishing through the ice, and they seem to find much enjoyment in it, although often spending a whole day there without catching a fish.

The hunter, too, enjoys the winter. With his snow-shoes he finds his way through the forest, and returns with fox skins over his shoulder.

As there are evergreen mosses and ferns that supply in winter the places of the absent flowers, so there are chattering birds that linger in the wintry woods, and nature has multiplied the echoes at this season, that their few notes may be repeated among the hills. We love these winter birds, and are always delighted to meet a chickadee or a jay in our winter walks.

Although snow covers the ground, and the lakes and streams are like solid glass, yet there is no winter necessarily in the sky. The tints of the sunset are never purer and more ethereal than in the coldest days of winter. The stars are brighter and more numerous, and the moon is more lovely when she looks down upon us from her starry throne. Morning, noon, and night exhibit glories unknown to any other season. All nature is but braced by the cold. It quickens the life of both body and mind.

Then let those who grumble at the

cold weather sit shivering by the fireside, but we who know how good it is to have our blood tingle in the winter air, will laughingly shake our heads at them, and right gladly accept Nature's cordial invitation to spend the winter with her.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

By W. B. Skelton, '92.

IN SUMMING up the worth of a man two questions must be answered, —What opportunities were offered him, and with what success did he meet and grasp those opportunities? In Lowell's time his country was faced with three great problems,—the slavery issue, the international complications growing out of it, and the making for herself of a place in literature,—two of immediate and pressing importance; the other equally as important, though perhaps not nearly as urgent. To require of a man excellence in all these widely different fields would be unreasonable. Yet, a correct estimate of his worth can be made only by a consideration of his prominence in all, and if investigation reveals excellence in all, so much the greater his credit.

Lowell's contribution to the anti-slavery struggle consisted in the main of the productions of his pen. Here he had made himself felt ere the sun had set for the last time on the first half of the century. We find reviewers calling attention to the futility of his efforts to secure abolition in the latter part of the forties. Little they realized how clearly he saw the ultimate triumph of his cause. But every prophet must be something of a Cassandra. However truly he prophesies, he must be a pioneer in the conviction of the truth of his position. He must ever cope with the opposition of those he out-sees. But Lowell had the courage of his convictions, and what he believed he hesitated not to say, though the saying be his death knell. He launched upon the world his second series of the inimitable Biglow Papers. These, written in the most perfect Yankee dialect, teemed with witty attacks and powerful arguments against slavery. For every fault he had a word of condemnation, be it a bit of advice to the meanest slave-holder or his pungent apostrophe to the Confederate president:

> "I'd sooner take my chance to stan'
> At Jedgment, where your meanest slave is,
> Than at God's bar hol' up a han'
> Ez drippin' red ez yourn, Jeff Davis!"

But when the war had closed much had yet to be done, and Lowell was not the hero to rest on the laurels of a single victory. President Johnson and his odious reconstruction system became the object of more of his Yankee invective in another series of the Biglow Papers. But his great political work now was his mission to Europe. Fresh from his study, he went to Madrid, and, successful there, was soon sent to the Court of St. James. Clear headed and far seeing, genial and lovable, he soon won the respect due him, and conducted the interests entrusted to him in a manner that few diplomatists have surpassed. When we look for the secret of that success, we find it in two facts. Lowell never allowed himself

to abuse his mother-tongue. Without affectation, he achieved and maintained a nicety of expression that was well-nigh perfect, that could scarcely fail to win respect. But more important than this was his Americanism in its truest and noblest sense. Neither he nor his auditors were ever allowed to mistake his national identity. In every sense a typical American, time nor circumstance could blur or obliterate his nationality. His country was his goddess; the principles and impulses, the teachings and precepts allied with her institutions, his religion. In his every act and every word his associates beheld the living embodiment of the land he represented; felt that they were in fact dealing with a reality, and that, too, without causing the slightest offense.

But safely as his reputation might rest on this foundation, Lowell has still a greater claim to immortality. His work was even more diversified than this.

> "Song, letters, statecraft, shared his years in turn."

Besides contributing largely to the temporary preservation of his country, he did even more to give her a place among nations, a place in history.

It is seldom that the literary fame of one, who has devoted so much of his attention to writing for a temporary purpose, outlives the evil he strove to cure. Not so with Lowell. With all the time he gave to other pursuits he still found much—much measured by the results—to devote to the highest types of literature. Everywhere gifted with a purity of thought, a loftiness of purpose, and a clearness of expression, that were above reproach, almost every line he wrote was written to live. Coupled with this was a range of subjects that left him no superior. In prose and verse, oratory and philosophy, the sober sublimity of the Commemoration Ode, and the grotesque pungency of the Biglow Papers,—in all he was equally at home, in all he possessed an ability that at once gave him rank with the coterie of lights who have illumined our literary horizon with a brilliancy than which no country can boast a grander in the same period. With a half dozen associates he towers loftily above the rest of our literary world, and has grasped the third problem of his time in a way that leaves his greatness dependent only on the importance of the problem itself.

Proud as Americans may justly be of the principles embodied in their government and the noble triumphs of this, practically the first century of its existence, they should not forget that if those principles and the record of those triumphs go down to posterity, it must be through contemporaneous literature. Phidias nor Praxiteles, Pericles nor Lycurgus, could rear the monument that should perpetuate Hellas' classic fame. Great as were their benefactions, much as men of other professions owed them for encouragement, incentive and opportunity, still it is through her orators, her poets, and her historians that Greece secured her immortality. The "Eternal City" has been made permanent through her Virgil, her Cicero, her Ovid, and her Livy. England's Elizabethan Age

stands out illustrious through her Shakespeare and her Bacon, her Marlowe and her Ben Jonson. Without such men little would be known of past eras. One would be little better, little more famous than another. They might have had their chroniclers and their so-called historians. But it is not he who writes *of* the time, that makes it enduring. It is he who writes *the* time, through whose pen the age speaks for itself. While the former will fall with that of which he writes, while that of which he writes will scarce outlive the passing moment, the latter will live as the time speaking for itself.

Thus, while there can be no doubt that progress in politics, religion, society, and literature must go hand in hand, still it is clear that the permanency of the whole, the influence of one day over the next, and consequently all progress, depends on the condition of literature. Shut it up in a convent and darkness will again enshroud the land. Let it have its way and it will ever shed a brighter light over the world. And just so far are the men who are to make, who have made, the present century of our country illustrious, worthy of the admiration and appreciation of every lover of that country.

The friends of Lowell, then, need have no anxiety about the place he will hold in the future. Linked, as his name is, with all that has made his country greatest and most renowed, with all that is to assure the perpetuity of that renown, it is written on the annals of time in letters which, like those carved in the bark of the flourishing young tree, will ever grow larger and brighter and more conspicuous. Though far from rewarded as he deserved during life-time, he has but suffered, to a less degree perhaps, the fate of all men who are destined to immortalize themselves. They are victims, not to any weakness of their own, but to a peculiarity of human nature.

Gorged with the palatable theory of universal equality, there is a tendency to underestimate men truly great. A human fiend capable of training with the "Tammany tiger," or with equal ignominy "bossing" Pennsylvanian politics, may be lauded to the skies, but he who moulds the minds and lives of men by legitimate means is apt to be taunted with a distortion of this sweet morsel. The tricky demagogue may be popular enough as long as he rides the crested wave of success, but when the oil of sober thought has calmed the troubled waters of social and political upheaval, we hear no longer of him. The name and deed of him who moulded character as character should be moulded, him who made, not newspaper fiction, but history, that name and that deed is then foremost. It is this that causes a great man to be entombed in the anthems of the very people whose anathemas drove him to that tomb. And so the name of James Russell Lowell will be spoken with ever greater reverence while friend and foe alike shall say

"Peace to thy slumber in the forest glade!
Poet and patriot, every gift was thine;
Thy name shall live while summers bloom and fade,
And grateful Memory guard thy leafy shrine."

LOCALS.

'93—on deck!

Ask Lothrop, '93, when college opened.

One of the STUDENT editors is away teaching.

Snow, '93, has rejoined his class, after an absence of one term.

Putnam, '92, is clerk of the Lewiston registration board.

Tuttle, '92, who has been quite ill, is now convalescent.

Many of the students attended the Nordica concert, January 21st.

Blanchard, '92, was employed as clerk at S. P. Robie's during the holidays.

Two of the gymnasium instructors, Wilson, '92, and French, '94, are away teaching.

The rehearsals of the band will not be resumed until Brown, '93, who is absent teaching, returns.

Cutts, '91, paid us a flying visit while returning from his home to his school in Philadelphia.

All will regret to learn that G. G. Osgood, '94, has decided not to complete his course.

Under the present organization of the Lewiston Brigade Band, Irving, '93, is acting as manager.

Many of the students who have been away teaching, have now returned to their college work.

Marden, '93, has succeeded Pennell, '93, as instructor in Mathematics at the Latin School.

Mrs. Professor Hartshorn has been called away by the serious illness of her mother.

Pettigrew, '95, who has been a victim of the prevailing epidemic, is now recovered.

Both societies held enthusiastic, although not largely attended, meetings Friday evening, January 15th.

Leap year, with all its dreadful possibilities in a co-educational institution, is here. Be careful, girls!

Smith, '94, has been confined to his home in Lewiston for the past two months with a throat trouble.

The "Big Four" of '90—Day, Garcelon, Neal, and Peaslee—were in town for a few days during the holidays.

Ross and Sturges, '93, are teaching in the Lewiston evening schools, for the second and third year, respectively.

The appearance of the grove back of the gymnasium has been greatly improved by the clearing away of the underbrush.

The spring term opened Tuesday morning, January 12th. About thirty were present at chapel exercises, which were conducted by President Cheney.

All who have ever been enrolled as pupils under Professor Chase will greatly enjoy the article so kindly contributed by him for this issue.

Owing to our open winter Maine has been visited by many birds which do not usually come so far north at this season. Consequently, the prize lists of the Sophomores are very large, and include many rare specimens.

First Senior (poring over his Astronomy)—"I tell you what, this stuff is hard!" Second Senior (hopefully)—"Yes; but it'll be easier when we get down to the earth."

Test in Astronomy: Professor—"Now you may give the distance of the several planets from the sun." Stick. (from the back seat)—"Do you want the earth, Professor?"

Professor Jordan attended the annual State Pedagogical Convention held at Portland, December 31st to January 2d. Howard, '92, and Fanning, Ross, and Sturges, '93, were also present.

The college council held its first meeting on the first Wednesday of the term. Ferguson, '92, was elected secretary *pro tem.*, in the absence of Spratt, '93, who is away teaching.

Bruce, '93, spent the latter part of his vacation at his home in Danville, Va. On his return he passed several days in Washington, D. C., and New York City. He relates many interesting incidents of his trip.

The baths in the gymnasium having been completed, we now have a convenient suite of rooms, fully equipped with suitable bathing apparatus. Lockers for individual use have been placed in the dressing-rooms on both floors.

One hundred dollars' worth of new apparatus has been received for use in the work in Physics. It will be used by Professor Hartshorn in connection with his lectures this term. A similar amount is to be purchased soon.

Work in the gymnasium will not be compulsory during the first four weeks of the term. The gymnasium will, however, be open for the use of the young men for an hour, at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M., and for the young ladies at 4.30 P.M.

In the competitive examination for appointment to the West Point cadetship from the second congressional district of Maine, held at Lewiston, January 9th, C. L. Small, '95, of Auburn, was the successful candidate. Those competing numbered thirteen.

The recitation-room of Professor Jordan in Hathorn Hall has been fitted with brass gas fixtures of a neat pattern. The room will be used for the evening rehearsals of the band, for a committee-room, and also as a dressing-room at the public exercises.

The Sunday morning meetings of the Y. M. C. A. promise to be of unusual interest this term. The subjects are to be taken from the "Sermon on the Mount." At the first meeting, January 17th, the topic, "The Poor in Spirit," was considered.

A room has been finished off in the basement of the laboratory for the use of the Juniors, next term, in the dissection of animals and in other zoölogical investigations. It is presumed that when the boys once get to work that they will have a good supply of material for fiddle-strings.

It was recently reported that Hebberd, '95, who has been away teaching, was dangerously ill with typhoid fever. As sufficient time has elapsed, however, for the disease to pass its crisis, without further particulars being received, it is probable that he is recovering.

Callahan, '94, is director of the newly-organized Music Hall orchestra. The *Lewiston Journal* speaks of his first appearance in this capacity as follows: "The *début* was a marked success, and many of the audience stopped to congratulate the new director, whom we congratulate."

A neat and well-arranged catalogue has been issued by the Cobb Divinity School for the year 1891–92. As the catalogue of the Divinity School has heretofore been issued as a part of that of the college, this new departure will be regarded with interest as an indication of the growth and popularity of the former institution.

Putnam and Skelton, '92, who have been reading law during vacation with Newell & Judkins, were counsel for the defendant in a $40,000 slander suit at a mock trial recently held by the law students of the two cities. After listening to the eloquent and profound arguments of these disciples of Blackstone and Coke, the jury were unanimous in a verdict for their client. Several members of the jury were from the college. No reflections, gentlemen!

Bates has, undoubtedly, more graduates who are engaged in teaching in Maine than has any other college in the State. Sitting in the office of the Preble House in Portland during the recent Teachers' Convention there, a Bates alumnus, well-known in educational circles, remarked as much to a gentleman who is a teacher and graduate of another college. The latter did not agree with him, and suggested that they ascertain the *Alma Mater* of those teachers who happened to be in the office at the time. Of the fourteen whom they noticed, eleven were Bates alumni.

One of the saddest sights of the vacation was that of a Lewiston youth who, being at home from school at the Hub, thought to take a Freshman girl of his acquaintance out driving. Riding up to the college, he waited anxiously for her appearance, but in vain. She came not forth. After lingering for about an hour in the shadows of Hathorn Hall, it suddenly dawned upon his mind that "school was out." In other words, it was vacation.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

ONE of the most interesting experiences of an American traveling in Europe is in meeting his own countrymen. It matters not whether his fellow-citizens be from Maine or Minnesota, from California or Kentucky, he is conscious of a feeling entirely different from that awakened by the kindest and most companionable Frenchman or German, or even by a cultivated and congenial Englishman. His feeling differs only in degree from that with which he would greet a member of his own family. The true American abroad feels the solidarity and unity of the great people to which he belongs as he cannot at home. But just as every good man is most alive to the faults as well as the virtues of his

own household, so the patriotic man is most keenly sensitive to the fitness or unfitness of his fellow-travelers worthily to represent their country.

For nothing can be clearer than that the character and bearing of her citizens abroad deeply concern the honor of America. Even the poorest and most ignorant Italian in the United States is regarded as in some sense a representative of his country; and every American that makes a journey through Europe, whether for pleasure, profit, or study, is naturally looked upon as an exponent of the culture and the morals of our people. In fact, it is chiefly through American travel abroad that the mass of intelligent Europeans gain a knowledge of our nation. The best newspapers on the continent seldom devote more than a few lines to news from the United States, and even the great London dailies dismiss our affairs with a short paragraph. One absolutely hungers for some account of what is occurring in our social, political, and religious life. A stray copy of the condensed Paris edition of the *New York Herald* is accorded a welcome never given to a newspaper at home, unless at election time.

Little wonder is it that most foreigners know nothing of the United States. The telegraphic dispatches, from America, that appear in their papers relate almost wholly to the sensational or the tragic; and the few editorials devoted to us usually treat of the abnormal and unhealthy features of our public and private life. Corruption in politics, divorce laws, strikes, and labor troubles are among the few topics that the American has brought to his attention by English newspapers. Of the thirty-four lines given to the United States in to-day's issue of the *London Morning Post*, twenty-nine are employed in describing the lynching of three prisoners taken by a mob from a jail in Arkansas. Many intelligent people in England really believe that our social life is wild and almost chaotic. A thoughtful shopkeeper, who reads the best English newspapers, said to me yesterday, "Is it not probable that Americans will establish a monarchy within a few years?"

In Berlin a very bright young Russian, a graduate of a gymnasium, remarked to me that a ride over one of our Pacific railways must be attended with great danger. A German lady, just returned from a residence of six years in California, told me that her friends had repeatedly asked her if American railways were not built upon poles. A local preacher in London told us last summer about one of his friends, who was engaged in missionary work among poor negroes, somewhere in the wild mountain districts of Massachusetts as he remembered it. The most elementary facts, concerning the most ordinary affairs in America, are eagerly sought from the lips of any apparently trustworthy traveler. Only last evening my very sensible, and not uneducated landlady, asked whether most of the houses in America were not built of logs. Of course, I am not referring to *liberally* educated English people — to the comparatively small number who read such works as Pro-

fessor Bryce's "American Commonwealth." While few of the middle class in England know that there is such a state as Maine, or have but a dim remembrance of seeing the name in their school-geography; there are men and women intimately acquainted with the history of our Commonwealth, and well-versed in the chief facts connected with temperance legislation and the "Maine Law." For the Scotch, too, in distinction from the English, it must be said that even their tradesmen and farmers have a respectable knowledge of our country.

It remains true, however, that American travelers are the source whence most Europeans derive their knowledge and their impressions of America. How important this source is, only those can realize who have seen for themselves the great numbers of our countrymen visiting not only England but all parts of the continent. Not merely in Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice, and Pompeii have we met Americans at every turn, but in places obscure and comparatively little frequented. Pausing for a night at a small town on our journey from Naples to Florence, we were almost startled on entering the parlor of an old-fashioned hotel (formerly a palace) to find copies of *The Century* and of *Saint Nicholas*. It was the same in Switzerland. In a quaint inn, at a little village where we spent Sunday, we met two students from the University of Jena, each a graduate of a New England college. In pensions in Munich, Dresden, and Berlin, selected chiefly from Baedeker's long list, and with no anticipation of meeting Americans, we found the patrons nearly all from our own country. Every part of it is represented by young men and young women pursuing the study of Music or of Art. We were particularly impressed by the number of young women from our Western States. Not a few of them had been abroad several years. Frequently a mother, with several daughters, makes her home in an Italian or German city, with no thought of returning to America till her children have completed an extensive course of study. Not a few American girls are in regular attendance at first-class schools for young ladies, and the instances are by no means rare of both parents making their residence abroad, together with their sons and daughters, until each member of their family has had several years of school life. In Berlin, in particular, the number of Americans who have thus exiled themselves is quite remarkable, while in the University alone are almost two hundred of our young men. We met daily at our dinner table three graduates of Yale, all preparing themselves for professorships in the new University of Chicago. But the Americans in Europe for purposes of study bear but a small ratio to the tourists and pleasure seekers; and from these, even more than from our students abroad, foreigners derive their impressions of our country.

It is unpleasant to admit that we are not always worthily represented by this class. Among many true gentlemen and real ladies, who honor their native land wherever they go, there

are those whose rude manners and proud assertions of American superiority, have seemed to justify the somewhat prevalent belief that we are a course and vulgar people. We have met some such, whose conduct toward Europeans was habitually overbearing and insolent, and who loudly denounced every variation from American customs and standards as proof positive of inferiority. These people disgrace the country to which they aver that they are wholly devoted.

Another class disgrace it quite as much by their mean subservience to everything un-American. The one thing that they seem to regret is their birthplace; and to make amends for this misfortune, they out-Herod Herod in their eager imitation of every fashion new to them, whether good or bad. Even our American *students*, who on the whole do great credit to their country, sometimes are guilty of this folly. Thus in Berlin there are some that have thought they could maintain their social standing only by besotting themselves with beer, and by giving and taking sword-slashes. "And the Germans heard of it," ruefully remarked a fine California girl after telling me of certain shameful excesses into which a body of American students had been betrayed while celebrating one of our national festivals.

Then there are the money-spending, pleasure-loving Americans, who drift from country to country, changing with the fashion or the season, and apparently having no regard for their own land save as a place whence to draw supplies. It is shameful that uneducated young men and young women make up a large part of this class. They are "lotus-eaters," some of them having been abroad for years, and having become the victims of *ennui* that Rome, or "the Riviera," or that even "the Nile with its cataracts" cannot dispel. Aimless, they drift about with no sound knowledge of history or art and with no interest in the great social and political problems that are thrust in the face of every intelligent traveler. This class injure their country perhaps more than any other. They are regarded by foreigners with a contempt that is disguised only for the sake of their money. Yet there is one consoling reflection concerning even this class. Much as they misrepresent their country abroad, they would injure it even more at home, and it may well be hoped that they will prolong their travels indefinitely. Indeed, we have much more both to hope and to fear from the *return* of the great throng of American travelers than from any influence that they may have in Europe. From those who wisely use their opportunities our land may reasonably expect much; for in the presence of the art, the learning, and the refinement that are so signally manifested in the Old World they will have acquired a modesty, courtesy, and even a humility, not too prevalent in our United States. Europe has yet many lessons to teach us; nor shall we be less truly Americans for having learned them. Still we should not hide from ourselves the fact that it is an open question whether, on the whole, the increasing number of Americans

who are becoming acquainted with European life will bring to their country good or evil. One thing is certain; no excellence in art, literature, or scholarship can compensate for the loss of that sobriety, morality, and faith essential to happiness and prosperity in whatever land, and in a republic, to its existence. Some of our artists and scholars abroad are adopting an easy-going morality and becoming, both in theory and practice, skeptics. Others are devotedly true to the best American ideals, and hold all their acquirements as a sacred trust to be used for the good of their country and of the world. Many of both these classes are sure, as teachers, professors, and leaders of society, to exert a great influence in America.

In conclusion, I would urge upon every reader of the STUDENT who may contemplate visiting Europe, the importance of the amplest preparation possible. Mere travel and observation are no substitute for a thorough education. The most careful study of history and of art, and the readiest command of the French or the German language attainable, will still leave one abashed in the presence of what must be learned in order to be even a respectable scholar. Nor can one be too firmly entrenched in his own good character and his loyalty to his country.

GEO. C. CHASE.

LONDON, December 24, 1891.

The University of Michigan will erect a Grecian Temple as her contribution to the World's Fair at Chicago.

"BATES COLLEGE, LADIES' DAY,

EIGHTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI IN BOSTON AND VICINITY."

THIS was the greeting which "Mrs. Young" extended to the sons and daughters (by marriage) of Bates, on December 30th, 1891. About sixty responded to the call, of which number twenty-nine were alumni of the college, and the rest were their wives and sweethearts. But alas, not one alumnæ, not a single, live girl-graduate of the college came to rescue the *Boston Herald* from the dangers of writing up articles in advance of the news.

No hat rush or chicken lifting expedition was ever freer from the presence of the gentler sex in college than was this gathering, especially arranged for their reception, free from the lady graduates.

We do not know why this was allowed to occur, and we regret it very much on account of the alumnæ, for it may be many years before such another opportunity is offered them.

The following is a true (?) account of the so-called "Ladies' Day," as published in the *Boston Herald:*

BATES COLLEGE ALUMNI DINNER.

There were no cigars at the dinner of the alumni of Bates College, at Young's Hotel, last evening. It was "Ladies' Day," and the girl graduates sat about the board with the college men. The business and social meeting came in the afternoon. A. E. Tuttle, '79, was chosen President; George E. Gay, '72, Vice-President; C. C. Smith, '88, Secretary and Treasurer.

The alumnæ of the college were specially invited to be present and

bring their gentlemen, and they turned out in force. The great dining-room in Young's rang with the popular songs of the Maine college in which men and women joined.

Mrs. N. P. Foster, '81, sang a solo and everybody joined in the chorus. College reminiscences were talked over and before the festivities were finished many graduates spoke, among them T. O. Knowlton, '68; J. N. Ham, '71; W. H. Bolster, '69; G. E. Smith, '73, and A. N. Peaslee, '90.

The following are the names of the alumni who were present:

T. O. Knowlton, '68; W. H. Bolster, '69; J. N. Ham, '71; T. E. Wilder, '72; E. R. Angell, '73; George E. Smith, '73; J. H. Hoffman, '74; F. P. Moulton, '74; L. M. Palmer, '75; F. L. Washburn, '75; H. S. Cowell, '75; J. H. Hutchins, '75; W. O. Collins, '76; W. H. Adams, '76; L. A. Burr, '77; J. A. Chase, '77; J. W. Hutchins, '78; A. E. Tuttle, '79; W. P. Foster, '80; I. M. Norcross, '82; W. Watters, '83; H. H. Tucker, '84; L. H. Wentworth, '86; C. C. Smith, '88; A. L. Safford, '89; W. F. Garcelon, '90; A. N. Peaslee, '90; H. J. Piper, '90; F. E. Emrich, Jr., '91.

It seems to be the universal testimony of all the college men who come to these dinners, that the pleasure derived from renewing old college associations for a few hours, is many times a recompense for all their efforts made to be present.

Many of those present came from considerable distances from Boston, and are as constant in attendance and as heartily interested in these occasions as any of the alumni who live in the city or its immediate vicinity. It is to be hoped that larger numbers may be present each year, and that the size of the Boston Alumni Association may increase with the yearly increase in numbers of the alumni of the whole college.

There are many alumni scattered throughout the New England States, and within easy range of Boston, whose addresses are unknown to the officers of the Association. If such would send their addresses to the Secretary, he would gladly send them notice of the time and place of the next dinner, so that they might be present and share the pleasures of renewing college associations.

CLARENCE C. SMITH, *Sec'y.*
20 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

PERSONALS.

'69.—At the recent annual meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society, we noticed that Geo. B. Files was chairman of the committee appointed to recommend a list of books suitable for the reading of pupils in high and grammar schools.

'72.—James H. Baker, principal of the Denver (Col.) High School, has just been elected President of Colorado University, at a salary of $5,000. We understand that Mr. Baker was elected to this position upon the recommendation of President Eliot of Harvard, W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University. In 1886 Mr. Baker was elected a member of the National Council of Education,

and, in 1891, to the presidency of the council. Mr. B. is the author of "Elements of Psychology," a text-book in use in many of the best high schools of the country.

'73.—From the report in the Portland *Press*, of the recent Pedagogical Convention, we clip the following: "President E. P. Sampson made an excellent presiding officer."

'74.—Manilla, only daughter of Dr. T. P. Smith, of Westbrook, died December 6th, aged 5 years.

'75.—A. M. Spear, '75, and O. B. Clason, '77, have been elected officers for the present year of Union Commandery K. T., of Gardiner.

'76.—The wedding of Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, pastor of the Court Street F. B. Church, Auburn, and Mrs. Leonora M. Harlow, occurred at Rev. Mr. Stacy's residence, 37 Highland Avenue, at 7 o'clock, on the evening of December 26th. Rev. Dr. Fullonton, a warm friend of Mr. Stacy, performed the ceremony. A reception, from 8 to 10 followed, at which many parishioners and friends tendered their congratulations. Mr. Stacy will remain in Auburn, having declined the call recently received from the church at Saco.

'79.—A fine crayon portrait of Rev. R. F. Johonnot has been recently presented to the Bates Street Universalist Sunday School.

'81.—Rev. W. P. Curtis has resigned the pastorate of the F. B. Church at Canton, and has accepted a call from the church at Harrison.

'82.—Rev. O. H. Tracy has been elected State Secretary of the F. B. Association of Minnesota, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

'82.—Born, November 21, to Mary F. Mason, wife of Rev. C. E. Mason, '82, a son, Everett Basil Mason.

'83.—Miss Emma S. Bickford, assistant in the Biddeford High School, has resigned, and hereafter will engage in missionary work.

'84.—Miss Annie M. Brackett has been appointed to a position in the Lewiston High School. Miss Brackett has taught very successfully for the past six years, having held positions at the Hallowell Classical Institute, Wilton Academy, and at Milford, N. H.

'84.—The marriage of D. L. Whitmarsh, principal of the Farmington High School, and Miss Mattie Farrar, occurred at the bride's home in Lisbon, December 9th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Hooper, in the presence of the family and a few invited guests.

'86.—C. E. B. Libby, principal of Monson Academy, has moved his family from Lisbon, and has become a resident of Monson.

'86.—Charles E. Stevens, formerly a teacher in the Lewiston High School, has recently been visiting his parents in Lewiston. Mr. Stevens is now Superintendent of Schools of the two towns of Lester and Holden, Mass., and is meeting with much success.

'87.—The acquaintances and friends of Rev. Jesse Bailey, of the Senior class of Yale Divinity School, will be pleased to learn of his pastoral work at the Congregational church at South

Britain, Conn., where he is supplying. A general awakening in church work is manifest, and new converts are reported each week. A unanimous call from the church has been extended to Mr. Bailey to become its pastor after graduating. Mr. B. has not yet decided to accept the call.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'87.—P. R. Howe, D.D.S., was married, December 21st, to Miss Rose A. Hilton, by Rev. Dr. Summerbell, assisted by Professor Howe, father of the groom. A wedding repast followed the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Howe will reside at 331 College Street.

'87.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Skinner Street, Lewiston, December 24th, U. G. Wheeler, submaster of the Lewiston High School, was married to Miss Mary L. Smith, Dr. Summerbell, of the Main Street F. B. Church, officiating. Among the numerous presents received, were five pieces of statuary from the pupils of the third and fourth classes of the High School, with whom Mr. Wheeler is very popular.

'88.—William L. Powers, principal of the Fort Fairfield High School, has been elected principal of the Gardiner High School.

'88.—Rev. A. C. Townsend, pastor of the Congregational church at West Hampton, Mass., was married, December 15th, to Miss Ina F. Cobb, '88.

'88.—S. H. Woodrow, of the Senior class of Yale Divinity School, has received a unanimous call to become pastor of the Congregational church at Westerly, R. I., at a salary of $1,600 per year. He has accepted, and will begin work after graduation in May.

'89.—On New-Year's Day, at one o'clock, Mr. I. N. Cox, of the business department of the Lewiston *Journal*, and Miss Kate Prescott,'91, were united in marriage by Rev. Thomas Spooner, brother-in-law of the bride. A reception, from two to four, followed, when refreshments were served by the "Cooking Club." Kind remembrances were received from their numerous friends.

'89.—Fred W. Newell is principal of Thetford Academy and Boarding School, at Thetford, N. H.

'90.—G. F. Garland has a position as teacher at Wolfboro Junction, N. H.

'90.—F. S. Pierce is teaching music at New Britain, Conn.

'90.—Miss J. L. Pratt is teaching at Yarmouth Academy.

'90.—C. S. F. Whitcomb teaches at Milton Mills, N. H.

'91.—G. F. Babb is principal of Northwood Seminary, at Northwood Ridge, N. H.

'91.—H. J. Chase, who has recently been visiting Auburn friends, is Professor of Science at Carlton College, Minnesota, a Congregational institution having about two hundred and fifty students.

'91.—Miss Edith Fairbanks has a class in elocution at Lisbon.

'91.—Miss Edna Merrill, who has been teaching in the high school at Greenfield, Mass., has accepted a position at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., at a larger salary.

EXCHANGES.

The pile of exchanges which the last month has brought to our table is most warmly welcomed by the new Exchange Editor, and as their faces are looked into, many of them for the first time, and their dress and literary character are noticed, the conviction is strong that they should be put within reach of the whole body of students, and not be the exclusive property of the editors.

In no way can a better idea of the college life and standing of different institutions be gained than by reading their weekly or monthly reviews. As we look at the pages before us we think of how much they represent. Here are university and college monthlies containing articles from the pens of renowned alumni, as well as the best thought on manifold topics, of those now connected with the institutions which themselves stand as the measure of the intellectual effort of past generations and are the standard of the highest literary and scientific thought of the present age.

Many of the exchanges are holiday numbers and are animated by the spirit of the season and "begin again" with fresh ambition.

Foot-ball still holds the ascendency in college athletics. The universal topic of educational interest is university extension. The *Harvard Monthly* contains a "Plea for University Extension," on the ground that it is valuable for the reaction it gives upon the student himself. It goes on to say:

"The life of a college man is unnatural, because one-sided. Only the receptive side of him is taxed; he has no mental output. His time is spent in exploring facts and theories, in ransacking the store-house of other men's knowledge. He is engaged in critical rather than constructive effort. So it happens that, just at the period of its most rapid growth, the mind receives a turn which in later years may become a deformity. To counteract this bent, the man needs to put forth some positive practical effort. The opportunity for this effort is offered in university extension.

"In this work the student is put to the test by which in later life he is to be judged. He must do something. He must make men understand him. Here he learns quickly enough whether his knowledge can be as easily imparted as it was received. The struggle to present his subject with clearness is the best way to clear up the matter in his own brain.

"Again, when a man has tried to communicate his own thought to another, when he has watched eagerly for the first answering gleam in his pupil's face, when he has once seen with what pain and labor a thought is born, he becomes suddenly modest in his comment upon the actions of others. He is readier to respect the attempt than to blame the result, and is more sparing in his use of the easy weapon of criticism.

"In this manner university extension is valuable to the student for the sake of the reaction upon himself. An evening a week spent in teaching sends a man back to his work with a mind

clarified and exhilarated, while his heart has a lift which can be given by nothing short of the consciousness that he has done one stroke of his work in the world."

Apropos of the same subject Edward Everett Hale says in a summary paragraph in his article in the *Monthly* on "The Prospect Union":

"The business of university men is to carry the training which the university has given them in the infinite realities and in intellectual methods, to any persons who ask for their help or are willing to receive it. And at the same time it is the business of a university man to get from quick-minded and intelligent persons around him all the suggestions which they can give as to method and life."

The study of Political Science is fast coming into the curriculum of many colleges, and nothing of more practical value can be introduced. In Pennsylvania college this study of the Science of Government is to be popularized by a society, newly founded, called the Patriotic League. Its aim is "to offer a more specific and thorough course of training in those studies having to do with the affairs of government and citizenship." An article in the *College Monthly* says:

"By utilizing the Chautauqua idea of organization and work, the society is to study and discuss questions relating to suffrage, taxation, inheritance, immigration, political history, and political economy and ethics. Prominent educators have given the movement hearty endorsement, and propose to co-operate in widening the influence of the society in its efforts.

"It is a practical notion, one whose results should be only good. As a supplement to the prescribed course in allied studies in our colleges, it ought to receive general acceptance and trial. The present day brings to every one questions of deepest moment in government and social science. These ought to be met and solved by the educated men and women, as far as may be. But further, every man and woman ought to be aware at least of these things, and be able to reason intelligently upon them. With such means for the increase of information on these important topics, as are proposed by the society named, in addition to the aids available, the young and the old should certainly find no excuse for ignorance of affairs in state and nation, or for any failure to apply principles of common sense to the relief of themselves and others in the face of perplexities and dangers of one sort and another."

We thank the *Spectator* for its appreciation of the article in the November STUDENT on the "Value of a Good Literary Style," and also for the insertion of a part of it in its columns.

The question whether examinations shall be discarded is still agitated in colleges and discussed in college exchanges. In one of the Western universities examinations are not required if a certain per cent. is reached during the term. The *Dartmouth Lit.* has the following to say on the negative:

"Like most other institutions of

human origin, the examination is a compound of evil and good; but, to any candid observer, it must be apparent that the good far outweighs the evil. Though true that the highest kind of teaching defies all test, and that the function of the examiner should not be higher than that of the teacher, it must be borne in mind that more than one college professor is not capable of imparting the highest teaching, and that most college students are very common men enjoying uncommon advantages. So, what is beautiful in theory needs modification in practice.

"As the result of simple recitation on any subject, one's knowledge is fragmentary. The subject is not remembered as a harmonious whole, but as composed of facts, often seemingly incongruous. The examination teaches the student to grasp details, and combine carefully and logically. The examination develops coolness. How frequently the receiver of the "flunk" notice excuses himself, on the score of "getting rattled." To combine logically, requires a clear head and a good control of the intellectual faculties. The examination cultivates clearness and conciseness of expression. Who will say that the ability to group and combine details, and coolness and conciseness of expression, are not essential to the highest success, whether in or out of college? It is better that the student learn his weakness while in college, than that a knowledge of that weakness be thrust upon him in the competitive examinations of life."

POETS' CORNER.

JANUARY.

Mournful she standeth, compassed round about
With brooding mists, with winter's ice and snow,
A shape of sorrow, drooping 'neath the weight
Of the cold earth's accumulated woe.

But as she slowly passeth from our ken,
Lo! as an angel bright she doth appear,
Holding the mystic keys of that sweet realm
Where lie the hidden treasures of the year.

—*M. S. M.*, '91.

THE SNOW-FLAKE.

In laces white and richly bedecked
With sparkling jewels all,
The fairy flake comes fluttering down
From the storm king's palace hall.

From the dance of the winds in the upper air
Fleeing home to rest,
To sleep, as the weary sleep at last,
On the ancient mother's breast.

O peerless beauty, child of earth,
So faultless but so small,
Does that mighty heart responsive thrill,
With a sense of thy feathery fall.

—*W.*, '93.

DISAPPOINTMENTS.

I keep a shop that fronts the street,
With gems and jewels—a varied show;
All day the crowd before me go
With weary eyes and hastening feet.

And some will stand and scan my store,
Will turn it o'er, and ofttimes buy,
And speak of fair and cloudy sky,
With all the city gossip's lore.

But often in an inner place,
I sit alone, with all my mind
Bent on a work of costlier kind
Than any that my shop displays.

With finest care I shape the gold,
Trace each bright leaf or wavy stem,
And make it shine with many a gem
Fit for a king to wear of old.

And now and then comes with the rest
Who seems a lover of rare art;
I bring him in with fluttering heart,
To show the jewel I treasure best.

I wait his speech, with keen hope stirred;
But ever is my hope in vain;
He praises in half-hearted strain,
To other subjects turns the word.

—*C.*, '93.

LINES IN MY JOURNAL.

This book before me lies,
With pages purely white.
No spot offends the eyes;
No sentence meets the sight.

But swift the days will fly;
And soon will every page
O'errun with records dry,
And bear the marks of age.

But, though no longer fair,
In spite of blot and stain,
A worth beyond compare,
For him who writes, 'twill gain.

Just so, methinks, is life
Before the untried soul,
Ere sin and toil and strife
Have stained its mystic scroll.

But swift the flying years
Their checkered story trace;
Be it of faith or fears,
Of frowns or smiling face.

And, when the story's done,
Pure innocence has fled;
Yet virtue, dearly won,
Is priceless in its stead.

And so, whate'er may be
The record written here,
God grant that life, for me,
May aye from sin be clear.

—*G. H.*, '90.

BOOK REVIEW.

ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGY, WITH PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS TO EDUCATION AND THE CONDUCT OF LIFE, INCLUDING AN OUTLINE OF LOGIC. By James H. Baker, A.M. New York: Effingham, Maynard & Co.

It is probably known to the teachers among our alumni that the best text-book in Elementary Psychology for secondary schools is by one of their own number, Mr. James H. Baker, late principal of the high school in Denver, Col., now president of the State University in the same commonwealth. His work has received a most flattering welcome from educators and school journals. Almost unanimously they award it the first place among text-books in its department. The single exception known, if it is an exception, is that of a critic in a western school journal, who apparently tries and condemns all English text-books in Psychology by a German standard, not likely to be naturalized in this country. He, however, still ranks this work "with the best elementary manuals now in use."

In the space of less than two hundred and fifty pages it contains an outline of the science of Psychology, with the suggestion of many lines for individual investigation, and a clear and well-arranged introduction to Logic, or the laws of thinking.

An introductory chapter describes briefly the nervous system as the instrument by which the mind touches the outer world. This chapter is illustrated by several drawings taken from authoritative sources. The diagrams, employed in other places to present the

results of analysis and description, will aid both the understanding and the memory.

Appended to each chapter is an "Application," showing how the principles explained bear on mental growth and methods of instruction. This is a feature of the book as valuable as it is novel.

The student who masters this little book will gain a correct knowledge of first principles, by means of which he will make his progress through larger works with less difficulty and with much larger addition to his knowledge.

A book like this was greatly needed for high and normal schools. Any teacher of intelligence and ingenuity who has the good fortune to take a class through this book, and will follow the excellent suggestions to teachers with which it begins, may increase his own knowledge and make the study of Psychology lively, practical, and inspiring.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Readers of the *Atlantic* will find in its January number an exceptionally fine issue. It contains a great rarity, a hitherto unpublished essay on "Boston" by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, it is to be remembered, was one of the originators of the *Atlantic*. One clearly recognizes the Emersonian style and originality of thought. We quote the following:

"Who lives one year in Boston ranges through all the climates of the globe. And if the character of the people has a larger range and greater versatility, causing them to exhibit equal dexterity in what are elsewhere reckoned incompatible works, perhaps they may thank their climate of extremes, which at one season gives them the splendor of the equator and a touch of Syria, and then runs down to a cold which approaches the temperature of the celestial spaces. It is not a country of luxury or of pictures; of snows rather, of east winds and changing skies; visited by icebergs, which, floating by, nip with their cool breath our blossoms. Not a luxurious climate, but wisdom is not found with those who dwell at their ease. Give me a climate where people think well and construct well. I will spend six months there, and you may have all the rest of my years. . . .

"America is growing like a cloud,—towns on towns, states on states; and wealth (always interesting, since from wealth power cannot be divorced) is piled in every form invented for comfort or pride.

"If John Bull interests you at home, come and see him under new conditions,—come and see the Jonathanization of John."

Another tribute is paid to the memory of America's departed "man of letters" by an article from Henry James, on "Lowell." Little that is new or important is added, yet the personal reminiscences of hours spent with the great poet and critic at various times during the stay in Europe, the references to the happy position which he was privileged to hold in the English social and literary life, the fond appreciation which the novelist himself feels

for Lowell, all conspire to make this article quite delightful. James briefly says of Lowell: "He was strong without narrowness; he was wise without bitterness, and bright without folly."

"The Creed of the Old South," by Basil L. Gildersleeve, deserves careful reading. The article, written from a Southern standpoint, is able and shows the motives and sentiments of the people of the South at the time of the war in a clear, straightforward manner. He writes:

"The only point that I have tried to make is the simple fact that, right or wrong, we were fully persuaded in our own minds, and that there was no lurking suspicion of any moral weakness in our cause. Nothing could be holier than the cause, nothing more imperative than the duty of upholding it."

The spirit in which he accepts the changes brought about by the war—a spirit which we believe is shared by many of the best-informed of the South to-day—is clearly shown when he says: "We have learned to work resolutely for the furtherance of all that is good in the wider life that has been opened to us by the issue of the war, without complaining, without repining. That the cause we fought for and our brothers died for was the cause of civil liberty, and not the cause of human slavery, is a thesis which we feel ourselves bound to maintain whenever our motives are challenged or misunderstood, if only for our children's sake. But even that will not long be necessary, for the vindication of our principles will be made manifest in the working out of the problems with which the republic has to grapple."

Admirers of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps will read with interest "The Missing Interpreter," by her youthful literary and matrimonial partner, Herbert D. Ward.

"Birds and Birds" is the title of an article by Edith M. Thomas, which in itself amounts to but little except that it is, as the author herself terms it, a "fond and unscientific observation with regard to our winged friends."

Annie Payson Call, in a somewhat overdrawn article, brings out as the "Greatest Need of College Girls" a training to rest; "not rest in the sense of doing nothing, not repose in the sense of inanity or inactivity, but a restful activity of mind and body which means a vigorous, wholesome nervous system that will enable a woman to abandon herself to her study, her work, and her play with a freedom and ease which are too fast becoming, not a lost art, but lost nature."

In the *Century* for January appears as frontispiece a portrait of the French composer, Charles Francois Gounod, and, in connection with it, a delightful article from his pen, full of reminiscences of early life and of his acquaintance with Mendelssohn.

The first of the series on "The Jews in New York" comes from Rev. Dr. Wheatley, and a brief article on "The Jewish Question" from an unknown writer, who signs himself "Josephus." Other papers of interest in the *Century* are: An essay on "The Discontent of the Farmer," by J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department; a second in-

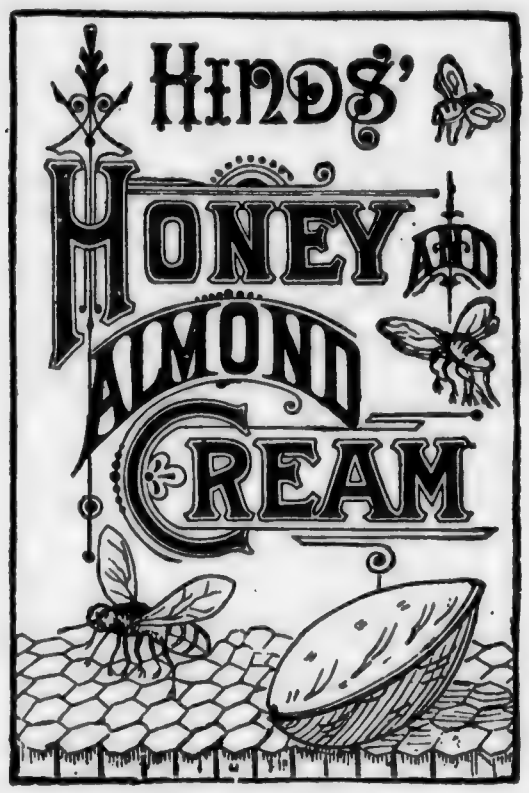
stallment of Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Characteristics"; a continuation of "The Naulahka" by Kipling and the late Wolcott Balestier, and an essay on "Witchcraft," by Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, in which he makes the surprising statement that witchcraft is at the present time believed in by a majority of the citizens of the United States.

An article to which we would call special attention is "Custer's Last Battle," by Captain Godfrey," one of General Custer's troop commanders. He gives a remarkably graphic description of the whole expedition against the Indians, and his theory of the causes which led to the terrible massacre is logical and conclusive. He writes: "The question has often been asked, 'What were the causes of Custer's defeat?' I should say, first, the overpowering numbers of the enemy and their unexpected cohesion; second, Reno's panic rout from the valley; third, the defective extraction of the empty cartridge-shells from the carbines. He gives in full General Terry's written orders to General Custer which, in connection with the account of his movements, show Custer blameless of the charge of disobedience of orders. Following this article are comments by General Fry on the "Custer Battle" that fully corroborate General Godfrey's statement as to Custer's innocence.

Education for January has some noteworthy articles. From a paper by Rev. A. D. Mayo we quote the following words, which will be of interest to those who have followed the discussion of the question of State support of education: "If the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts takes counsel of some of her eminent advisers, to-day; closes down on the public support of even the secondary and repudiates all connection with the higher education, and slams the doors of her colleges, largely established by the bounty of the State, in the face of her young women, it is easy enough to see where she will be, half a century hence, in the Congress of the United States, and in commanding influence in national affairs, before these mighty States of the West which are building for every child an open highway to the loftiest manhood and womanhood the new republic demands."

The American Protective Tariff League offers to the undergraduate students of Senior classes of colleges and universities in the United States a series of prizes for approved essays on "Has the New Tariff Law Proved Beneficial?" Competing essays not to exceed eight thousand words, signed by some other than the writer's name, to be sent to the office of the THE LEAGUE, No. 23 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, on or before May 1, 1892. Awards will be made July 1, 1892, as follows: for the best essay, $150; for the second best, $100; for the third best, $50. For further particulars address Henry M. Hoyt, general secretary, 23 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

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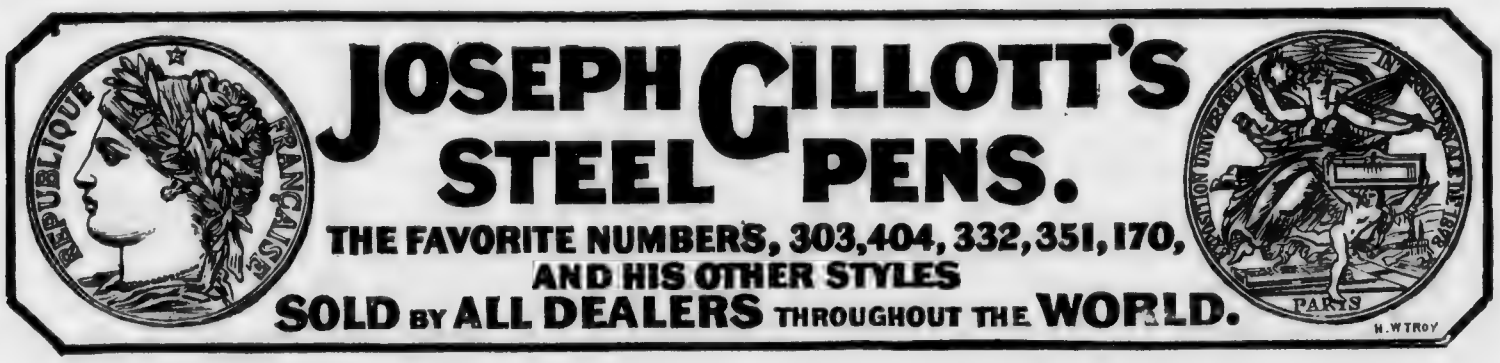
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EDITORIAL.

THE subject of intercollegiate sports and games has been so often and exhaustively discussed by college publications and the press generally that perhaps there is nothing new to be said upon it. And yet, in view of the recent step taken by three of our Maine colleges towards the holding of an intercollegiate field-day, it may be well to refer to those features of athletic sports generally, and intercollegiate sports particularly, which are desirable, and which should be encouraged not only by the students themselves, but also by all true friends of the college. In the first place, athletic games, if properly conducted, are conducive to the best physical development. Ancient and modern civilizations have recognized this fact; but especially does the latter recognize the fact that the threefold nature of man—the physical, mental, and moral—should be symmetrically developed in order to attain the most satisfactory results. Student life of itself tends naturally to a morbid condition and to reclusion, that need to be counteracted by engaging in the contests and struggles of more practical life. Base-ball, foot-ball, and other athletic games afford opportunity for such recreation. To enjoy them to the fullest extent, however, there should be a genuine rivalry. Contests within

colleges generally awaken but little enthusiasm, but when it comes to a contest in which college is pitted against college, then the most intense interest prevails. Each one will put forth every effort in order that it may win a legitimate victory. But will such a state of things be ultimately a benefit or an injury to us? With proper management we believe the former will be the inevitable result. There will be more interest manifested in the gymnasium work and less of that listless exercising which is so common to some of our students. To be sure, we cannot all expect to be chosen to take part in such a field-day; but, nevertheless, every one can find some one thing, perhaps several things, which he can do fairly well, and for which he has some special adaptation and liking. Let each one consider himself a candidate, and in this way those whom we expect to represent us will go into their training with greater zeal and enthusiasm, and will be enabled to do much better work. And again, our regular annual field-day occurs next term. This will afford an opportunity for all to show their metal; and the experience to be gained then will be invaluable in a later contest. Finally, if we go into an intercollegiate field-day, let us do so with the determination to do nothing less than our best; let each one take a personal interest in the work, and the result cannot fail to be creditable to us.

FROM time to time there appear in our editorial columns hints as to essentials for good writing. We desire to emphasize the fact, that, whatever rules may be laid down, there is no royal road to successful writing which is not preceded by hard work. The production of a compact, logical article comes only as the result of time and effort spent upon it.

"Easy writing involves hard work," is the maxim to be kept in mind if we find ourselves discouraged because we cannot write more easily. The skilled painter does not bring his work into harmony and completeness by a few bold strokes. No more can the writer without care and labor make each sentence blend into the next, or shading into the background the less important, bring out clearly and distinctly those portions that shall leave their impressions vividly on the memory.

Hurried as we are by the work which each day brings, as students, we are often forced to let our written work fall far short of what it might be were it possible for us to put more time and thought upon it. Yet we would impress this fact, that whatever care we do take, whatever labor we do expend in writing is not lost. Condensing demands time to cull out what is irrelevant and unnecessary. Terseness itself implies work. Derived from the Latin *tegere*, which means "to rub or wipe off," we at once see its significance. The terse or polished writing has become such through a careful "rubbing off" of all flaws and blemishes.

Some there are who by constant practice can expand a thought and, with much greater ease than others, select and arrange before committing to paper. Yet the power to do this to any extent comes only after years, and

the number of those who possess it is comparatively few.

If gifted men of letters can spend years of revision on their writings, should we hesitate on our part to put time on the written work we are called upon to do?

AMONG college students there is just now manifested an unusual interest in the study of live political and social questions. Doubtless this interest in politics is due largely to the increasing excitement always preceding the election of a chief magistrate. And yet, after allowing for the influence of any transient excitement, there are abundant signs showing that never before have American students so vigorously grappled with the practical, vital problems that confront our citizens.

The statement was made last week in one of our newspapers that the man just from college was not usually so well qualified to take intelligent action upon the questions of the day as the average mechanic of equal age. The reason given was that the student spends too much time over "abandoned theories," and seldom reads the newspapers. If this has ever been true of students, it is not true to-day. The student realizes that he must do far more than study the "abandoned theories" of long ago. He, too, reads the newspapers, and, with his greater knowledge of the past, can better understand how to deal with present problems. There are, to be sure, some students who complain of the lack of time, and leave the study of politics until they have completed their course. Just so there are many mechanics who put off such study until their apprenticeship is ended. The honest student, however, expects to work as hard, or even harder, after he enters upon his life work. He, therefore, while in college, sets aside a certain time in each day for work bearing directly upon his future duties as a citizen of a republic.

The college officials have done much to encourage this. Besides giving, through the reading-room and library, greater facilities for general reading, they have added to the required work new studies that necessitate an intelligent application of principles and theories to modern government.

With this regular college work, whose aim is to give a thorough understanding of the principles of good government and their application, with reading-rooms and libraries expressly for them, with better organized societies for the discussion of leading questions, and with the same love of country, made stronger by a more intelligent comparison of her institutions with those of other nations, college students are, as they should be, in the front ranks of those who, by a careful preparation for the duties of citizenship, are to influence the future of the nation.

NOT all the work of a college is laid down in its curriculum. During the four years of college life many interests are presented to us that, although outside routine work, are directly connected with our own personal advantage and the welfare of the

college, and as such are worthy our attention. Opportunities for physical development and improvement are appreciated and acted upon very generally in all the colleges of the land. More rare are the opportunities for social culture, and those that do present themselves are too often neglected. Spiritually there is a still greater lack. There is, however, one day in every year that is set apart for the consideration of the spiritual interests of colleges. The Day of Prayer for colleges has been an established custom for over seventy years—a day in which the Christian people of the land unite their prayers with those of the body of students for the spiritual welfare of the educational interests of the land. A late paper says: "Custom that has been so long observed has increased significance because of its age. How much it has accomplished in the promotion of sound learning, in the union of religion with culture, and in influencing young students to adopt the highest conceptions of life and service, can never be known. There never was a time when so large a percentage of college students were Christians as now. There never was a time when the moral tone of institutions of learning was as high, on the whole, as now."

The last Thursday in February is the day which Bates has always observed as a Day of Prayer, and which, until within a few years, has been universally observed as such. A change was made some years ago by many colleges to the last Thursday in January, but Bates holds to the early date. This year the Day of Prayer is especially needed in our college, but we are to remember that its power for good and the results of it depend in a large measure on the spirit in which it finds us.

If we regard the day as a holiday, giving no thought to it beforehand and no attention to it when it comes, we need expect no results from it; but if, realizing its import, we meet it in the spirit in which it was appointed, and with the earnestness and purpose for the ends it was designed to meet, we may expect good to result from it. Let us this year by our presence at the special services, and our hearty and earnest co-operation with all that is done that day, and more than all by prayerful preparation for it, do what is in our power, to make it a day of marked advancement spiritually in our college—for with others our college needs the prayers of all, that it may be "more Christian as well as more prosperous."

MERE numbers do not always constitute strength. That "Quality rather than Quantity" should be the standard has long been recognized as a safe maxim to follow. We were more than ever impressed with the truth of this old adage upon recently coming across a stray clipping from the *London Times*. "Eton," says the article in question, "bids fair to be swamped by numbers. There are now a thousand boys in the school; and the fact is supposed to satisfy the conditions of vulgar success. But a thousand students are not a school. Already, to say that you were at Eton

with a man means little more than to say that you are in London with him." This, coming from the land of Oxford and Cambridge, among whose honored sons are Milton, Wordsworth, Gray, and a host of others, must indeed carry with it some weight. Already, in our own country, there is beginning to dawn a realization that in many of our smaller colleges as good work is being done as in some whose students are numbered by the thousands. Indeed, to say nothing of the moral degeneracy of some of our larger institutions of learning, where rich men's sons are the chief element, there are, on the part of our smaller colleges, certain controlling influences which cannot be overlooked. A constant intercourse and personal friendship between professor and student, enabling the faults of the latter to be corrected and his progress noted, are very desirable elements in any institution. In all our smaller colleges these conditions are always present, but in a large institution the professors and teachers cannot personally know each student. To be enrolled in the catalogue, attend frequent club dinners, and to prepare for examinations, too often with the aid of a tutor hired for the occasion, is one way of "going through college." But with smaller classes, where each day's work must be prepared for recitation, where there is daily and familiar intercourse with professors and tutors, and withal good literary societies where opportunity for debate and self-improvement is afforded, we may expect those to be graduated who are certain to make their mark in the world, and to honor their *Alma Mater*. "Where did you obtain your power for analyzing and sifting facts before a jury?" was recently asked of one of Massachusetts's ex-governors, a man of national reputation. "At a college in Maine," was his reply, naming the institution. Very many there are, to-day, whose successful careers are due to the good solid training which they received at our smaller colleges.

LITERARY.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

By A. P. Irving, '93.

WHEN American music is spoken of, the questions at once arise, "Why American music? Isn't music properly called the universal language?" The answer is this: The fundamental principles of music are universal, but to these are added certain irrepressible phases of nationality. Music is the language of the soul, the medium through which it speaks; therefore it is impossible, even were it desirable, to cut off from it the responsive vibrations of national characteristics. These characteristics are best noticed in a comparison between Italian and German music. The great social and individual differences of these people are no more marked than those of their music. Moreover, in the music of any two advanced nations, equally noticeable differences can be readily discerned.

At first thought one might say that all American music is foreign. Indeed, the foreign influences are very strong; but, as in other ways of life, under the

effects of our climate, customs, and laws, the sons of other lands are quickly assimilated; and, while not entirely losing their individualities, they are transformed almost into new beings. Therefore, a great number of our musicians, though foreigners by birth, cannot properly be spoken of as un-American.

But, I ask, have we no native musicians? Certainly, hosts of them, and of no inferior quality. The Americans are so accustomed to look to other nations for greatness, that they often fail to recognize genius right here among themselves.

There is no nation that realizes and employs the practicable principles of music more fully than the American nation. Noted for its activity, the rush and worry of its business and social life, it thoroughly comprehends the need of some such factor to temper this feverish haste, and to serve as a refuge from care.

While the future promises far greater advances, the past and the present give ample proof of a musical America. All the avenues of this diversified art have been traveled, and are being traveled by throngs of our energetic countrymen, and the sound of their tread is transmitted over all the world. In professional circles they are among the first, and in the social and individual application of music they are superior to all.

The educational foundations of the art are well laid in nearly all parts of the country. Under the guidance of foreign artists a large number of flourishing schools and colleges of music have been established. The instruction to be obtained in some of these is as good as that in foreign institutions. In fact, one can now acquire a thorough musical education without an expensive sojourn in Europe.

For many years there have been several large concert organizations, vocal and instrumental, which have done much to create a desire for genuine music among all classes. The world-famed leaders of these companies perform tasks that cannot fail of recognition, for to them the American people are indebted for a great part of their musical education.

American artists are steadily rising in the music world. This country has already produced one artist who stands an equal in the company of the foreign masters. The successful singers of the world to-day in concert, opera, and oratorio, are American women. Crowned heads listen, and honor them, and the people of all lands throng to hear them.

One cause of artistic progress among instrumentalists is the superiority of our manufactures. Good instruments of all kinds are made in this country, and the American piano reigns a monarch supreme.

The most inferior branch of our music is in the churches. Where one would expect the true and suitable works of the best writers, are found only fragments, stained by insincerity, and a love of display. Here is progress slowest, for any innovation is fought with all persistency. It seems as though the people would not have the best. In spite of all this, however, there is hope; for, desiring and obtaining the best in

all other lines of culture, we shall at last wake up to our ignorance; then will good church music be a feature of America.

It is the practicability of music that most interests us, and in the uses of it we as a nation stand preëminent. The purifying, uplifting harmonies are at work, fully recognized and carefully provided for by the majority of our people. Every city and town has its musical organizations of some kind, and nearly every home has some musical instrument. In the public schools of our cities, thorough courses of musical instruction have been established, enabling the genius of some to expand, and at least the interest of all to be aroused.

In the home, as an accomplishment, music serves its noblest purpose. Here is it a beautifier, a harmonizer, soothing the tired mind, and softening domestic life. It is a binder of affections and interests for which no substitute can be made.

All of these every-day uses of music the American realizes; he plays, he sings, he puts his life into song; the world hears, and rejoices with him.

Working in its several branches, music is steadily spreading its influence over us. This is nothing to be dreaded, but rather something to be desired. An agent of progress, it is bearing us ever onward toward ideals dear to every patriotic heart.

Don't worry your brain about the man in the moon, but study the man in your own overcoat.—*The Century.*

PUBLIC SERVICES OF THIERS.

By N. W. Howard, '92.

THE public life of "the last great statesman of France" may be considered as beginning in 1830. For nine years Thiers had devoted his energies almost exclusively to writing, and it seems to have been a mere accident that prevented this from being his life-work, and made, instead, his ability as a writer the stepping-stone to his political successes.

The first thirty years of Thiers's public life were not very different from the ordinary life of any modern statesman, and like most modern statesmen he had his "ups and downs"; to-day at the head of the ministry, and to-morrow without office and almost without friends. He made his mistakes, and some may think he made more than his share. However that may be, I think it will pay us better to pass at once to the most interesting part of his life—the period that has made him famous.

After a dozen years in retirement, devoted to literary work, which had, all through his public life, alternated with politics in claiming his attention, Thiers was elected, in 1863, to the *Corps Legislatif*. His entire work there was characterized by a determined opposition to all measures proposed by the government, and the culmination was his speech against the war with Prussia. Various motives are assigned for his position with regard to the war. His enemies claim that he opposed it "because it was not his war," while his friends assert that it was because he thought France was

not prepared for so vast an undertaking. But whatever may be said of his previous political principles, from this time on, Thiers was entirely consistent and seemed to be inspired by a thoroughly unselfish desire to serve the nation. When he saw that war was inevitable he did not, as so many statesmen do, consider it "necessary to his dignity" to keep proudly aloof from all things connected with a war that he had opposed, but proved his patriotism by accepting, and even seeking, all opportunities to help the common cause. Thus he supported every measure looking to a determined opposition to the Prussians, accepted a position on the Committee of National Defense, and in the fall of 1870 undertook a mission to the most important of the European capitals, to seek aid for France. That he did not succeed was the fault of the cause, not the man.

Returned to the Assembly in the next February by twenty-six different departments, Thiers was at once elected President of the Executive. His first official duty was the negotiation of peace, in which he was personally engaged. As Saintsbury has said, "Probably no statesman has ever had a more disgusting task; and the fact that he discharged it to the satisfaction of a vast majority, even in a nation popularly reputed the vainest, the least ballasted with common sense, and the most ungrateful to public servants who are unsuccessful, is the strongest testimony to Thiers's merits."

This great work accomplished, Thiers found himself confronted by Paris in the hands of the communists. And if, in his dealings with the insurgents, in the face of a determined and formidable opposition in the very government itself, he did not show himself to be endowed with every quality of the successful diplomat, then French history fails to furnish an example. That Thiers held the office of President for nearly two years—a length of time remarkable for France under such circumstances—proves the great confidence reposed in him by the people; and every student of French history knows how well this confidence was justified. Among his many public services during this period, perhaps the most remarkable was the payment of the enormous war indemnity so long before it was due. Thus, when his fall came—inevitable under such circumstances—the discontented monarchists who caused it could not but admit the greatness of the man who had accomplished such vast undertakings.

Though resuming his place in the Assembly, Thiers did not take any very prominent part in politics until, in May, 1877, he was called to the ministry under President MacMahon, "again as the central figure of French politics," "the one man whom all the people could trust." The enviable position which he held from this time to the very moment of his death is one seldom enjoyed by modern statesmen. He was regarded as the one man, and the only one, who could disentangle the net of difficulties in which the affairs of the republic were involved; and his death, so soon after, was considered a national misfortune.

But even after death was Thiers to serve his country, for among his papers was found a document in which was outlined, clearly and completely, a future policy for his party; and this line of action, adopted by the party leaders, saved the Republicans from anticipated defeat, and the nation, it may be, from another revolution.

The highest praise of Thiers's public life is this—he it was to whom his country turned in its time of need, for he it was, and he alone, who could carry it safely through its tribulation, and leave it better, stronger, and more highly respected by all the world than ever before.

THE TRUE BASIS OF REFORM.

By R. A. Sturges, '93.

NEVER were men of sterling principle more needed than now. In these days of base imitations, of the false and the genuine, of deceptions in almost everything that pertains to the material needs and uses of mankind, it is a fact also that there are imitations and deceptions no less marked and no less dangerous in the moral and ethical elements of our social fabric. Who are the true friends of reform? is a question that needs agitation more, perhaps, at the present stage of our country's existence than at any other time in its history. With the many and intricate problems with which we, as a nation and a people, are rapidly becoming involved; with the tremendous flood of heterogeneous immigration pouring in upon us; with the question of the supremacy of the public or the parochial school; with the liquor traffic and its unscrupulous agencies for perpetuating its existence; with, above all and permeating all, the insatiable desire for wealth and position,—we indeed find ourselves involved in a web of circumstances that calls for the wisest statesmanship, the keenest judgment, the most unerring principle.

Past history furnishes no parallel to the present. No nation has ever been confronted by so many and so difficult problems as to-day beset us on every hand. Crises have arisen, to be sure, which have called for heroic effort. From John the Baptist to John Wesley, and from Socrates to Phillips there have stood forth characters in the moral and religious world, conspicuous for their adherence to some special line of activity, and to-day their names are fittingly honored and their memories sacredly revered. They have been the way-marks by which humanity has come into a better and higher civilization. Shall that civilization progress to its full realization, or shall it, like the civilizations of past ages, through inherent error and wrong, be the means of its own overthrow? Only on one condition may the former be hoped for, and that condition is loyalty—loyalty to truth, loyalty to country, loyalty to God. This loyalty, to be real, must be above and paramount tos elfish interests, personal ends, and party fealty.

To whom and to what agencies, then, shall we turn for the dissemination of those principles of truth and justice

which shall conduce to a loyal and patriotic people?

First of all, I may say, to the Christian pulpit and the Christian church; for if our religion be not kept pure and undefiled, we can hope for no great success in any work of reform. That pulpit which has to resort to methods of sensationalism in order to secure an audience, had better be blotted from the face of the earth. Let the theatre fill its own sphere, if it will, and let the consequences fall where they belong; but let no stain rest upon the fair name of Christianity by reason of broken-down barriers between those institutions which, if not sacred and profane, should at least be regarded as sacred and secular.

Second in importance to the church as a public educator may be mentioned the press. Although its plane of action is not so elevated, yet it may be none the less effective. Upon it, in large measure, depends our future destiny as a nation. Unlike that of other countries, our press enjoys perfect freedom in its truest sense, and in the proper exercise of that freedom, it may wield an influence for good which cannot be calculated. The press is naturally a leader, and as such may have more to do with moulding public opinion than any other agency.

Does the press lead, or does it follow in the wake of public opinion? We have only to note its action in any great crisis to be convinced of its lack in this respect. Take the labor agitation of a few years ago, and see its ignoble change of base—one day, Powderly hailed as a god, the next denounced as a dog—simply because there had been a change, not in any fundamental principle involved, but in the circumstances of the hour. Note also the dreaded boycott, that hideous nightmare which startles many a publisher; and so real does the nightmare become that the public schools, our national birthright, are allowed to be trampled upon by a foreign and detestable foe, while fair Liberty, with the glorious emblems of a free country wrapped about her, weeps at the craven spirit of those who should be her most heroic defenders. Like Esau's, that birthright, once relinquished, may never be recovered, though sought with tears.

Not only the fear of outside influence affects the press of to-day in its suppression of honest convictions, but also the innate avarice of publishers, as revealed in the many schemes of fraud that find ready medium for advancement in the columns of our religious as well as our secular papers.

The legal profession should be, whether it is or not, one of the most notable factors in the reforms of the day. If lawyers absolutely refused to undertake a case which they were previously convinced was wrong, much litigation would be avoided, less money would be squandered, the oppressed relieved ofttimes of their oppression, and justice be generally promoted. Indeed, the law is sometimes so enforced as to practically nullify it.

Men should not accept the responsibility of representing in Congress or the State Legislature a constituency with whose objects they do not sympathize and in which they do not believe.

uch a sacrifice of individual conscience can result only in a loss of popular faith. It is a significant fact that while many enter the halls of Congress in comparatively poor circumstances, very few remain in that condition long. The lobby has become a recognized factor in legislation, and to it much of the corruption in politics is due.

Thus have we briefly noted a few elements that retard rather than promote the progress of reform. What then is the conclusion? It is this: No true reform can be brought about unless it be backed by principle, by men of conscience, of integrity, of fidelity to justice and truth, and of loyalty to God and their fellow-men. Such have stood up in the past; may we hope for them in the future, assured that,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among her worshipers."

CARDINAL MANNING.

By C. C. Ferguson, '92.

EARLY in this century a spirit of religious unrest manifested itself in the Anglican Church, and voiced itself in the Tractarian movement. The tendency of this movement was toward greater conservatism in religious matters. So, quite naturally, the dissentients soon found themselves drifting toward the most conservative of religious bodies, the Roman Catholic Church. Then, many finding themselves out of sympathy with the Anglican Church, became Catholics. Among these were the future cardinals, Newman and Manning. Manning, as a student, had given the highest promise of future greatness. The Anglican Church had raised him, while still a young man, to high church position and eminence, and it seemed likely that he would soon reach the Episcopal bench. Thus a future in the Anglican Church, of almost dazzling brightness, seemed open to him at the time of his withdrawal into Catholicism. In entering the Roman Church all this prospect of future eminence had to be abandoned. For then there was little chance of rising at Rome, and even less in the Catholic Church at home, for Catholics, then, in England were looked upon with positive disfavor. These things considered, it cannot be well asserted that Manning left the Anglican Church through selfish motives.

A convert of such prominence could not fail to be well received by the Roman Church, and once within her ranks he accepted with avidity all her cherished doctrines, the worst as well as the best. The belief in Papal infallibility and temporal power he did not oppose; indeed, he became at once one of their staunchest defenders.

He completed his studies at Rome, and there won the friendship of Pope Pius IX. On his return to England he immediately entered upon his duties as a priest. The strong feeling against Catholics still existed. He determined to create a more favorable feeling toward his church, and he succeeded, largely through the influence of his own life and work. Being a man of broad understanding, of most philanthropic

nature, of most irreproachable character, of most democratic and patriotic views, he could not fail to make his church more respected in the eyes of Englishmen, and while doing this he created for himself an influence among Englishmen, second only to that of Gladstone.

But when it is considered that there was attached to his name not only the odium of being a Catholic, but what is far worse, that of being a renegade from his own church, it seems almost miraculous that he could have so changed public sentiment towards himself and his church; and this fact, if there were no other, would be sufficient to establish his claim to greatness.

On all questions involving the welfare of mankind, he took no uncertain stand. Everything that tended to elevate or ameliorate the condition of the lower classes was sure of his active support. Indeed he was indefatigable in his efforts in this direction.

No voice was raised more powerfully than his against the great social evils of the times; and reformers of these found in him an all-powerful supporter.

In all movements against the use of intoxicating liquors he was recognized as a leader. Indeed he was almost the soul of the anti-liquor league of England. His position in regard to the labor questions won for him the respect of all, especially among the lower classes. In one great labor difficulty he was employed as arbitrator. This shows, in a measure, the confidence felt in him by the people.

Therefore, considering his great efforts in these directions of reform and social improvement, it is not strange that he, though a Catholic, should have changed England's distrust of him to love. By his many kindly acts, his great efforts toward social reforms, his broad wisdom, his wonderful tact, his simple piety, he has won for himself the love and respect of all, irrespective of race or church. The church has paid him her highest honors, and well would it be for her if all her prelates graced the cardinal hat as well as he. Everywhere he has conferred new dignity and respect upon the church. Everywhere he has been regarded as an Englishman, patriotic and true.

He, an old man, in an age remarkable for its grand old men, has been able to hold his own, to give blow for blow, and sometimes to give blows which could not be parried. Long will it be before England will find another cardinal to fill his place.

A prince of the blood royal of Catholicism, the "founder of the modern church," the kindly Cardinal Grandison of "Lothair," Manning's influence upon nineteenth century thought and purposes has been no small one.

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE K. SMALL.

AGAIN has death come into our midst and removed from the class of '91 one of their most promising and beloved members. Little did we think, when after graduation we clasped hands and said good-bye, that before one short year had passed the souls of two of our number would have gone over to that

eternal city where the reunions shall last forever.

George K. Small died at Grafton, Mass., January 23, 1892. During the summer months he suffered much from congestion of the lungs, from which he had not fully recovered when, in November, he was elected principal of the Grafton High School. Hardly had he got well settled in his work at Grafton before his strength began to fail; and, when at last he was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, his system was so reduced that he could not throw off the disease, and so, before many of his friends knew of his critical condition, he had passed quietly away.

In his college life Mr. Small formed many ties of true friendship. His manly, earnest, Christian character won the confidence of all his associates. Though firm in his convictions, he was always ready to listen and yield to others if by this means he could advance the right.

He had early decided to enter the ministry, and after a year's teaching he intended to take a course in Cobb Divinity School; but before he could even enter his chosen profession the all-wise Father called him to the spirit land.

While many friends and relatives mourn his early death, they recognize in it the Master's hand, and praise Him for that life whose noble Christian character has so helped us all.

F. J. C., '91.

CLASS RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In the divine order of events, death has removed from our midst our beloved classmate, George K. Small; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his decease we, the class of '91, sustain a deeply felt and irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a class, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the BATES STUDENT, and also a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

FREMONT L. PUGSLEY,
FRANK W. LARRABEE,
MILES GREENWOOD,
Class Committee.

SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, An all-wise Father has seen fit to remove from our midst George K. Small, a dear friend and former member of our society, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Polymnian Society deeply regret the loss of one so talented and so highly esteemed;

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and friends our earnest and heartfelt sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of the above be entered upon the records of our society and also be printed in the BATES STUDENT.

A. F. GILMORE,
J. B. MCFADDEN,
MISS M. W. GREENE,
Committee.

HARRY IRVING HEBBERD.

Almost at its very entrance the class of '95 is mourning the loss of one of its truest and most beloved members. One whom all, classmates and friends, had learned to love in our few brief months of companionship, has passed away. The meeting and hand-clasp for which we have so longed is, however, only deferred; and though we are separated for a time from him, our lives will ever be influenced and guided by the memories of his manly, Christian life while among us.

Harry I. Hebberd was born at East Corinth, Me., September 22, 1872. He prepared for college at Maine Central

Institute, graduating in the class of 1891. He entered Bates College at the beginning of the present school year. At the close of the fall term he went to the town of Bowdoin to teach during vacation. With every prospect for a successful school, he was stricken early in the term with typhoid fever. He was taken to Litchfield Corner at the beginning of his sickness, and until his death had the best that the world can give, a devoted mother's tender care. The end came January 25th. His last moments were free from pain, and he left encouraging, hopeful messages for his college associates.

Mr. Hebberd was a loyal member of the Eurosophian Society and the Y. M. C. A., a firm supporter of college interests, and, above all, a Christian in word and deed.

SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, By the death of Harry Irving Hebberd the Eurosophian Society loses one of its most enthusiastic and loyal members, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Eurosophian Society, are most deeply grieved at the early departure of our friend, so highly esteemed by us for his conscientious and prompt performance of all his duties, so loved and honored for his manly and consistent character and for his activity in Christian work;

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed brother, entered upon the records of the society, and published in the *Lewiston Journal* and the BATES STUDENT.

ROSCOE A. SMALL,
NATHANIEL C. BRUCE,
ETHEL I. CUMMINGS,
Committee.

CLASS RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed thus early from our number our beloved and respected classmate, Harry I. Hebberd, and summoned him to a higher and better life; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our classmate we, the class of '95, deeply realize the loss of a faithful friend, a diligent student, and a sincere Christian;

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, who mourn the irreparable loss of a son and brother;

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W. S. BROWN,
CORA W. HASTINGS,
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Committee on Resolutions.

LOCALS.

Long lingered they, till morn drew nigh,
And Jupiter and Venus parted—
The god and goddess of the sky,
With beaming face and mood light-hearted.
"Fancy we were those glittering orbs,"
Said he, at close of the conjunction,
While she, the guileless Freshman girl,
Concurred without the least compunction.
There was a sound that shook the Earth
And moved pale Luna from her station.
Celestial and terrestrial gods!
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Ferguson, '92, is at present in charge of the college library.

President Cheney is on a trip to Boston and New York.

The quadrennial February is here. Shall we not celebrate the 29th?

Good reports come from Hatch, '94, who is teaching at New Portland.

Look out and not cut gym. work too much, or you will not get that .08.

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A. S. Green, a graduate of the Latin School, class of '90, has been admitted to the Freshman class.

A double-bass has been added to the band, for use in concert work. Lothrop, '93, manipulates the bow.

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The college band has been holding rehearsals nearly every day for two weeks, and is doing very creditable work.

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The young ladies of the college are to give a gymnastic exhibition some time during the month of March, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lewiston Y. M. C. A.

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The college has been canvassed by an agent for the Boston Herald Amer-

icanized edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, who offered excellent inducements for the students to purchase.

Several of the students listened to the address of Commander-in-Chief John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., at the annual encampment of the Maine Department of the G. A. R., held in Auburn, February 5th.

A gentleman from the country, while driving past the college campus the other day, stopped a student, and pointing to the Theological School, inquired, "Say, young man, is that buildin' over there the new hospital?"

The different classes have resumed their weekly prayer-meetings. We would advise all those students, who may be able to do so, to attend them, as the associations thus formed serve to bind the members of each class more closely together.

The Athletic Association has unanimously decided to join with Bowdoin and Colby in holding an intercollegiate field-day some time this spring. Wilson, '92, has been elected as manager, to represent the interests of the Bates Association in this connection.

The *Portland Argus* of February 11th, in speaking of the closing exercises of the school at Scarboro, of which Joiner, '93, has been instructor, says: "The term has been a very interesting one, and the manner in which Mr. Joiner has conducted it but bespeaks his future success as a teacher."

The Free Baptist young people of the State met in convention at the Main Street Free Baptist Church in Lewiston, January 20–21. On Thursday, the 21st, all recitations at the college were suspended, in order that the students might attend the meetings. The sessions were interesting and the papers instructive.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association, held February 11th, Blanchard, '92, stated that, owing to imperative demands upon his time in other directions, it would be impossible for him to continue as manager of the base-ball team, and he therewith tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The election of his successor was postponed until one week later.

The regular work of the classes in the gymnasium has been resumed. The leaders of the divisions for the present are: Gilmore of the Seniors, Marden of the Juniors, French of the Sophomores, and Robie of the Freshmen. The hours for work are as follows: Seniors at 9 A.M.; Juniors at 2.50 P.M.; Sophomores at 10.20 A.M.; Freshmen at 1.50 P.M. The young ladies take their exercise at 4.30 P.M., under the direction of Miss King of the Senior class.

For the second time during the present collegiate year we have been called upon to mourn the death of one of our number. Harry Irving Hebberd, of the Freshman class, who had been teaching at Litchfield, and whose serious illness was noted in our last issue, died at that place January 25th, of typhoid fever. He was nineteen years of age and a young man of much promise. Resolutions of regret were adopted by his class and by the Eurosophian Society, of which he was an active member.

The following men have been selected by the directors of the Athletic Association to go into training as candidates for positions on the base-ball team: Emery, Wilson, Putnam, Gilmore, '92; Hoffman, Pennell, Mildram, Marden, Moulton, McFadden, Sims, '93; Smith, Brackett, Hamilton, Page, '94; Wakefield, T. C. Pulsifer, Campbell, Robie, Pettigrew, '95. Out of this number, in addition to the regular team, it is expected to form a good second nine, for the purpose of practice.

The custom of observing Washington's birthday with literary and musical exercises of an appropriate character, which has proved so successful in the last two years, will be continued this year. An interesting and profitable programme is promised. The following committee have charge of the arrangements: Shepard, Bruce, and Miss Roberts from the Eurosophian Society; Howard, Fanning, and Brown from the Polymnian Society. Parts have been assigned as follows: Discussion, Bruce, '93, and Sims, '93; orations, Howard, '92, and Putnam, '92; recitations, Miss Bean, '93, and Miss Neal, '95. Music will be furnished by a double male quartet.

The present month is one of unusual interest to all students of astronomy. The conjunction of Jupiter and Venus and the nearness of the new moon, as seen in the western sky, afforded a spectacle of rare occurrence. During the last three centuries there have been only about twenty-five similar conjunctions of the planets, those of Jupiter and Venus being the more frequent. The passage of the planets occurred on the morning of February 6th, at about four o'clock, and so was not visible in this section. The rings of Saturn are in such a position as to be also visible by the aid of the glass. The close approach of Mars to the earth the present year, it is expected, will afford an opportunity for astronomers to determine whether the canals on the surface of the former are of artificial construction or not.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

A WINTER LEGEND.

By J. L. P., '90.

[From the German of Eckelmann.]

The earth is sleeping. Winter's hand
  With robe of white her couch hath drest;
She is not dead, she stilly sleeps
  Till Spring shall rouse her from her rest.

And as the child that knows not care
  To mother's side will closely keep,
So rest, upon Earth's breast secure,
  The flower-children, rocked to sleep.

They, resting, dream of zephyrs mild,
  Of sunshine and the crystal dew;
They see, by odors sweet beguiled,
  The forest green, the mead's bright hue.

They listen to the song-birds' notes,
  To what the brooklet's ripples say;
They chatter with the butterflies;
  The bees are humming now, "Good day!"

The flowers stretch their heads on high
  To see the splendor far and near:
Then is the beauteous dream dissolved,
  And see!—the Spring is really here.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1892.

WHILE reading a few days ago in the daily papers the list of names of those who have been admitted to

membership in the new University Club recently founded in Boston, I was surprised to see that there were but three Bates men upon the list. This number seemed to me to be small in proportion to the number of names from other colleges of about the same size as Bates. Judging from this alone one might naturally infer that there are but few Bates men in Boston and its vicinity. But such an inference would be incorrect. No doubt many of the alumni, especially recent graduates, have but little idea of the large number of Bates men who are holding positions of trust and of prominence in Massachusetts. To those, however, who have been so fortunate as to attend some of the annual dinners of the Bates Alumni Association of Boston, the statement of this fact will be no news. It has been noticeable at these dinners that the college has been well represented by men who have been, and are, successful in all the professions, and in many lines of business. But it has also been noticeable that, while the college has had able representatives in the professions of law, medicine, and the ministry, a large percentage of the alumni in attendance have been engaged in the profession of teaching. I venture to state that a careful examination will show that there are more teachers in Massachusetts who are graduates of Bates, in proportion, of course, to the number of graduates sent out by other colleges, than from any other college in New England. Many of these teachers are occupying high positions in their profession, drawing large salaries, and regarded as men whose opinions are valuable among the many prominent educators in this State.

The fact that so many Bates men do engage in teaching leads me to the thought which I wish to emphasize in this communication, and which I will introduce by the question: Why does not the college establish a professorship in Pedagogy?

The average college graduate, who has just received his diploma, has, at least, but a very superficial knowledge of the science of teaching. This is especially true of the boys who have obtained their early education in the ungraded school. To such the methods employed and the results obtained in the lower grades of our best schools of to-day would be a revelation. Whether or not better results are secured by putting in practice the theories of the progressive educators of the day than by the old-time methods of the district school, is not a question for discussion here. The fact remains that radical changes have taken, and are taking place, in methods of instruction. The college student may say that he does not intend to teach in the grades in which these important changes in methods of instruction are being made, but if so, he overlooks the fact that the pupil is strongly inclined to adhere to the principles inculcated, and to reach ends by the methods used, during the first years of school life, as well as the fact that the work of the superintendent of schools, the highest position to which one can attain in the service of the public schools, is confined almost wholly to lower grades.

Now either from necessity or choice a great many Bates men become teachers, and as a rule they enter the profession with but little or no knowledge of new and improved methods. They soon learn that this knowledge is a matter of dollars and cents to them, and that they must acquire it in some way in order to successfully compete with others. A course of elective lectures on Pedagogy during the Junior and Senior years would be of inestimable value to students who wish to become teachers. There are alumni of the college who are capable of giving such a course of lectures, and they can be found not a thousand miles from Lewiston. No doubt there are many graduates of the college now engaged in teaching who would have been glad to have availed themselves of the advantages offered in such a course of lectures, for they would have been started in the right direction thereby, would have been saved the time and trouble of correcting erroneous ideas, and their usefulness would have been proportionally greater.

CARL A. SCOTT, '85.

PERSONALS.

'67.—A recent *Morning Star* contains an obituary notice of Mrs. Nancy Rand who died in Dover, N. H., November 29, 1891. Mrs. Rand was the mother of Prof. J. H. Rand, class of '67.

'70.—L. M. Webb, Esq., of Portland, in a recent report of the Sunday school with which he is connected, says: "We have a model school in Portland." In six years there has been a gain of 175 in membership.

'72.—Hon. A. M. Garcelon, M.D., of Lewiston, has recently lost a little daughter.

'72.—J. A. Jones, Lewiston's civil engineer, has returned from a trip to Boston and New York. While in the latter city Mr. Jones inspected the ship Halifax, remaining on board until it sailed.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, pastor of Mt. Vernon Church at Lowell, Mass., is preaching a series of illustrated sermons Sunday evenings. The evening of January 15th was a joyous occasion, it being the celebration of the burning of the mortgage on the church, the debt having recently been paid through the untiring efforts of the pastor.

'74.—Sunday, January 17th, the church at Lawrance, Mass., of which Rev. Thomas Spooner is pastor, celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary. The pastor preached an historical sermon. Interesting letters were read from several ex-pastors.

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., World's Fair Commissioner for Maine, has presented the Lewiston High and Grammar Schools with pictures of the World's Fair buildings and grounds. Mr. Callahan has been in Augusta attending a meeting of the Maine Commissioners.

'76.—Rev. G. L. White has resigned the pastorate of the Free Baptist church at Farmington, N. H., to take effect April 1st. During the four years of his ministry at this place forty have been added to church membership.

'79.—At the recent annual banquet of the Lewiston Board of Trade, Rev. R. F. Johonnot made an admirable after-dinner speech. "It was rich in sallies of wit," says the *Lewiston Journal*, and "should be developed into a lecture and given to the people of the city."

'82.—L. M. Thompson, at one time a member of '82, has been spending the past three months in London and Paris. He was expected to return to New York about February 1st, to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of a large car company in which he is interested..

'85.—Rev. G. A. Downey reports a grand revival at Black Rock, Nova Scotia, resulting from union meetings with the Baptists.

'85.—Rev. E. B. Stiles, in a recent letter to the *Morning Star*, dated at Bhimpore, India, gives an interesting account of missions in that far-off land, in which he also makes an appeal for support in carrying on the work.

'85.—Dexter C. Washburn, we regret to learn, is ill at his home in Rockport.

'86.—Rev. H. C. Lowden is meeting with much success in his work as pastor of the church at North Berwick. The congregations are large and more room is needed. A large addition has recently been made to the Sunday-school library.

'86.—Rev. F. W. Sandford enters upon the third year of his pastorate at Great Falls, N. H. Seventy-five have been added to the church in the last two years.

'87.—P. R. Howe, D.D.S., has recently invested quite extensively in lumber lands near Gilead, N. H. We learn that Mr. Howe talks of selling out his dentist business in Auburn and giving his entire attention to his lumbering interests.

'87.—Mr. U. G. Wheeler, of the high school, recently addressed the Lewiston teachers upon the subject, "Elementary Science." J. R. Dunton, '87, principal of the grammar school, also spoke upon the same topic.

'87.—A. S. Woodman, Esq., and wife, of Portland, have a son, born January 13th.

'88.—The home of W. F. Tibbetts, Professor of Latin in Hillsdale College, Michigan, is brightened by the arrival of a little daughter.

'91.—Miss Mabel Merrill, of Lisbon, has recently been in Lewiston.

'91.—W. B. Watson, recently with the *Pittsfield Advertiser*, has joined the staff of the *Biddeford Standard*.

EXCHANGES.

One of the pleasant features of the work of an exchange editor is the agreeable society of young people to which the pages of the different college magazines introduce him. These young people with community of interests, but diversity of representation, have for the most part a courteous attitude toward each other, and while the rightful place of criticism is recognized, it is made usually in a spirit of earnestness and helpfulness. There are, however, some exceptions to the manner of criticism. Coarseness and cowardice show themselves sometimes in saying at a distance what one would by no means

say in the presence of the persons spoken of. When these characteristics are not controlled by better ones, there is a temptation through the medium of ink to say of individuals and institutions at a distance what no one with the least pretension of good breeding would say face to face. The *Niagara Index* has so offended in this particular that it has forfeited all right to a place in this good companionship, and hereafter can receive no recognition at our table.

The *Colby Echo* is one of the most attractive exchanges that reaches our table, both in its cover and contents. A practical editorial in the last number urges that scholarship in college have at least an equal chance with sports, and that the primary object of the college, mental development, be not forgotten in these days of enthusiasm in athletics. The chief literary article of the *Echo*, entitled "Skeptic Collegians," gives some of the causes tending to skepticism among collegians. Mistaken early conversion and lack of sound religious training at home, followed by an introduction into the careless life of the college and association with those whose popularity makes their disregard of sacred things the more dangerous; the pursuit of scientific study, with a mind at unrest and undeveloped and ready to jump at what seems to be the truth without fully testing it; a tendency on the part of the student to give up easily the religious forms of worship he had been accustomed to observe at home, followed by a spirit of pride and self-sufficiency, which forbids his returning to any belief; and finally the desire to appear "tough," all tend in the writer's opinion to skepticism. The article closes with these words:

> May the time speedily come when the men in our own college, who to-day are reasoning themselves farther and farther away from the most reasonable truths of Christ, will be led to see that Christianity is not a meaningless form to be accepted by unthinking men only, but that it is based upon reason, that it can be and is accepted by the soundest, most logical thinkers of our day, and that as such, it has a claim upon their immediate consideration.

The January number of the *Portfolio*, published at the University of Colorado, expresses the regret of the college at the resignation of President Hale, but at the same time gives a warm welcome to the newly-elected President Baker. Mr. Baker is a graduate of Bates, '72, and for this reason we shall have an added interest in the *Portfolio*.

The *Palo Alto*, published at the Leland Stanford, Junior, University, contains a practical and inspiring article by President Jordan, on the "Value of a Higher Education." He considers the advantages physically, financially, mentally, socially, and spiritually, and says a college education is not a scheme to enable a man to live without work, its purpose is to keep him to work to advantage to make every stroke count. He says:

> It is the noblest mission of all higher education, I believe, to fill the mind of the youth with enthusiasm. It should teach him to feel that life is indeed worth living; and no one who leads a worthy life has ever for a moment doubted this. It should help him to shape his own ambitions as to how a life may be made worthy. It should help him to believe that love and friendship and faith and devotion are things that really exist, and are embodied in

men and women. He should learn to know these men and women, whether of the present or of the past; and his life will become insensibly fashioned after theirs. He should form dreams of his own work for society, for science, for art, for religion. His life may fall far short of what he would make it, but a high ideal must precede any worthy achievement.

An interesting history of American College Fraternities and the origin and development of Greek letter societies is the subject of one of the chief articles in the same paper, and the advantages of such societies are set forth, backed by the favorable sentiments toward them of such men as President White of Cornell, and ex-President Seelye of Amherst. The opposite side of the question,—the unfavorable view of Greek letter societies is discussed in a racy article in the *Buchtelite*, published at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. The writer says:

We need every institution which lends a broadening influence; but the real condition of college fraternities will not admit them under such a head. They have become an unhappy mixture of vanity and narrowness which all college authorities are struggling to suppress. Dr. Howard Crosby says: "I believe I am right in asserting that in most of our colleges the literary societies have been utterly ruined, except as alumni centers, by the secret societies," and being one of the "born frat men," one of the "homogeneous," he further adds: "Thirty years ago I was a member of a college secret society, and while I had upright fellow-members, and we encouraged literary culture, I found the association was chiefly a temptation to vice." Prof. King of Oberlin College, in a recent talk with the students concerning the fraternity question and secret societies in general said: "There is so much of the child in us all, that in their childishness lies the great part of the attractiveness of the lodges. The secret lodge furnishes the opportunity for the gratification of all those suppressed longings of childhood, the longing to belong to something and to be able to say, 'I know something that you don't and I shan't tell;' the longing to wear a heiroglyphic badge; the longing to run an institution with grips and signs and passwords, etc. . . . All these longings the lodge can satisfy."

POETS' CORNER.

WINTER FLOWERS.

I caught a glimpse of a vision—
A vision of flowers—this morn;
Though prisoned in Winter's iron clasp,
The cold earth lay forlorn.

In the east was a garland of roses,
Flung lightly across the sky;
And ever it brightened, and bloomed, and glowed,
As I gazed with a wondering eye.

While over the far dark hill-top,
As the hidden sun rose higher,
Where the cloud-wreath lay but a moment since,
Hung blossoms of golden fire.

And above them the star of morning,
Pale, pale at this dawning hour,
With a fainting splendor dimly burned
In the heart of a passion-flower!

It was only the clouds of sunrise?
Nay, rather a vision say
Of that which has been, and again shall be,
When Earth's winter has passed away.

—M. S. M., '91.

GOOD-BYE.

Day is gone; in scarlet clad
Her courtiers throng the western sky;
The soft breeze wafts across the hills
Her greeting to the world,—"Good-bye."

Strains of music faint and distant,
Stealing on the quickened sense,
Seem to charm the twilight stillness
To a silence more intense.

Earth is fading, all around
An exhalation clouds the air,
And well-known faces dimly shadowed
Rise and pass and vanish there.

Seeming each as last I saw him,
And as each one hurries past

He speaks again with earnest voice,
  Farewell, as when we parted last.

So at every twilight hour
  In thought awakes each broken tie,
And so with every parting day
  We live anew life's long good-bye.

—X. Y. Z., '93.

MINOR STRAINS.

I found in a distant woodland
  A flower wondrous fair;
Home to my friend I hastened,
  That he my joy might share.

But the way was long, and the sunshine
  Beat fierce on the thirsty land;
I sought my friend, but with only
  A withered flower in my hand.

A proud king built him a palace
  Of marble, stately and tall;
And he smiled as he sat in splendor
  In the midst of his marble hall.

As he sat on his throne of marble,
  His heart, they say, changed to stone;
Still proudly, coldly smiling,
  The dead king sat there alone.

Yes, I hear the sages saying,
  "Only in thyself be strong."
Yes, I often strive to heed them,
  Often half believe them wrong.

For the soul uncheered by friendship
  Pines like plant in sun-scorched sand,
Like a grape-vine, which, untrellised,
  Tangles over level land.

—G. M. C., '93.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The magazines come to us this month alive with questions of the day. The agitation over the attempt made by the Louisiana Lottery Company to secure a renewal of its charter which expires in December of 1893, has aroused protests on every side. As result of personal investigation of its assistant editor, Mr. C. C. Buel, the *Century* for February presents a paper on the subject under the title, "The Degradation of a State." The article should receive careful reading, even though the recent report prove true that the company will not now accept the renewal if it be granted. He refers to the limited power of the Anti-Lottery League and of its need of support from the North.

"Few understand to what an extent this is a national question, so silent and insidious has been the spread of lottery gambling. *It is, first and last, a national question!* New Orleans is only an incident. In justice to Louisiana, the whole North ought to lead in this fight—with its support when the battle is in New Orleans, and in Congress if the victory in April is with the Lottery. Has not the Lottery proclaimed that ninety-three per cent. of its business comes from abroad?"

In the same line of thought an editorial in *Education* for February says:

"The opponents of the lottery need the effective support of all the good people of the land. The press and the pulpit are denouncing this terrible evil. Let all the educators of the land use their influence in the same direction. The mighty voice of the people can enable the better element of Louisiana to destroy this deadly evil."

In the *Cosmopolitan* for this month, Edward Everett Hale, speaking of the "conviction of the great middle class of England as to the morality of gambling" and of the "tremendous wave of public opinion which has gathered, swelled, and moved forward there in the last twelve months," declares that "there is as deep a feeling here regarding the danger of gambling as ever existed in England. There only needs occasion to unite those people in whom hatred of gambling is profound in a crusade against every outward form by

which men are led into such temptations."

Other timely papers in the midwinter issue of the *Century* are "The New National Guard," by Capt. Francis V. Greene, recently of the regular army, with an open letter from General Kautz, who advocates the plan of making the regular army serve as a school for officers of volunteers with a view to national defense," and also one from Lieutenant R. K. Evans on "A National Militia."

It is the good fortune of the *Century* to have also from the pen of the late Wolcott Balestier, whose name has appeared in the magazine in connection with "The Naulahka," the prosthumous story, entitled "Reffey," which it is believed by many of the friends of the young writer, justifies the high hopes entertained for his splendid future.

The *Review of Reviews* gives this month a portrait of Balestier and in a few words says of him: "If the judgment of the highest literary authorities in America, and, what is even more emphatic, in England, be worth anything, the event (his death) has blotted out a star which was destined to wax into the first brilliancy."

Among its other articles of importance the *Review of Reviews* has three interesting papers under the title, "Help for the Russian Starvelings," "The Northwestern Miller's Flour Cargo," a letter from Madame Novioff, and one from its Russian correspondent, in which he shows what Count Tolstoï and his family are now doing to relieve the suffering from the famine. He tells of the count's untiring efforts from morning to night "distributing, administering, organizing, as if endowed with youthful vigor and an iron constitution. Hail, rain, snow, intense cold, and abominable roads are nothing to him; and as if all this were not enough to satisfy his appetite for work, he has found time to compose a little epilogue for a literary miscellany, which will be shortly edited and sold for the benefit of the poor, and to contribute to a daily paper an article on the famine, entitled 'A Terrible Question.'" It was in this that he made the unfortunate expression which has brought upon him the charge of conspiring against the state. In the discussion of the "Religious Co-operation in Maine," under "The Laymen's Movement," we note with interest the few words quoted from Prof. Anthony of our own college.

The *Cosmopolitan* presents for February an attractive issue. Sir Edwin Arnold contributes a paper on "Love and Marriage in Japan," and Robert Adams, Jr., who in 1889 was appointed United States Minister to Brazil, writes on "The Rise and Fall of Fonseca," the Brazilian President. The second paper on "The Columbus Portraits" leads farther into the gallery of this interesting collection. All the articles are finely illustrated, especially "De Juventute," by Daniel Coit Gilman, and "Leading Amateurs in Photography," by Clarence Moore.

Four articles in the February *Atlantic* refer directly or indirectly to Italy. The first, a paper on "The Pageant at Rome in the year 17 B. C.," describ-

ing the public games at that early period. Modern Rome is incidentally pictured in Mr. Crawford's second installment of "Don Orsino." In this he gives also a short description of a service at St. Peter's in which the Pope assisted, which, for its vividness and simplicity is worthy of notice from those even who are not reading the novel entire. Venice is the scene of the sketch called "The Descendant of the Doges," and it is of Gabriele Giolito, a Venetian printer and bookseller of the sixteenth century, that Horatio Brown writes of in his article on "A Venetian Printer-Publisher in the Sixteenth Century." The paper, by Prof. Shaler of Harvard, on "The Border State Men of the Civil War," pertinently follows the one in the last *Atlantic*, by Prof. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins, to which we made reference in our columns. To the student there are two articles of special interest in the *Atlantic*. Mr. Tolman's "Studies in Macbeth," and Henrietta Channing Dana's "What French Girls Study," in which, among other facts, she says: "French women have an immense advantage over American women, from the fact that all the schools of the University of Paris, except the (Protestant) theological school, are open to them; that they may pass its examinations, take its degrees, and share its privileges and honors equally with the men." The women students of the University of Paris, then, are on a higher level than our college girls. They are following courses in the schools or faculties of law, medicine, and pharmacy, or studying for masters' and doctors' degrees in acts and sciences and letters.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just gotten out in the Riverside Literary Series, Rolfe's edition of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," bound in stiff paper covers. This edition is very fully illustrated with sketches taken from the actual scenes of the poem; it contains an excellent map, and many critical and explanatory notes by Mr. Rolfe; and the whole book is printed from clear and tasteful type.

Mr. Ignatius Donelly has been writing another book to demonstrate his peculiar theory of a cipher in Shakespeare's plays, showing that Bacon wrote them. He also claims that the cipher occurs on Shakespeare's tombstone.

The *Cosmopolitan* offers this month a prize of $300 for the best paper on the subject: "The Great Fortunes of the United States, How Made, How Invested, How Being Spent." Offer good until April. Articles are not to exceed 6,000 words.

The same magazine also offers three prizes for three essays on aerial navigation. Good till March 1, 1892.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Colleges are said to increase fifteen each year in the United States.

The largest University in the world is the Moslem University at Cairo. It was founded in 975 A.D. and has 370 instructors and 10,000 students.

The sum of $15,000 is to be raised to provide separate accommodations

for girls in the new gymnasium at the University of Michigan.

Williams, Dartmouth, and Columbia have dispensed with Commencement exercises.

A member of the Columbia Junior class has translated the Declaration of Independence into Hebrew, and published it in book form.

The Czar has sent to Stanford University, in California, a magnificent collection of rare minerals valued at $35,000. There are more than 800 specimens in the collection. In return for this liberal gift Mrs. Stanford intends to present a collection of California precious stones and minerals to the St. Petersburg National Museum.

A chair in Bible study has been established at Rutgers. Bible study was made compulsory for Seniors and Freshmen.

Geo. W. Childs has presented his entire collection of rare books, autographs, and manuscripts to the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. The collection is valued at $100,000, and includes the original manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Harvard is growing faster than any other American college. The faculty has been increased by eight this year.

Wellesley College has an endowment of $2,500,000; Bryn Mawr of $1,000,000; Vassar of $1,200,000; and Smith of $400,000.

Harvard has nearly 300 recitations and lectures a week, Yale 119, University of Michigan 104, and Princeton 75.

Johns Hopkins now asks of undergraduates an examination in gymnastics before a degree is conferred.

The New York committee of Harvard examinations has offered two prizes of $300 and $200 for the first and second best entrance examinations to the Harvard Annex for women.

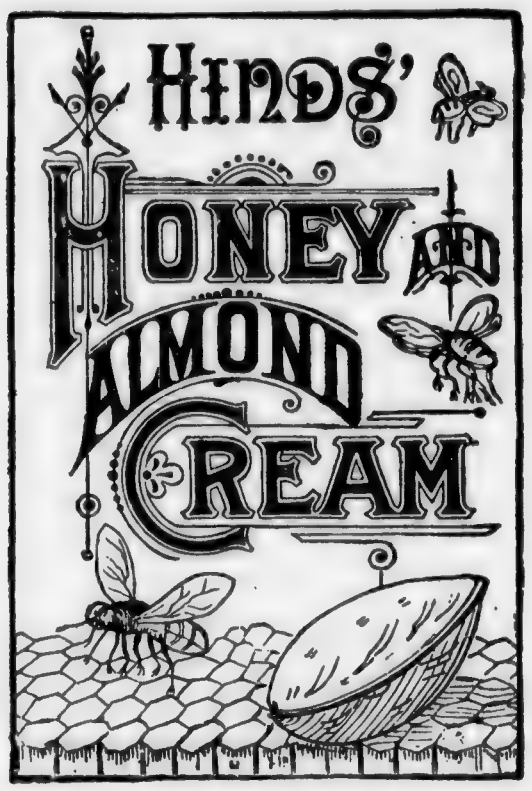
Baptist educational institutions are the most heavily endowed of any religious denomination, having about $12,000,000 in colleges and universities.

A spectroscope valued at $2,000 has recently been presented to Princeton. It will be used principally for stellar photography, and is the fourth in size of its kind in the country.

The first of the series of debates of the Yale and Harvard unions on January 14th was entirely successful. The second will be held in New Haven on March 25th, and the subject will be: "*Resolved*, That a college education unfits a man for business." Harvard will have the affirmative.

The following universities will be included in a year-book which is soon to be published in Germany, under the title of "Minerva," giving the management and instruction of all the universities of the world: Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Michigan, Johns Hopkins, University of California, University of Virginia, Cornell, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, University of Tennessee, Columbia, Clark, and University of Pennsylvania.

He who never fails in an undertaking is, usually, of a soul so narrow that it can be of little consequence to the world whether he succeeds or does not succeed.



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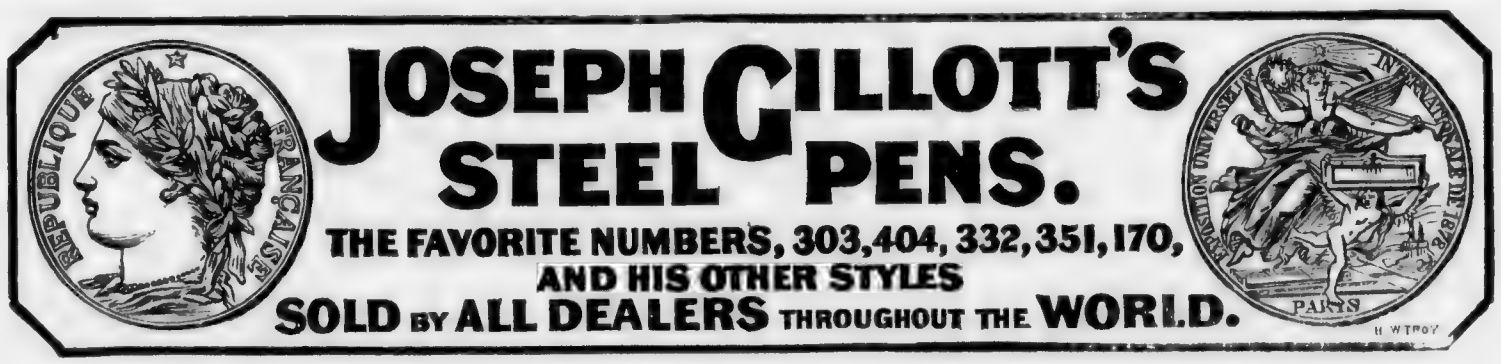
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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX. MARCH, 1892. No. 3.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

J. F. FANNING,	H. B. ADAMS,
MISS G. P. CONANT,	R. A. STURGES,
MISS A. L. BEAN,	E. J. WINSLOW.
Business Manager, .	L. E. MOULTON.
Assistant Manager, .	E. L. PENNELL.

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THE college has always possessed its proportionate amount of musical talent which has displayed itself in various ways. Of its organizations formed from time to time, none, we believe, has ever received, from students and public alike, more hearty commendation than has the College Band, which two years ago became a recognized institution among us. From its start it has been fortunate in having energetic and efficient leaders, under whose management it has been made a means of much usefulness and enjoyment to all concerned. Owing to the delay in the return of some of its members and to various other causes, it has not been possible until the present time to begin regular rehearsals. We are glad to see the general interest that is manifested as the work is again taken up. Affording, as it does, musical drill to so large a number and bringing its members into such pleasant association, it is not difficult to explain the popularity of such an organization.

As it starts out on its work anew, knowing, as we do, the success which it has already gained, the availability of material to be developed, the peculiar favorableness of the coming season in its demands for such organizations, the high degree of excellence which it is possible for it to attain under the

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efficient direction of its leader; taking into consideration also the pledged support of both faculty and students toward the remuneration of the services of its director; and with all this, realizing, moreover, the increasing desire among other colleges for music of this kind, we feel that the band has every reason to look forward with assurance to a year of growth and development that shall be crowned with success and bring honor upon itself and the college.

NOT only the colleges and universities of our own land are contributing to the faculty of the new Chicago University, but the educational institutions of the Old World are being called upon as well. Having abundant funds at its disposal, it can make tempting offers, and many eminent professors and instructors will be gathered within its richly endowed walls.

The last magnificent donation of its noted benefactor gives it an endowment that is indeed royal. We hope that, next, Fortune will favor the projected Washington University, for which Bishop Hurst and his associates are laboring. We need these new universities, as well as every one of the higher institutions of learning that we now have, in order that our educational interests may keep pace with the development of our prosperous republic.

IT IS not agreeable to a class to be detained after the bell has rung at the termination of an hour's recitation, by the continuance of questioning or explanation on the part of the professor. Moreover, it amounts to nothing to prolong the hour, for after the stroke of the bell there is no attention on the part of students to the lesson. Their thoughts are elsewhere, and almost invariably the time is spent in donning wraps and putting on rubbers; and a general uneasiness, which is annoying to both professor and students, is manifested.

But there is another side to the matter. It is in all probability not agreeable to a professor, who must be in his chair when the bell strikes, announcing the beginning of a recitation, to be obliged to wait three or five minutes for a sufficient number of the class to arrive in the class-room to begin a recitation, and after it is fairly begun to have it broken in upon by the remaining stragglers of the class who come in one or two at a time from five to seven minutes late. It is no wonder that a professor is tempted, even if he has no right to do so, to take out of a student's time at the close of recitation what was lost in the beginning.

Now out of respect to a professor, if not for one's own self respect and that of his class, promptness at recitation is a requirement. And if we wish to have our rights respected at the close of recitations let us deserve them by our own promptness at the beginning of the same.

WE HAVE the opportunity for acquiring the foundation of an excellent knowledge of French and German. Perhaps no two studies of our college course give us greater pleasure while pursuing them than these; while certainly they are branches a thorough

knowledge of which cannot fail, in after years, either to afford us great pleasure or to become a source of pecuniary profit to us.

With improved methods, and an able instructor, all that is required on our part, in order to acquire this necessary foundation, is a careful preparation of each day's lesson. And by careful preparation more than a mere translation is implied. To be sure there are no perplexities in regard to syntax, but the forms and inflection of the nouns and verbs, the arrangement of the parts, and a few other details need careful attention. Having mastered these, we are prepared to successfully continue our studies in the French and German languages after we to college walls have said good-bye.

Indeed, we think that far more attention should be given to modern languages than is the case at present. There has recently been some agitation for a reform in our consular service, a result not easily attained for want of good linguists. Our minister to Germany has been a decided success. He has hobnobbed with royalty, and has even tickled their palates with two of the staple products of our great country—pork and hominy. But how does it happen that Mr. Phelps has been so successful in winning the good graces of the subjects of the Kaiser? We think there can be but one answer to this. Through his ready command of the German language he has been brought into direct contact with the German political leaders, and his talent and ability have shown themselves to the best advantage. Language training schools for our consuls and ministers are among the probabilities of the near future. Some of us may have the good fortune to attend these. But if we are not called upon to use our German in this capacity, many of us, as teachers, will require a thorough knowledge of the language, while great pleasure will be derived by all in reading, in all the beauty and simplicity of the native tongue, the choicest French and German classics. Enough has been said, we think, to show the importance of making the most of our French and German courses.

THE way in which some are abusing the privileges of the reading-room calls for a word of remonstrance. Complaints are made almost daily of the disappearance of periodicals having articles of special interest to the students. Nearly every week magazines containing important matter bearing upon the questions to be discussed in the societies are removed from the reading-room for days at a time. Such action is not fair to those having the room in charge, and is especially unfair and annoying to the students in general.

The college life of the great body of the students is a busy one, and the time spent in the reading-room must be used to the best advantage. If, through the thoughtlessness of others, certain newspapers or magazines are removed, the student's work there is robbed of its pleasure and much of its worth.

The reading-room is abundantly supplied with the best reading matter, and its interests are forwarded by efficient

directors. But in this, as in all college affairs, the co-operation of the students is necessary for the best results. This matter is worthy of our careful attention.

NOT the least of the many ways for self-improvement which are afforded by our literary societies is that of extemporaneous speaking. By extemporaneous speaking we mean not the delivery of speeches which have been prepared and memorized, but those that are given without any special previous thought upon the particular subject. And yet, the memory has an important part to play in extemporaneous speaking. The successful impromptu speaker must acquire those habits of reading and observation which shall enable him to arrange and digest his thoughts in such a methodical order that they can be readily called forth whenever occasion requires. All minds are not naturally endowed with this faculty. Those that are not may acquire it by application and practice. The efforts of an intellect not so endowed may be distinguished for their brilliancy and eccentricity, but seldom for their logic or profound reasoning. They are more like the meteors than the fixed stars. The best extemporaneous speakers are those who have first accustomed themselves to the delivery of prepared efforts. By the gradual breaking away from the use of manuscript they are still enabled to preserve the same continuity of thought, smoothness of rhetoric, and appropriateness of gesture, and at length to discard their notes altogether without sacrificing the finish of their discourse but rather adding to its fire and spontaneity. To the student it is especially important that he should acquire habits of careful reading, distinguishing, of course, between those works of fiction which are of a transitory nature, and are indulged in simply as a matter of pastime, and those works of solid worth that contain knowledge and information which it is desirable for the mind to retain. In this way may be laid the foundation for future development and growth. Every student should adopt some systematic course of reading, setting apart a portion of each day for this purpose. Thus he will secure a fund of general information which will be invaluable to him in extemporaneous speaking.

IT IS always a source of regret to the college student that he has retained so little, comparatively, of the great body of knowledge placed within his reach during his course. No matter how faithfully he has labored, he finds that the acquirements of earlier terms have now but a shadowy outline in his mind. The work of one term, however interesting or well mastered, is largely crowded out or buried beneath the work of the next. A few students, indeed, have the power of retaining the knowledge gained, and of summoning it to duty as occasion demands, but with the rank and file, it is otherwise. By this class, facts must be recalled, weighed and re-weighed, before they become so thoroughly a part of their possessors as to be of practical value.

That the knowledge gained in earlier terms is not more fully put into use, is by no means due entirely to the student's carelessness or disinterestedness. In most cases, the new work seems to call for one's entire time and attention. How many, at the close of a term's work on a favorite study, have planned to keep up the interest and proficiency by special work at spare moments; but, owing to lack of time, and because new duties were as pressing, and perhaps more interesting, have thrown aside the old almost as completely as we throw away that which is altogether useless!

It is because of a realization of this fact, and of how much is lost by such a course, that has led to these words. For we believe that with proper care the studies already taken may be kept fresh, and thus made a surer and larger source of usefulness.

One may not be able to continue his daily reading in the Latin and Greek authors, but he should throughout the course have them near by, and refer to them for passages recalled by similar lines in the English authors, and for the use of words whose best rendering in the original is desired. Nor in Astronomy can one, with his other work, continue any extensive investigations, yet by noticing carefully the more marked changes of the heavens, with occasional reference to his text-book, he can at least keep the subject well in hand, and even make some progress. The same holds true of all our studies. Though each term's work is as hard as that of preceding terms, we should be stronger and better able to master it, and, moreover, to so make use of our time that the results of past study may be a ready power when in the years to come we meet the real battles of life.

LITERARY.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

By Grace P. Conant, '93.

IT WAS a bright mid-summer morning. We had taken the early train at the Weirs, where, for a little time, we had been enjoying the quiet charms of Lake Winnipesaukee, and were now whizzing through the valleys and forests toward the grand old mountains, into whose store-house of beauty it was now our purpose to seek an entrance. Reaching Plymouth,—the old town where Daniel Webster made his first plea, and where, in 1864, our poet Hawthorne passed from the gentle sleep of an earthly night into the long rest of Eternity,—we followed for many miles up the Pemigewassett river, a beautiful stream whose mountain-fed torrents dashed down through the valley in miniature falls and cascades. The views were ever changing. The lofty peaks that rose before us seemed to beckon us onward and to foretell the pleasures that awaited us.

The terminus of the railroad is at North Woodstock, and from there we were to proceed farther into the mountains on the fine six-in-hand tally-ho which, as we arrived, came sweeping up to the station. When the steps had been let down and we had taken our seats high up on the outside, the bag-

gage was placed within, the signal given, and away we dashed. Clinging at first to the railing as we swayed from side to side, we at length became accustomed to the novel mode of traveling, and gradually settled down to enjoy the beauty of the scenes through which we were passing. How can one describe the pleasure and delight of mountain rides! Now we are plunging into the shady forest, whose stillness is broken only by the laughing mountain-stream or the bird that flits across our way. Now we are passing beneath the arching boughs, dropping the head to escape their straggling branches, now climbing a steep ascent and suddenly emerging upon a wild, far-reaching mountain view, where there arises everywhere about us green-clad hills, and, stretching far away in the background, the majestic, cloud-capped peaks. What wonder that the most staid of the party grows wild with enthusiasm as scene after scene of this great panorama rolls itself out before him.

When we reached the Flume House, there was almost a feeling of disappointment at the interruption. Inasmuch, however, as we were desirous of enjoying one of the fine dinners which the House affords and of visiting the points of interest that, throughout the summer months, draw so many from all over the world to this mountain-girt spot, we determined to remain there until the afternoon coach, when we would proceed to the Profile House, our destination for the night.

The "Old Flume," not far from the house which bears its name, is of course the great object that attracts the attention of the pleasure-seeker. Clambering over the ledge, we followed far up the narrow stream, until we were almost lost in the great chasm, whose perpendicular walls, not more that twelve or fifteen feet apart, rose for nearly a hundred feet above us. On our way back to the hotel we visited also the "Basin" and the "Pool," deep caldron-like "sinks" worn out of the solid rock. The latter is a hundred feet across. Over a part of its great hollowed sides, there falls, at a distance of forty feet, a never-failing stream of water.

While we had been awaiting the arrival of the coach, a thin mist had begun to fall, and when, late in the afternoon, we reached the Profile House, a stormy night was settling down upon us. The "Old Man of the Mountain" was veiled in mist, and it was only in a moment's rift in the cloud that we caught a glimpse of that stern, cold visage of stone that, through the sunshine and storm of ages, has held his sleepless vigil. There was something grand and awful in the solemn height, and we wondered not that the ignorant savages bowed in reverence as they passed beneath it.

The next morning the mists were still hovering about the summits of Cannon Mountain and Eagle Cliff, whose rocky fronts face the magnificent hotel; yet we determined to continue our journey, and, if the weather should permit, to proceed as directly as possible to Mt. Washington. When we reached the Fabyan's, the clouds were broken. We took the train for the base of the mountain, and there changed for the

curious little car that was to carry us up the steep ascent. Not until we had taken our seats in this, and felt the peculiar sensation creep over us as the puffing little engine, with its unique system of wheels and safety appliances, began to push us, cog by cog, as it were, slowly up the mountain side,—not until then did we fully realize that we were at last beginning the ascent of Mt. Washington. As we moved slowly upward, the receding landscape grew more vast and far-reaching; a damp chill stole over us; the tall forest-trees began to give place to the dwarf thicket, the flowers and low shrubs to mosses and the hardy plants of northern latitudes, until at last, as we neared the summit, vegetation ceased, and a wilderness of rock stretched out around us. While we were making the ascent and were still gazing down on the wonderful scene below, our view was suddenly cut off, and we began to realize that we had passed into a cloud. For a time the cold became more intense, and everything was dark and dreary, until, emerging, to our surprise and delight, we burst once more into a flood of sunshine, and saw before us the "Summit House."

The ascent had been made. We stepped from the car to find ourselves in a world that was in reality above the clouds. Above and around stretched the clear blue sky. While, below, as again we looked toward the world from which we had come, the curtain of mist began slowly to roll aside, revealing to our waiting eyes a scene which will never be forgotten. Far away were distant mountains, winding streams, and peaceful lakes, with here and there a little village, while there beneath us stood the Glen House, so diminished, so beautiful, so like a picture in its mountain-set frame. We gazed and were silent. About us was infinitude of space, vastness indescribable. The toilsome ascent, the hazardous ride down the mountain-side, were little enough to give in exchange for the enlargement of heart and soul that came from beholding that vision of beauty and grandeur.

On the bald head of the mountain itself, there is naturally little of special interest. The old Tip Top House stands falling into decay. Near it is the observatory long used by our Signal Service, and the Summit House, a plain, modern hotel, strongly built, and chained, as are all the buildings, to the solid rock.

When the practical question presented itself to us, as to how we should make the descent of the mountain, anxious to realize all the excitement and pleasure that was offered, we decided to take the drive down the carriage road to the Glen House and there to connect with the tally-ho for Jackson. This proved to be one of the most romantic mountain rides we had ever experienced. The road had been badly washed by the storm of the previous night, and we chanced to be in the last wagon, which, to make it still worse, was lightly loaded and ten minutes behind time. A ride it was to be realized rather than described. For eight miles the road winds back and forth down the mountain-side. Along this we dashed at full speed, straining

every nerve to keep ourselves within the coach as we swept about the sharp curves of that shelf-like road. Often the wheels were but a few feet from the edge of the precipice that stretched down six hundred feet below us. Except the one stop at the old "Half-Way House," the speed was not slackened on all that dizzy ride, and when, in a sudden turn in the road, the Glen House burst upon our view, it was a welcome sight. Just forty-eight minutes from the time we left the summit, we rolled up before the long piazza.,

The coach we had so rushed to meet was already there, and after a hasty glance at the pleasant parlors of the fine hotel, we took our places upon its top. There was everywhere the general excitement attendant upon the departure of the afternoon coach. Merry groups were chatting gayly here and there, exchanging parting greetings. When all was ready, with a crack of the driver's whip, and amid a waving of handkerchiefs, we swept away from the Glen House. The ride down the valley was full of delight. For two glorious hours we drank in the ever varying beauty of the scene, and, as the afternoon sun was sinking to its rest, reached the beautiful little town of Jackson, where, nestled among the great hills and beneath the shadow of Mt. Washington, we were to enjoy the quiet of the Sabbath.

American colleges derive about two-fifths of their income from students, while English universities only one-tenth from the same source.

THE POET'S MISSION.

By G. M. Chase, '93.

ONE of the most vivid recollections of my childhood is of standing at twilight by a certain street, and watching the teams pass, climb a low hill beyond, and disappear. There was nothing remarkable, or particularly beautiful about that street; but to my boyish thought, the passing carriages, as they sank from sight behind the hill, seemed to enter some wonderful city, a place of dimly imagined splendor and delight. And I remember many similar experiences. How exciting it was to rove the hill-side near my home! Certain round hollows in the woods seemed to betoken some uncanny purpose. A ledge with cracks in the rocks, permitting them to be torn off, told of a mine of buried treasure. A rocky knoll, crowned by a lofty pine, was Crusoe's Island. This hill was my world; I eagerly explored it, and each discovery seemed as wonderful as a new continent to Columbus.

The sense of mystery is one of the most beneficent traits of childhood. All is new, and the child revels amid the wealth of Nature, painting everything unknown with all the splendor that his imagination, aided by the wonders he has heard of, can picture. So enduring is the charm that the child's lively fancy throws over all his surroundings, that it is a keen pleasure of after years, merely to re-traverse childhood scenes, and again, in memory, to behold the glory with which we once painted the unknown.

In the earlier ages, men were always children, reverencing the mysteries of

nature, and explaining them, not by reason, but by imagination and fanciful analogy. Hence the early mythology and poetry, beautiful for the freshness and simple delight with which it contemplated the world. And we take pleasure in reading this ancient poetry; for in reading, we see with the eyes of earth's first children, and to us, too, the world appears as it did in the freshness of its bloom.

We ourselves too often lose our pleasure in those simple childhood delights. Objects, seen often, come to seem common and insignificant; we must continually search out rarer and more distant sights to have our emotion stirred as of old; and at last, perhaps, we tire of the world, and find in it nothing to interest us. By continuing in unworthy pursuits, and cherishing ignoble aims, we blind our eyes to all that is beautiful, and our souls, their better faculties unused, grow torpid. With advancing life, we tend to lose our reverence. The flowers which in childhood we thought the abodes of fairies, we now view only as material for the dissecting needle. The great men of old, by reading of whose heroism our young hearts were fired, dwindle to musty parchments, and quibblings about names and dates. The poems that once stirred our souls now interest us only by arousing questions of text and authorship. Even the truths of religion, which we once cherished as most sacred, become, perchance, mere rubble to bandy to and fro in support of some theory. In short, from living souls, we shrivel to mere machines.

But there is one being, who, if true to his calling, must through life preserve his childhood's reverence. As the first poets were primitive men, explaining, by their imagination, what they did not understand, so in all ages the poet is characterized by imagination. He may show it in painting illusions, which for the moment his fancy makes real. But this seems an inferior poetry; the truest poet is he who feels the inherent majesty of all things, to whom the commonest objects are mysterious. Some say it is impossible to equal again the early poets. But I think the poet to-day has an opportunity infinitely greater. For all our study, nature is still as inexplicable as ever. And if familiarity has made some things seem common, the loss is a hundred times compensated by the broader view opened to us. And though we cannot feel the simple reverence for nature that was once possible, yet, as we enter upon the world of the soul, we find mysteries more beautiful and awful than any of earth's wonders. This, then is the poet's office: entering in imagination the portals of mystery, to traverse the dim regions beyond; then to return to men, and by his song's witchery to lead them through the doorways his imagination has opened.

The students of Leland Stanford Junior University have taken the Congress of the United States as a model for forming the first literary society of the Institution. The society is known as the Students' Congress of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

—*Ex.*

FROM WAR TO PEACE.

By Scott Wilson, '92.

"This world
Is full of change, change, change,—nothing but change!"

THE changes in human beliefs and customs are the progress of civilization. Once the great nation was the nation of warriors; the youth was nurtured in the cradle of wars, taught to worship at his shrine, and to follow his chariot for the honors that were showered therefrom. Peace, with her gentler ways, had no attractions for his fiery nature, which the turbulence of martial strife alone could satisfy.

A woman's falseness, man's selfish ambition, an inherited national hatred, and causes of even a more trivial nature, have embroiled the nations of antiquity in long and honorable (?) wars. Such are relics of ancient civilization, though traces of it may still be discerned in more recent times.

But nature never allows things to remain the same; continual change is one of her universal laws. The horrors of war have been growing more and more repulsive to the human mind, and the benefits of peace more and more to be accepted as the *sumum bonum*. To-day, authorities on international law agree in regarding an honorable war only "an interruption of a state of peace for the purpose of attempting to procure good or prevent evil by force." That this would include all the wars of recent times cannot be asserted, but it shows in what a different light it has come to be held by nations from that of twenty-five centuries ago. It is now regarded, as it were, as the supreme court of nations, from which there is no appeal. But too often, we fear, nations refer to it claims that are founded on anything else than justice; and as its cases are not decided on their merits, but by force, the so-called justice which it metes out is exceedingly harsh and one-sided.

Nations are coming to see that justice did not spring from force, and to acknowledge the wisdom of America's famous philosopher who said, after affixing his signature to the treaty of peace of 1783, that "there never was a good war or a bad peace," and to feel with Charles Sumner, that bold champion of peace and equal rights, that "the true honor of our nation is conspicuous only in deeds of justice and beneficence, securing and advancing human happiness.

The latter's famous oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations" is, perhaps, the ablest plea against international wars, and for perpetual peace the annals of history furnish. But to realize such a state of affairs as he pictures would require a higher type of civilization than at present exists; yet he has furnished much food for the thoughtful mind. It is true that almost entirely has "Trial by Battle" been abandoned for settling individual disputes, and "Trial by Jury" substituted with immeasurably more satisfactory results. If nations would adopt a similar plan, it seems indisputable that more just and satisfactory settlements of international disputes could be made. But nations seldom precede individuals in progress, and are more often a long distance behind. That there is the same

lack of humaneness and justice in nations appealing to force to settle disputes as in individuals, seems incontestable, but the conditions under which nations engage in war are entirely different, and it is to this difference that is due the apparent clinging of civilized people to semi-civilized methods of obtaining justice.

First, nations have in the past resorted to wars in much the same spirit as individuals have indulged in plundering and murder; and until mankind has been raised to a point where this spirit is entirely eliminated, it is not surprising that the nations which they make up are still inspired by a love of spoil and conquest, or by national hatred, to find some pretext for making war. Nor is it surprising that nations, whose individuals still settle questions of honor at the rapier's point or pistol's mouth, have not before this time abandoned "Trial by Battle" as a method of settling their national questions of honor.

Second, individuals are subject to an earthly power, which can and has decreed that they shall not resort to force for justice; while nations must abandon it of their own free will and altogether; for, if one nation insists on this method, there is no way but war. Other nations may lend their influence for peaceful settlement, but if the warlike nation still insists, force is the only resort. There must be a general uplifting in moral sentiment before war will become a thing of the past and not a future probability.

It does not follow that nations are so much more obstinate than individuals in accepting measures of progress, because they have not abandoned "Trial by Battle," since the conditions do not make the two cases parallel. Indeed, the spirit to resort to force for settling disputes is not yet wholly extinguished in individuals, and we must not expect the lake to rise higher than its source.

But in the progress of humanity, the warlike propensities of men and nations have been softened, and Christian teachings here inculcated a love of peace. Works of progress in this line can be seen on all sides, in the International Congresses, Boards of Arbitration, and in peaceful submission to their decrees. All this indicates a change of spirit towards peace, and a preponderance of the good over the evil.

It may be patriotic prejudice, but we look with pride on the position of our country in this matter. We stand ready to acknowledge our wrongs, to demand redress through ministers of peace and not of war, and to submit disputed question to International Courts, notwithstanding our national escutcheon still bears the tarnish of the Mexican War. The war excitement of a few weeks ago is still fresh in our minds, and no man, we suppose, will presume to claim that our nation should have demanded immediate redress or war. The calm forbearance and firm dignity with which our chief executive and his first cabinet officer conducted our diplomatic relations, has brought us victories more renowned than those of war. Under the soothing influence of just claims, cautiously but firmly advanced, "Grim visaged war has

smoothed his wrinkled front," and it has been shown that the eagle, as well as the dove, can bear the olive branch.

Webster's unqualified expressions of regret in case of the assault on the Spanish consulate in New Orleans, Blaine's equally courteous expressions to Italy, in the more recent tragedies, and proposals for arbitration in our disputes with other nations, all stand forth as unmistakable evidence that we are in the van of peace-loving and progressive nations. May we continue along the same path, never swerving from our dignified and forbearing course, to a higher and nobler national life, leading humanity upward and onward toward that ideal of "peace on earth and good-will toward men."

"Till the war drums *throb* no longer, and the battle flags *are* furled
In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world.

"There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

By Wm. H. Putnam, '92.

THE qualities displayed by Washington strike a chord of admiration in the breast of a whole people. He was the representative of a nation just springing into life, its future bright with anticipation of all that freedom could offer and consecrated virtue could bestow. That widespread awakening of national character, asserting and throwing into world-wide prominence the principle of human equality, found him in accord. Equality was the nation's guiding star; on its shrine patriots sacrificed their fortunes and offered up their lives, and upon it has arisen the fabric of a mighty government, breathing freedom to the oppressed of every race.

On the day when the eloquent voice of John Adams nominated Washington as commander-in-chief of the colonial army, the strong Virginian's feelings overcame him; the whole fateful future rushed upon his sense, and the words, "I fear that this day will mark the downfall of my reputation," fell from his lips. No thought of refusal was there; his cheek might blanch, his voice tremble for America, but he knew not how to quail before her foes. Grasping the sword of command, he rallied his fellow-countrymen, and put his trust in God.

Cæsar, with the best-trained legions the world could furnish, glorying in the prestige of the Roman eagles, conquered barbarians, ignorant of the art of war; and Time has enrolled him as the great general of antiquity. Napoleon, bred to the battle-field, backed by the treasury of France, with a numerous and warlike people burning at the thought of conquest and pillage, whipped Italians, Russians, Austrians, and Prussians, foes inferior to the French; and Fame has crowned his brows with her choicest laurels.

Wellington, leader of British regulars, when nightfall closed that battle of chance, and the last remnant of the Imperial Guard was hurrying away in defeat, became the hero of Waterloo, and all Englishmen hold his name in sacred veneration. But George Wash-

ington, educated a surveyor and an Indian fighter, with a few thousand raw recruits, for seven years made successful war against the best generals, the best soldiers, the best navy proud England could produce. He inspired his men, not with the allurements of conquest, of power, or of fame, but with his own love for country and for freedom. Unfriended by fortune, bereft of the common necessities of a commander, he won his battles by careful thought, undaunted purpose, and ceaseless activity. Yet prudence marked his every movement: terrible in the onset, he was no less skillful in retreat. Truly, there centered in him the sublime requisites of a great commander capable of saving a nation. Disaster and calamity did not discourage him. In the dead of winter, with his suffering band at Valley Forge keeping the watch fires bright, he cherished the flame of patriotism in his own soul. With public confidence failing, sedition breeding among his subordinates, Congress withholding its aid, he trod the wine-press without a murmur. America had her saviour and knew him not, but soon he became her idol, and to-day he is enshrined in a nation's tender memory.

Would you call him an inferior strategist? Harken to the bugle-notes of Trenton, proclaiming a masterpiece of generalship. Behold the result at Princeton, where the thunder of American cannon told a tale of matchless strategem. Learn the story of seven years, culminating at Yorktown; and as the British sail faded into the east, listen to the voice of peace, whose tones shall forever go sounding through the halls of time.

Great as a soldier, Washington was equally renowned as a statesman. Cæsar, the soldier, became Cæsar the usurper, dictating to the men of Rome, and perished at the hands of conspirators, chafing under dominion. Washington, the soldier, raised to the seat of power by the unanimous voice of the people, moulds the destinies of America, and then voluntarily steps from office, clothed with all the dignity of conscious achievement and the whole world's respect. His labors as a statesman are measured, not by years, but by the limitless future of America. He directs the minds of the Convention of 1787, and cuts the ties binding the new government to the old. He rises to an appreciation of the genius of the age, and sees that the vision of future greatness for America will prove a grand reality. The unbounded West, stretching away to the Pacific, is to him the seat of civilization of the ages yet to come. He sees the Great River as the outlet of a vast inland country with its millions. Viewing these distant and detached fragments of a republic, his one thought is union; union, indissoluble by ties of patriotism, kindred, government, and common aims; union for the North and South, the East and West. He forms the nation's thought, fosters national sentiment, and lays firm the foundation of a great government.

How can we best honor Washington? Not alone by yearly pouring forth the gratitude welling from the heart of every true American; let us also,

cherishing patriotism, follow out the advice he has left to us. Let there be union,—union of feeling, of purpose, of ideals. Here material progress and pre-eminent civilization go hand in hand, and the advance of human development, breaking through past tradition, tears down all around us the ruins of ancient doctrines and specious beliefs. America is, indeed, the fulcrum of the world, destined to be an exemplar of the height to which human striving can attain.

In years to come, when the anniversary of the birthday of Washington shall arrive, may Americans never cease to pay tribute to his memory. May the millions dwelling near the curling waters of the Atlantic, linked with the loyal South, the toilers in the valley of the Great River and about the broad lakes of the North, the sons of the boundless West and the Pacific shore,—may they all, true Americans, joined in the brotherhood of Peace, ever keep step to the music of national unanimity. May they then, as now, be found in the front of the march of Progress, moving resistlessly toward the enlightenment of all mankind; and may America forever enjoy the inspiration of patriotism, drawn from the name and example of the leader in the vanguard of that march,—the name and example of Washington.

In a German University a student's matriculation card shields him from arrest, admits him at half-price to theatres, and takes him free to art galleries.

LOCALS.

This has been a term of social activity.

Athletics in general are experiencing a healthy boom here.

Blanchard and Gilmore, of the Senior class, are out teaching.

The wedding cards of George L. Mason, '93, have been received.

"Intercollegiate" is the favorite word in the college vocabulary just now.

The editorial sanctum is being renovated and much improved in appearance.

Leathers, '94, has accepted a temporary position as reporter on the *Auburn Gazette*.

The class in Political Economy are having daily discussions on the most important features of their lessons.

J. R. Little of the Senior class has been elected manager of the ball team for the coming season.

Sophomore declamations March 22d and 24th, with the prize division Monday evening of the week following.

According to the leap-year custom, several lady members of the Freshman class entertained, February 29th.

F. W. Plummer, '91, principal of the Winthrop High School, is spending a part of his vacation in town.

President Cheney, who has been at Clifton Springs, N. Y., for his health, is at present in Washington, D. C.

Winslow, '93, of the STUDENT's editorial corps, has finished his school at

Burlington, Mass., and rejoined his class.

Haynes and Ross, of the Junior class, are away teaching, the former at East Union and the latter at New Portland.

The article in the January number of the STUDENT, by Professor Chase, has elicited many favorable comments from our exchanges.

The Juniors are reading from the New Testament in German, and the Sophomores from the same in French, once a week.

Professor Hartshorn gave an interesting talk on Italy, at an entertainment at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, February 24th.

Teddy must have been thinking of New Gloucester and the associations connected therewith when he gave that original translation of Goeppingen.

The Sophomores are preparing for their prize declamations under the direction of Professor Dale, who is also drilling the Seniors on their parts.

The floor of the old dining-room in Parker Hall has been removed and the place fixed up as a "cage" for the use of the base-ball men in their practice.

Senior class in electricity: Ferguson (describing the electrophorus)—"You rub the resin with——" "A tom-cat," prompts Walter in a stage whisper.

The base-ball managers from the several colleges of the State will probably meet at Brunswick, March 18th or 19th, and draw up a schedule of games for the coming season.

The class in German conversation which was formed last term by several members of the Junior class, has adopted a name. It is Der Deutschsprachbegreifensverein.

A concert is to be given in the chapel under the direction of Mr. O. J. Hackett, of Auburn, for the benefit of the base-ball team. The probable date is Wednesday evening, March 23d.

A. L. Safford, '89, was at the college during the first part of last week. He is meeting with success as superintendent of schools and principal of the high school in Pittsfield, N. H.

It was in the astronomy class, and they were giving the characteristics of the planets. Professor—"What is the orbit of—— Miss M—?" [Sensation in the class.]

It was the Sophomore's inning Wednesday evening, March 2d. By invitation of Mrs. Sheffield they assembled at her home, where the evening was passed in a variety of entertainments.

We were glad to see Smith, '94, at the college the other day. He will return to his class next term. It is to be regretted that his health will not permit his playing on the ball team this season.

The familiar and sonorous tones of Spartacus addressing the gladiators have once more resounded through Hathorn Hall, as the Freshmen have taken their rhetorical work under Professor Angell.

The Juniors of the German conversation club were pleasantly entertained by Professor and Mrs. Hartshorn, Sat-

urday evening, March 5th. The Professor gave many interesting incidents of his recent stay in Germany.

It happened in the Political Economy class the other day. Miss C. (after vainly venturing several answers in reply to the Professor's question, innocently asked)—"Well, what do you want me to say?"

Several anonymous contributions for the Poets' Corner of the STUDENT have been received. However meritorious such contributions may be, it will be impossible to publish them unless their authors are known to the editors.

The poem which we publish elsewhere in this number, from the pen of Mrs. Mary B. Wingate, in memory of her son, Harry Irving Hebberd, who was a member of the Freshman class, was received too late for insertion in our February issue.

Our friend from across the river, whose interest in the Bates nine is well known, accosted our manager with, "Say, Jake, 'The County Fair' is coming to Lewiston." Jake (thinking only of base-ball)—"Is that so! We must have a ball game then, sure."

The anti-slang society which flourished last fall, but which proved a too expensive luxury to be continued, has made good use of its funds in the purchase of a fine steel engraving, entitled, "From the Rescue," which they have had elegantly framed and hung in the Y. M. C. A. room.

The talk of Professor Hartshorn before the union meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Wednesday evening, March 9th, on the religious condition of Europe, was replete with valuable information on the subject, obtained largely by personal observation in the Old World.

The work in electricity has been productive of many wonderful freaks. The spectacle of one of the young ladies receiving a charge while on an insulated stool, is truly a hair-raising one, while an audible ripple of laughter passes around as Georgie tries to palm off a grimace of electrical contortion for a smile of stoical indifference.

The members of Der Deutschsprachbegreifensverein met with Miss Little, '93, Saturday evening, March 12th. The first of the evening was devoted to conversation in German, after which a light supper was served. The favors were appropriately inscribed in German. Altogether the occasion was a most enjoyable and profitable one.

One of the most pleasant events of the past month was an "At Home," given by Miss Mary Angell and Miss Blanche Howe, of the class of '90, at the residence of Professor Angell, on Wednesday afternoon, March 2d, from four to six o'clock. Light refreshments were served. Many of the students were among the large number who were privileged to be present.

The Seniors read their orations Monday evening, March 14th, before a committee consisting of Prof. G. A. Stuart, L. G. Roberts, Esq., and M. G. Wheeler, A.M. The following were selected to participate in the exhibition which occurs Friday evening, April 1st: Blanchard, Emery, Howard, Miss

King, Little, Osgood, Sanborn, Skelton, Small, Miss Stevens, Walter, and Wilson.

The prospect for an intercollegiate tennis tournament is excellent. Bowdoin is desirous of such a meeting, and doubtless Colby would enter into it, also. A committee consisting of Howard, '92, Bruce, '93, Hamilton, '94, and Campbell, '95, was appointed at a recent meeting of the Athletic Association and instructed to make the necessary arrangements for bringing about such an event.

The local Y. W. C. A. was visited Thursday, March 17th, by Misses Beede, Cummings, and Irish of the Colby Y. W. C. A. This is the first of a series of similar visitations to be exchanged between the two colleges. It is hoped in this way to make the two associations better acquainted with each other and with their respective methods of work, and thus result in a mutual improvement.

The Juniors enjoyed a moonlight sleigh-ride, last month, to Greene, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Allen, the former an uncle of Miss Bailey, a member of the class. An excellent oyster supper was served, which was followed by toasts, in which many laughable hits were made. The rest of the evening was spent in a social way in the parlors of the house.

The double quartette which furnished music for the public exercises on Washington's Birthday has become a permanent organization and will be known as the Bates College Concert and Glee Club. Rehearsals are held daily and good progress is being made. The members are: First tenors, Brown, '93, Stickney, '93; second tenors, McFadden, '93, Sims, '93; first basses, Sturges, '93, French, '94; second basses, Fletcher, '94, Wingate, '95. K. C. Brown is musical director, and J. B. McFadden, business manager.

An innovation that promises to be of practical benefit will be introduced next term by the Seniors. They are arranging for a series of lectures on Pedagogy in its different phases, to be given before those members of the two upper classes who are interested in teaching. The course is to consist of one or more lectures each week, and will extend through the entire term. The list of speakers will include the superintendents and principals of the Lewiston and Auburn schools, besides others who are prominently identified with educational work.

According to the custom of previous years, Thursday, February 25th, was observed as a day of prayer for colleges. The services of the day opened with a prayer-meeting in the morning, led by Sanborn, '92. The sermon was preached in the afternoon by Rev. S. C. Busfield of Bangor, who spoke from the text, II. Timothy ii: 15—"Study to show thyself approved unto God." The discourse was a very able effort and was especially appropriate to the day and audience. The evening meeting, conducted by Professor Angell, was one of much profit and interest.

The time for the Sophomore competition on winter birds closed March

15th. The lists will be compared and prizes awarded later in the term. The class has been successful in identifying a large number of birds, several of which had not been observed in this vicinity before. Some of the rarer birds seen are the horned lark, purple finch, Canada grouse, American gold-finch, white-throated sparrow, Arctic three-toed woodpecker, fox-colored sparrow, and barred owl. Hatch leads with a list of over thirty different birds, while several others have identified more than twenty.

The Athletic Association has decided to hold an in-door meet, to occur some time during next week. The following events will be contested: Contests between class tug-of-war teams, running high jump, standing high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, putting shot, standing high kick, hitch kick, half-mile run, mile walk, and hand vault. Handicaps will be given. The arrangements are in the hands of the gymnasium directors, Wilson, '92, Hoffman, '93, and French, '94, with Bolster, '95. The athletic exercises will take place in the afternoon. In the evening it is intended to have a reception and social in the gymnasium, the main object of which will be to increase the enthusiasm in base-ball and other sports.

The College Band has been reorganized with the following officers: President, Woodman, '94; vice-president, Stickney, '93; secretary and business manager, McFadden, '93; treasurer, J. Sturgis, '93; librarian, G. M. Winslow, '95; director and military leader, Irving, '93; executive committee, Sims, '93, Webb, '95, Lothrop, '93; membership committee, Irving, '93, Brown, '93, T. Pulsifer, '95, Sims, '93, Winslow, '95. The other members are Haynes, '93, French, '94, Fletcher, '94, C. Pulsifer, '95. It is expected that the following will also join: Joiner, '93, Knapp, '95, Wingate, '95; and Bigelow, Gould, and Thompson of the Latin School. Sufficient money has been pledged by the faculty and students for its support. Rehearsals will be held regularly twice a week.

The candidates for positions on the ball team are training on in good shape, under the direction of the captain, Emery, '92. The new cage has been in use for three weeks, and is proving an excellent place for practice. The men have not all been definitely placed as yet. Emery will occupy his old position behind the bat, while the work in the box will be done by Wilson, '92, and Mildram, '93; selections for the infield positions will be made from Pennell, '93, Hoffman, '93, Brackett, '94, Hamilton, '94, and Wakefield, '95; and for the outfield, from Putnam, '92, T. C. Pulsifer, '95, Campbell, '95, and Pettigrew, '95. The men are in the cage every forenoon from nine to eleven o'clock. The work consists in handling ground balls, throwing, batting, base-running, etc., and is very thorough in its details. In the afternoon the batteries practice from two to three, and at half-past four an outdoor run is taken.

The two literary societies united in exercises commemorative of Washing-

ton's Birthday, in the chapel, Monday evening, February 22d. President Shepard of the Eurosophian Society, and Vice-President Fanning of the Polymnian Society, presided. The following programme was rendered:

Music—The Flag without a Stain.—White.
Male Chorus.

PRAYER.

Response. Male Chorus.
Recitation—The Character of Washington.
—Webster. Miss A. L. Bean, '93.
Oration—Washington in the Eyes of the Old World. N. W. Howard, '92.
Discussion—Will Lincoln be a greater historical character than Washington?
Aff.—N. C. Bruce, '93. Neg.—W. F. Sims, '93.
Music—To Thee, O Country.—J. Eichberg.
Male Chorus.
Oration—Washington the Soldier and Statesman. W. H. Putnam, '92.
Recitation—The Vow of Washington.
—Whittier. Miss L. E. Neal, '95.
Music—Who is a Patriot?—Emerson.
Male Chorus.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

BRIGHT FACES ON THE WALL.

By F. L. Pugsley, '91.

In the old-fashioned homestead, the home of my childhood,
Where cluster those memories, most tender of all,
There, encased in a framework of blue and of garnet,
Is a group of bright faces that hangs on the wall.

Bright faces I knew in the bloom of my manhood,
As we toiled on together in wisdom's broad ways;
'Tis the group of my classmates, nor time can e'er sever
The ties that still bind us to old college days.

Those ties that still bind us, those friendships most sacred,
None truer, none dearer, my heart can e'er know—
Not the worth of great riches could tempt me to part them,
Though the wealth of a world to my coffers might flow.

What are honors, or fame, or the worth of great riches?
With these, life soon wearies, and hearts but grow cold;
But memory comes like a breath of the morning,
And the soul lives anew as its treasures unfold.

Let jewels, bright jewels, and glittering tinsel,
Give pleasure to such as have hearts that are vain.
But for me life is sweeter with friendships whose pleasures
Have come to my heart and have come to remain.

Since the day of our parting from loved *Alma Mater*,
Two spirits have gone to their heavenly rest.
But yet, as I trust, no true bond has been broken,
And in final reunion we all shall be blessed.

So if fortune should fail me in life's stern endeavor,
And in ruins all hopeless my castles should fall,
Still I'm rich in the wealth that can never forsake me,—
God bless the bright faces that hang on the wall!

PERSONALS.

'67.—A recent issue of the *Lewiston Journal* states that "Rev. Dr. A. H. Heath, of Minneapolis, formerly of Auburn, has written a letter in which he antagonizes the alleged compromises with parochial schools reported at Faribault, Minn." In the *St. Paul Dispatch* we find that Dr. Heath has stated his views at some length. "If there are any two principles that are distinctively American," says Dr. Heath, "they are these, viz., no union of church and state, and no sectarian in-

fluence over the public schools. . . And besides, this is not the end. It is only the beginning. It is only the entering of the wedge, which, when driven home, as it will be by the Catholic hierarchy, will rive our public school system in twain, and lay it in the dust."

'72.—The wife of Rev. F. H. Peckham, of Lewiston, has been dangerously ill, but at the present writing is more comfortable.

'73.—Among recent visitors to their *Alma Mater* is Miss Anna E. Haley, the evangelist, who has been assisting in the special services at the Court Street Free Baptist Church, Auburn, during the past week. After graduation, Miss Haley entered the Theological Seminary at Stanfordville, N. Y., graduating from this institution in 1877. Ordained to the ministry, May 10, 1877, she has labored since that time as an evangelist, and has been very successful in her chosen work.

'73.—N. W. Harris, Esq., is one of the new directors of the *Auburn Daily Gazette* Corporation, and has been elected secretary of the same.

'75.—The spring term of East Corinth Academy, of which G. W. Wood, Ph.D., is principal, opened March 1st with over seventy pupils in attendance. Professor Wood's management of this successful and well-known school is highly commended.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear has been, for the fourth time, unanimously elected mayor of Gardiner. "The people not only like him," says a clipping, "but make things easy for him, and he keeps right on being mayor, year after year, just as though there were no elections."

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., is one of the directors of the Central Maine General Hospital.

'76.—At the recent dedication of the new Free Baptist Church at Pittsfield, Rev. T. H. Stacy, of Auburn, preached the dedicatory sermon. "It was an eloquent address," says a report, "and held the close attention of the large audience." In the evening Mr. Stacy delivered an interesting lecture upon the subject, "From Jerusalem to Bethlehem."

'77.—C. V. Emerson, Esq., is one of the officers of the Stanley Dry Plate Company, a successful manufacturing establishment of Lewiston.

'77.—Superintendent G. A. Stuart, of the Lewiston schools, is meeting with much success in his profession. Mr. Stuart delivered two addresses at a recent meeting of the Gardiner teachers.

'78.—Worcester, Mass.—To the wife of Dr. E. V. Scribner, formerly of Lewiston, twin sons. In a *Lewiston Journal* of recent date, we find the following interesting personal: "Dr. E. V. Scribner, superintendent of Worcester Insane Asylum, of Massachusetts, who was formerly of Lewiston, writes pleasing news to a friend in Lewiston. Dr. Scribner is a graduate of Bates College and Bowdoin Medical School. He was with Dr. M. C. Wedgwood, of Pine Street, for a number of years. When he entered the asylum he went in as the lowest assistant. Now he is superintendent."

'82.—William G. Clark, Esq., of

Lincoln, Neb., was married February 4th to Miss Lavinia M. Eade, of Sioux Rapids, Iowa.

'82.—From the February issue of the *Associate*, the organ of the Maine Benefit Association, we take the following: "The readers of the *Associate* will be pleased to learn that the exceptional talents of Stephen A. Lowell, Esq., the former secretary of this association, are winning recognition for him in his Western home. Soon after resigning his position as secretary, Mr. Lowell removed to Pendleton, Oregon, where he is engaged in editing a weekly newspaper, the *Pendleton Tribune*. Mr. Lowell was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, recently held at Portland, Oregon, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that convention. The *Evening Telegram*, which it is worthy of remark in this connection, is a Democratic sheet, in its report of the doings of the convention thus refers to our former secretary: 'Mr. Ayer, chairman, then tendered the convention a few complimentary remarks, and called upon Mr. Lowell, of Pendleton, late of Maine. This gentleman made a very strong speech, in well-couched language, and received more applause during his remarks than any other speaker of the day up to that time.' At another point in its report: 'S. A. Lowell, of Pendleton, the newly-discovered silver-tongued orator from Maine, the home of Fessenden and Blaine, was next listened to.' It would be no surprise to Mr. Lowell's friends in Maine if the Republicans of his district should select him to represent them in Congress."

'82.—We are pleased to record the following item from a recent issue of the *Bangor Commercial:* "Rev. John Carroll Perkins, the brilliant young preacher, who succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, as pastor of the First Paris Church in Portland, occupied the pulpit of the Bangor Unitarian church, Sunday, and delivered a discourse of unusual strength and ability. Sunday evening a large number of the members of the society called at the residence of Rev. S. C. Beach, on High Street, where he was a guest, to pay their respects, and a delightful evening in every way was passed. Rev. Mr. Perkins is just as pleasant socially as he is interesting in the pulpit, and the Bangor Unitarians were charmed with him.

'82.—The *Akron Star* (Washington Co., Col.,) speaks in the highest terms of the ability and integrity of Hon. W. T. Skelton, County Judge.

'84.—February 9th—To the wife of J. W. Chadwick, principal of the Highland Avenue Grammar School, Gardiner, a son.

'86.—A. E. Verrill, Esq., was one of the attorneys present at the meeting of the Maine Bar Association, held at Augusta, last month. Mr. Verrill is chairman of the Auburn Board of Registration.

'86.—The *Daily Leader* of Madison, South Dakota, in its issue of February 13th, contained the following interesting item concerning J. W. Goff, formerly principal of the Normal School at Madison: "Professor Goff was last evening examined for admission to the bar, and being favorably reported to-

day assumed the obligation of the profession before Judge Aikens. Mr. Goff passed a very creditable examination of much length, his answers having none of the stereotyped expressions about them, but showing they were the result of his own ideas, drawn from his reading. Having laid a good foundation in an excellent previous education and training, Mr. Goff is prepared to go on and make a success of his chosen profession." He will remain, we understand, at Madison.

'87.—Leonard G. Roberts, Esq., is to deliver the address, Memorial Day, at Lisbon Falls.

'87.—The secretary of the Women's Benevolent Association of Lewiston, with which is connected the Young Women's Reading Room, in her report for the past year, pays the following complimentary notice to Miss Laura E. Stevens, secretary of the latter institution: "Miss Stevens is a young woman of marked personality, and is herself the centre of attraction in the midst of her pleasant surroundings. The ladies of the association fully recognize that in securing her services they have more than doubled their opportunities for doing good. She has talent, and a heart admirably fitted for her chosen work."

'88.—James H. Johnson, principal of the high school at Charlestown, N. H., gave an interesting address on "Moths and Butterflies," at a Teachers' Institute, recently held at Charlestown. We understand that the State Superintendent, ex-United States Senator Patterson, was much pleased with this address, and that Mr. Johnson, by request, repeated it at an Institute, held later at Keene.

'89.—A. L. Safford, the popular principal of the high school, and also superintendent of schools at Pittsfield, N. H., has recently visited the college.

'90.—George H. Hamlen, of the Cobb Divinity School, in a recent letter to the *Morning Star*, makes a vigorous appeal for "Reinforcements for India." Although this is Mr. Hamlen's second year in the Divinity School, he expresses himself as willing to leave his studies, and to be one of the seven missionaries to start for India in the fall. "And I will go alone rather than that another year shall pass without any one to go in answer to the pleading of those already there," says Mr. Hamlen, in a sentence which is characteristic of this forcible letter.

'90.—Among Lisbon news we find the following: "The High School closed Friday, February 19th, after a term of twelve weeks. The school has been in charge of C. J. Nichols, Bates, '90, for several consecutive terms, and Mr. Nichols has proved himself a very faithful and competent instructor. With this term he severs his connection with the school, and retires from the life of a teacher, and will commence soon to read law either in Portland or Lewiston.

'90.—We find the following pleasing report concerning the academy at Yarmouth: "Yarmouth Academy closed a profitable term, Friday, March 4th. Miss Jennie L. Pratt, of Auburn, has proved an excellent assistant, and has also directed, with decided success, the exercises in physical culture. The

educational appliances of the school have recently received an important addition in the new International Cyclopedia. The next term will open Tuesday, March 22d."

'90.—C. S. F. Whitcomb has entered the Bowdoin Medical School.

EXCHANGES.

The *Red and Blue* contains an exceedingly interesting article on "The University Life in a New Field," which explains the object and construction of the new Department of Hygiene, opened lately at the University of Pennsylvania. The author contends that the study of right living has been neglected in America, and says "that of hygiene as an applied science, the chemical and physical investigation of foods, of clothing, of ventilation, light, heat, and drainage, in short, of hygiene as a subject for careful laboratory research, of this we have known nothing, except what we have learned from abroad."

The construction of the building and the formation of the course in this new department, will combine the best points of the European schools, while adapting them to our American conditions. The building, which is certainly unique in being an object lesson of the things to be taught in it, as for instance in lighting, heating, and ventilation, is interestingly described, as well as the work in hygienic methods.

The course which will occupy eight weeks is divided into twelve parts, and will cover a study first of water, soils and building sites, ventilation, purity in foods, poisonous dyes in clothing, management of contagious diseases, and lectures in sanitary jurisprudence.

We agree with the author who says: "So universal is the need for an intelligent comprehension of the health problems of modern civilization, that the development of this school will be widely noted, and it is not too much to prophesy that a very few years will see the enterprise of the University of Pennsylvania imitated in other quarters.

The February number of the *Bethany Collegian* contains an unusual amount of interesting matter which is of a high order. The face of the new President, Hugh McDiarmid, looks out from the first page, and a sketch of his life follows, as well as his own address in chapel, which prophesy success to Bethany under his leadership.

Two chief reasons for the study of Greek are given in an article by Bethany's Professor of Greek Language and Literature, in an article on "The Study of Greek." The first reason is that since five-sevenths of our own words are of classical derivation, a knowledge of the derivative language is essential for a thorough and appreciative understanding of our own language. The second reason is in order that one may have an independent knowledge of the teachings of the New Testament, for as the author says: "No tinkering nor late patents will change one iota of the New Testament meaning of Greek words. The genius of a language, its emphasis, and its idiom cannot be translated, and as long as it is

necessary to study the New Testament, so long will it be necessary to study Greek."

The *Sibyl* is welcomed to our table, the more, since it has been absent for two months. We hope there will be no delays hereafter in its arrival. Both in its cover and contents it is attractive. The opening poem, "Influence," is remarkably poetical both in the conception and embodiment of its thought.

"Pastels in Prose" is an appreciative criticism of the volumes of prose poems under this title, to which modern French writers have contributed. The author proves by quotation of several of these prose poems, that "the beautiful art of Pastel painting with its grace, its delicate tints and poetic sentiment, although swept away by the French Revolution, and overpowered by painting in oils, still lives in the minds of the French authors who have contributed to this volume."

The *M. C. I.*, edited at the preparatory school at Pittsfield, Maine, is a remarkably well filled paper which commends itself in all its departments, especially in the editorial work. The last number contains an obituary notice of Henry Irving Hebberd, Bates, '95, and also a poem in his memory.

Four institutions—Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, and Minnesota State University—will each receive $10,000 to found scholarships, by the will of the late James Howard, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. After deducting numerous bequests the residue of the estate will be allowed to accumulate until it reaches $40,000 and then be divided as indicated.

POETS' CORNER.

THE RING.

[*From the German.*]

I sat upon a mountain,
Far from my native land,
Deep down below were chains of hills,
Meadows and rich sown-lands.

In quiet revery I drew
The ring from off my hand,
Which she at farewell gave me,
A golden lover's-band.

I held it before my eye,
As one a glass would hold,
And through that little ring I looked
Upon the world so old.

Ah! gaily-green mountains,
And golden grain-field too,
For such a beautiful frame
Forsooth a beautiful view!

Here trim little houses glimmered
On the green mountain side;
There flashed scythe and sickle
Along the rich grain tide!

Yet farther off the plain,
Through which the proud stream flows;
And far away blue mountains,
Rock-guard 'gainst outer foes,

And cities with shining domes,
And forests freshly green,
And moving clouds, as distant
As now my longings seem.

The earth and the heaven,
The people and their lands,
All held as a picture
That my golden ring spans!

O beautiful picture, to see
By the ring of love spanned,
The earth and the heaven,
The people and their land.

—M. J. H., '93.

TWO APPEALS.—A CONTRAST.

[*Suggested by the Russian Famine.*]

I.

Over the waters wide, calling, calling,—
Thousands are starving for lack of bread,
Sad on our ears are falling, falling,
Sobs for the dying,—wails for the dead.

O, the deep woe of it! Brothers are dying,
Begging in vain for even a crust;
While in our graineries, uselessly lying,
Food for the perishing moulders to dust.

Nay, nay, it must not be, shall not be longer,
Quick leaps the answer to quivering lips;
God makes the weaker the care of the stronger;
Men shall not die while we've corn and ships.

Now o'er the dancing waves merrily sailing,
Laden with plenty, the ships speed away;
Bearing new courage to hearts that are failing,
Driving the demon of hunger away.

Over the waters wide, listen! listen!
Sounds of rejoicing are floating once more;
Pearls on the eyelashes glisten, glisten,
Flashing thanksgiving from shore unto shore.

II.

Over the ocean wide, pleading, pleading,
Millions are starving from hunger of soul;
On to death's mystery speeding, speeding,
Gaunt with a famine beyond their control.

O the deep shame of it! Sisters and brothers
Fainting, despairing, fall by the way,
While Jesus bids us bear to all others
News that His feast is made ready to-day.

Freely to us He pours out His rich treasure;
Feeds us with love, makes us drink of His grace,
Yet we hold back, and are slow beyond measure,
Bearing the good news to all of our race.

Brethren, arouse ye. Our Master is near us,
Bidding us go, bring the guests to His feast.
Forth let us haste, with His presence to cheer us,
Speeding His message to West and to East.

Then o'er the ocean wide, ringing, ringing,
Praise unto Him to whom praises belong.
Numberless hearts shall be singing, singing:
Angels in Heaven shall join in the song.

—G. H., '90.

TO THE CLASS OF '95,

On the death of their classmate, Harry Irving Hebberd.

Hushed is the voice that was raised against wrong;
Vanished the smile that has cheered you so long;
Silent the heart that for you beat so strong;
In his cold breast.

Tender farewells ye have given the dead,
Loving remembrance for him ye have said,
Heartfelt the tears that for him ye have shed—
He is at rest.

Why was he taken, when life was so fair,
Blossoming out into promise so rare?
"Spare him, Oh Father!" rose many a prayer,
Why must he go?
Only the Love that can see to the end,
Love that was nearer and dearer than friend,
Saw fit his angels thus early to send,—
Loving him so.

There's a new voice in the chorus on high;
There's a clear light shining down from the sky;
There's a dear hand that is beckoning you nigh,
Pointing above.
Take up the lesson of life once again,
Thankful that he has escaped from its pain,
Glad that for him the transition is gain,
All is in love.

Faithful the love he was bearing for you,
Noble the work he was striving to do,
Work for the Master, so loyal and true,—
Only gone home.
Take up the work he has left to your care,
Do not forget him, your lives let him share,
Striving to meet him in that world so fair,
Never to roam.

Murmur, "Our Father, let thy will be done."
Clasp the dear hand of the Crucified One,
Passing right on till the race has been won,
Bearing each test.
Thus shall the darkness give place to the light;
Thus shall the cloud show its silver fold bright;
Thus shall ye know, when ye reach that far height,
God's ways are best.

—Mrs Mary B. Wingate.

Professor J. K. Paine, of Harvard College, has been engaged to write the instrumental music for the dedicatory exercises at the opening of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The music is to be played by an orchestra of a hundred and fifty pieces under the leadership of Mr. Thomas.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The magazines for March present attractive numbers with many subjects of special interest to the student.

The *New England* has from William Dana Orcutt a novel paper on "Clubs and Club Life at Harvard," which will be read with considerable curiosity. He gives some of the leading characteristics of the various societies.

In speaking of the D. K. E., or the "Dickey" as it is more popularly known, and of the "branding" in its initiating ceremonies, which through the letters of Mr. Garrison have caused the recent agitation which led to their suppression, he declares that the general sentiment of the college has held the practice as barbarous and that it has no regret now that the whole thing has been done away with.

He gives some of the ridiculous requirements made upon the candidate "running" for the "Dickey." Dressed in his oldest clothes, he is forced to do whatever the members shall demand, however difficult or foolish it may be.

The article representing some of the prominent characters in the club theatricals, that constitute such a part of the social life at Harvard, is well illustrated, as are all the leading papers of the issue.

This number of the *New England* presents also three other attractive papers: "Recollections of Louisa May Alcott," by Mrs. Porter, who tells of the private life of the famous story-writer; "Bryant's New England Home," by Henrietta Nahrner, and from the novelist, Capt. Charles King, a flowery description of Milwaukee, "the fairest city of the lakes."

Prof. Palmer of Harvard has contributed to the March *Atlantic*, as the results of careful study upon an important educational question of the day, a valuable paper, entitled "Doubts About University Extension."

He speaks of three principal reasons why we may not expect this movement to attain here such marked success as in England.

First, because of difference in the social condition of the two countries. England's schools have heretofore been devoted to one class of the community; America's from the first were established by the people and for the people.

Second, the uncertainty of the permanence in the response that shall be made by a people who already have so many other opportunities for educational improvement.

Third, the difficulty to obtain a stable body of competent teachers.

In England the lecturers are not the professors at the universities, spending their strength at the sacrifice of their own institutions, but men of special training who have not received appointments to professorships. He says: "In the two countries the educational situation is exactly reversed. In England there are more trained men than positions; in America, more positions than trained men."

Under the title of "The Columbian World's Fair," the *Cosmopolitan* presents a comprehensive paper from M. H. DeYoung, an energetic member of

the Board of Control. He shows how large an influence such expositions have had in shaping commercial and, incidentally, the political destinies of nations, and says it is the purpose of the committee to make the Chicago World's Fair surpass completely all previous efforts.

The *Cosmopolitan* is making vigorous efforts to bring some practical solution to the problem of aerial navigation. Its editor has in this issue an inspiring article upon the subject, speaking of what has been accomplished and the possibilities for the future.

Outing comes to us alive with athletic enthusiasm. To the college gymnast and athlete it is a magazine not only of interest but of real practical value. At just this time, when the colleges are training for coming "meets" and spring contests, the article of this present number, by Malcolm W. Ford, on "Standing Jumping," will be eagerly and profitably read.

The "Impressions of Another Old Graduate" are fresh and full of life. He considers in a remarkably concise and pleasing manner, "rowing" in our colleges and universities as compared with the system in England.

The athletic series in the March number of *Lippincott's* presents also a sport which is not participated in to any extent except in the larger colleges. We refer to the article on "Horsemanship and Polo."

The *Literary Digest* presents each week a *resumé* of important events and a collection of terse and valuable reviews of articles upon all questions at home and abroad. The economist will be interested in a review of an article by Dr. D. T. Harris, in the Chicago *Monist*, in which he endeavored to show that "the new civilization depends on mechanical invention." He says:

> If science and its concomitant, useful invention, progress as rapidly during the next hundred years as they have done during the past forty years, there will be comfort and luxury for all who will labor a moderate amount of time. And can any one who looks at the continually improving methods of science doubt that the conquest of nature will be more rapid in the coming century than it has been in the past?

It is interesting to read also in the *Digest* of February 27th what Prof. Crookes gives as "Some Possibilities of Electricity."

The popular papers in the March *Century* are in its musical series, which is devoted to Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist. As frontispiece the magazine has an engraving from a portrait of this great musical performer. From America's distinguished pianist and composer, William Mason, comes an appreciative "Critical Study"; from R. W. Gilder a poem, entitled "How Paderewski Plays," and from Miss Fanny Morris Smith a biographical sketch, which, though short, gives, we understand, the fullest particulars of the life of this famous musician that has ever been given. It is interesting to note one secret of his success as a musician. She writes:

> With Paderewski, practice and study never cease. Before every concert he is accustomed to shut himself up and to practice all night, going carefully over his whole programme. No point of phrasing, technic, or execution escapes him. When all is securely thought and worked out, the artist is ready for his hearers. The next day he goes to the piano

master of his material, and, free from concern about notes or mechanical means, plays with perfect abandon out of his inner feeling. This, his own statement, is borne out by his vividly expressive face when playing.

Education for this month's reading has a "Study of Midsummer Night's Dream," by Agnes M. Lathe, which is pleasantly written and in a clear, pointed style.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Chauncey M. Depew will preside at the next Harvard-Yale debate.

The University of Texas has received a library of 38,000 volumes referring to China, from Tank Kee, a Chinese lecturer. Its value is estimated at $150,000.

Why is an editor a moral man? Because he always does write.—*Ex.*

"I don't mind doing away with the editorial 'we,'" said Editor Cutting, "but when a fellow comes into the office with a club and tries to abolish the editorial eye, it is a very different matter."—*Ex.*

The sum of $25,000, to be applied to the chair of the English Bible, has been given to Pennsylvania College by James Strong of Philadelphia.

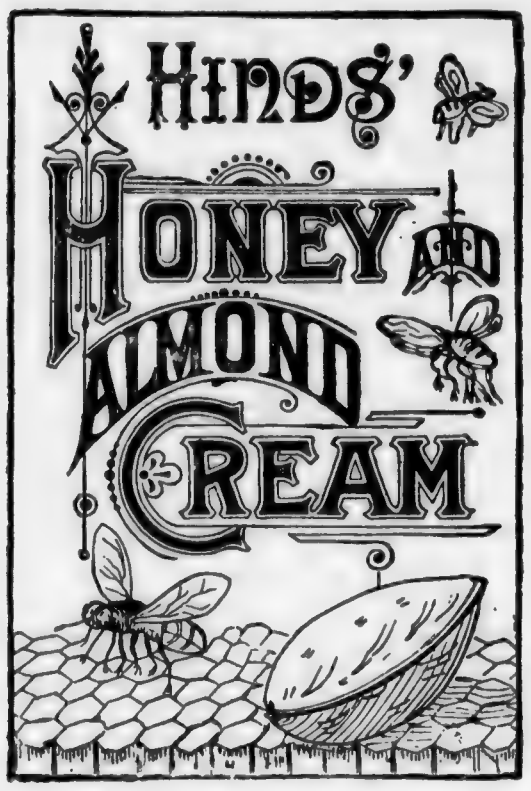
The managers of the London Polytechnic Christian Institute certainly expect the World's Fair to offer great educational advantages. Mr. Robert Mitchell, secretary, and Mr. Douglass Hogg, a son of the founder of the institute, are now in this country making arrangements for bringing over to the World's Fair one thousand of the young men connected with the institute.

Representatives from Harvard, Amherst, Massachusetts School of Technology, Clark University, Mt. Holyoke College, and Wellesley met recently in Boston to discuss plans for preparing and arranging a college exhibit at Chicago in 1893.

It appears that there will be no baseball games this year between Yale and Harvard. At the meeting of delegates at Springfield, on February 15th, to arrange dates, etc., no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, and there appears to have been considerable feeling expressed at the meeting. The Harvard delegates refused to listen to the Yale representatives' propositions and *vice versa*.

The trustees of Columbia College are at present discussing the propriety of removing the college from its present site in New York City to some beautiful situation immediately outside the city. Removal is almost necessary, as no more ground can be secured in the city, and the need of several large buildings is immediate. Columbia has an endowment of over $9,000,000, and is one of the best equipped colleges in the country.

A committee of three men from the University of Pennsylvania have undertaken the task of collecting and preserving some of the best things that have been written by college men. It is their purpose to publish a volume entitled "College Verse and Sketches," and for this purpose they have solicited contributions from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Amherst, Brown, Lehigh, Vassar, and Wellesley.—*Amherst Student.*



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BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX. APRIL, 1892. No. 4.

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A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

J. F. FANNING,	H. B. ADAMS,
MISS G. P. CONANT,	R. A. STURGES,
MISS A. L. BEAN,	E. J. WINSLOW.
Business Manager, .	L. E. MOULTON.
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EDITORIAL.

DURING the term just opened, field work promises to receive considerable attention. This is certainly the pleasantest and, in our opinion, the most profitable part of the work laid down in the curriculum. Nature is the best of teachers; and not only does the student, by studying her laws, receive instruction in the particular branch in which he is interested, but he also receives a course of training in the art of observation. And the student who has learned to see what is before his eyes has taken the first long step in the path of knowledge. But, although field work is pleasant and profitable, it is apt to be neglected. There is a tendency, born of a desire to make a good appearance, and fostered under the present ranking system, to do just that work which will enable one to make a recitation and pass the final test; a result which may be reached by means far less arduous and less profitable than ten hours a week spent in field work. Consequently a student is often caused to look with regret upon the results of a term's work in some branch of science. In such a case he finds his only satisfaction in a sense of complacency in the thought that he has been able to make so good a showing of knowledge, in the class,

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with so little of the real substance. Let us profit by experience, and remember that we have an interest in our own education, as well as in our standing in the class.

IN THE recent debates between Harvard and Yale, in fact, whenever these two institutions are mentioned in connection with each other, we find such expressions as the enthusiasm or the rivalry between the "crimson and the blue." These have reference of course to the distinctive colors adopted by these two seats of learning. All colleges, as perhaps every one knows, have their distinctive "colors" as well as their cries or "yells" as they are called.

Before us there is a list of some fifty of the principal colleges of the United States, together with the color worn by each. It is an interesting fact that of this number a little more than one-half have preferred two colors instead of one, and that the entire number of colors represented is twenty-two. Of these, Yale's color, or blue, seems to be the favorite, it having been adopted either alone or in combination with some other color by exactly one-third of the colleges as given in the list. White, gold, and red follow successively in order of preference. Bates's single color, garnet, we find adopted by two other institutions.

We were interested also to look up the "yells" of the principal colleges, and in the printed list before us the long lines of "'Rah-'rah, 'rah-'rah-'rah's" with their bristling exclamation points, seem well able to raise the dust from off the diamond or dormitory stairs alike. These yells differ from the simple "'rah's" ending with "Harvard," "Yale," or "Tufts," as the case may be, to the more melodious (?) "Chich-a-go-runk! go runk!", "Tiger-sis-s-s! boom! ah!", or "Gidd, giddy, um!" Equal to any in the list, we think, is our own "Boom-a-la-ka!"

All things have their uses, college colors and yells included, the former affording an easy means of distinguishing the contestants in foot-ball matches, rowing races, and other contests; the latter tending to arouse enthusiasm, and to develop a good healthy interest in one's own college and all that pertains to it.

Such is one phase of college life; and we sometimes think that if the good old Puritans could return to earth, and behold on an immense campus the hundred thousand or more students clad in all the brilliant paraphernalia of caps, red jerseys, blazers, and all, and each one fiercely shouting his college yell, they would look aghast, and exclaim, "Satan's hosts, indeed."

IT IS felt that our curriculum should provide for a direct and systematic study of the Bible, as a book of highest literary and historical value. The Sunday classes, formed from time to time for Bible study in connection with the Y. M. C. A. work, are not enough. So much time and thought is required of the student by the regular work that the most conscientious finds it impossible to take this up in any degree satisfactorily as an extra study.

The institution of a regular Monday morning recitation in the French and

German Testaments is, we trust, a step toward something more extended. Prof. Burroughs, who has so successfully conducted this department of study at Amherst, in a valuable paper on "Bible Study in College," shows that in this, as in other branches, the best results are gained from consecutive work by terms, with requirements as strict as in any other branch of study, and under a professor who makes it his special department.

We learn that Colby, through the gifts of the young people in the churches of her denomination, expects soon the establishment of a chair for this special study. We may hope that in the near future we may be so favored, that some of Bates beneficiaries may designate this as the object of their gifts, and thus make possible a more comprehensive course, not only in sacred, but in profane history as well.

Until that time, what can be done? The system is employed in several of the colleges of dividing the students into sections under different members of the faculty, for this critical study during certain terms of the course. The student receives benefit from the individual methods of instruction and of different trains of thought, naturally in touch with the special work of the professor who teaches. We realize that most of our professors already have time and thought largely occupied. For us it might prove more practicable to secure a portion of the services of some one outside, especially adapted to the work, who shall give certain hours in the week to the study.

Just what is wise we cannot, of course, say, but we wish that, as the work is laid out for the coming year, some arrangements may be made whereby it shall not be neccessary for us to go out from college with little more knowledge than when we entered, of this oldest and most marvelous literary production, which, unlike so much we study, is not dead, but full of living truths.

The college men and women are as a majority the public leaders, and it is true that, if our Christian nation is to be guided to that which is highest and noblest, it must be by those who are familiar with that Book which, in addition to its great literary and historical value, contains the foundation principles of governments themselves.

IN THE number of its graduates who have adopted the profession of teaching and are actively engaged in that pursuit, Bates stands pre-eminent among our New England colleges. This result is due largely to the practical training which they have received in this line during their college course. In previous years it has been the custom to have several lectures on the different professions delivered before the students and friends of the college, during the summer term. These have proved of so much interest and benefit that this year a more extensive series has been arranged for. The lectures, however, will relate entirely to Pedagogy, and those who are to give them are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the subjects which they will present. The efforts put forth to secure these privileges should be ap-

preciated by all the students, and especially by those who intend to engage in teaching. Opportunity will be afforded for acquiring much information that may prove invaluable later. Lectures are too often regarded with indifference, simply because they are such, and not a part of the prescribed work. This should not be the case. Frequently they contain the most important and valuable information and in the concisest form. The students would do well to take their note-books with them and jot down the leading ideas for future reference. This practice will prove doubly beneficial. It will not only afford exercise in condensing another's ideas in their own language, but will serve to fix those ideas more permanently in their minds. Let us, therefore, make the most of these projected lectures by our personal attendance and interest.

A NOTED person writing recently to young people made this statement: "It is the margin of attention, of time, of earnestness, of power, that wins in every battle, great and small.

The thought is old but one worthy of repetition. Few persons are there, indeed, who have not received, through spoken or written word, repeated exhortations to a right use of time, and the opportunities it brings with it; but the number who have learned the use of margins is as limited. How many are satisfied if a greater portion of time is occupied with some really important work, while the margins of time, the little "ragged edges" that intervene between necessary and appointed work, are left unfilled. But "it is the margins that win the battles," not only margins in time, but in attention, earnestness, and in all qualities that make up character. The truth of this is exemplified in every profession and every work. The difference between men of high standing and those of a little lower in any work is due, not to the superior ability or the more favorable environments of the one, but to the fact that he has learned the value of margins. The difference between students of high, and those of ordinary scholarship, is usually due not to superior mental capability but to the fact that the one fills not only the pages of his time and opportunities but the margins, while the other too often stops short of the page itself. Everywhere the truth is the same. Success is measured by the use or neglect of margins, by the amount of work done, attention given, activity expended, over and above what is required, and what constitutes mediocrity.

NEVER before at the beginning of a spring term at Bates has there been promise of so much of interest to all lovers of athletics.

Satisfied that a repetition of last year's action would ruin college baseball interests in this section, Bowdoin, Colby, and Bates have formed a league that, judging from the work of these colleges in the past, will offer a series of contests unequaled in the State. The same colleges have formed also a Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Association. Heretofore, there have been state tennis tournaments, in which the

participants have been mainly collegians; but not until the present year has there been a distinctively intercollegiate association. When it is remembered that the tennis champions have for some years been college men, and that there will now be far more at stake in these contests, since college honors instead of those of the individual are to be upheld, exciting games are to be expected when the representatives of the different Maine colleges meet at Portland, June 7th.

Another new feature in college athletics, and one that will call for the hardest work on the part of the students as a whole, is the Intercollegiate Field-Day to be held June 10th, at the Maine State Fair grounds, Lewiston. At the present writing, although a conclusion has not been reached in the arrangements, such progress has been made as to show that the colleges heartily favor such a step, and that in all probability the meet will be held.

It is evident that, with these intercollegiate contests, as well as the regular college field-day postponed from last summer, to be successfully carried out, the present term calls for work on the part of every student.

That our base-ball and tennis interests will be an honor to Bates this year no one can doubt who has seen the zeal with which the candidates for the nine, and the tennis players are taking up the work. The same enthusiasm is needed in general athletics. Our in-door meet of last term was proof enough that all are interested, and that our athletics can and will do creditable work in that line. If the final arrangements are made for the Intercollegiate Field-Day let every man do his part towards making it a success.

LITERARY.

WALT WHITMAN.

By H. B. Adams, '93.

LESS than one short month ago, when the birds were singing joyously overhead, and all nature was bathed in the warm glow of the spring sunshine, upon such a day as he himself would have chosen, the remains of "the good gray poet" were borne from his quiet home upon the Delaware. At his death there passed from the scene of action one who has braved a generation of abuse and criticism; yet, whatever may have been his faults, and we do not deny that he had them, we cannot but admire the spirit in which he met the vituperations heaped upon him. In the language of a recent critic, "Nothing—not poverty, nor neglect, nor abuse—could sour the sweet old spirit which every true American may hope, whatever his ideas on poetic 'propriety,' may be somewhere in our time and land reincarnate."

Whitman's biography is soon told. At his birth in 1819, Scott's fame was at its height, "Ivanhoe" having just appeared. Scott was always a fascinating character for Whitman, the "Border Minstrelsy" ballads having a great influence upon him. His early youth was passed in attendance at the public schools of Brooklyn and New York. Later, we find him successively, builder, type-setter, reporter, teacher,

and editor, thus coming into intimate contact with the various conditions of humanity. We next find him a volunteer nurse in the military hospitals of Washington and Virginia, where, during three years, he ministered to the wants of not less than one hundred thousand persons, making no distinction of North or South, writing the letters of the sick and wounded soldiers, or reading aloud to them. From 1865 to 1874 he held a government clerkship at Washington. From this time his active life ceased, his retirement being caused by several strokes of paralysis resulting from a poisonous wound received while assisting in the amputation of the limb of a Union soldier to whom he was much attached. These are the main facts of Whitman's life. Surely he has rendered services for which many can call him blessed.

We now come to Whitman's works, concerning which there has been the greatest controversy, his most ardent admirers regarding him a poetic genius of the first rank, while many see in his works only "rubbish." In 1855 was published "Leaves of Grass," in which rhythm and regular meter are discarded, and the style of which is something between prose and verse. Although most writers attack the form of Whitman's writings, yet in "Leaves of Grass" there is a plainness of speech for which no excuse can be offered. This is a much-disputed point, however; for immediately upon its publication, Emerson wrote a letter warmly praising the work, and congratulating the author upon its appearance. Emerson, to his credit, remained a life-long and true friend of Whitman, who also had other noted admirers in John Burroughs, known by his "Winter Sunshine," Tennyson, Thoreau, and, perhaps greater than all, Thomas Carlyle, who considered Whitman "a man furnished for the highest of all enterprises —that of being the poet of his age." Although we may not accept the last statement, yet the fact remains that such men as Carlyle, Tennyson, Emerson, and Thoreau, whose lives have been exceptionally pure, and the accuracy of whose judgment no one can doubt, found nothing offensive in Whitman's plainness of speech. His methods may not always be pleasing; his purpose, however, was always noble. As one has well said: "There can never be any question as to the morality of his works; there is a question, however, as to the propriety of parts of them."

Whitman's miscellaneous writings, including his diary of camp and hospital experience, are collected under the titles, "Drum Taps," and "Two Rivulets." His war poems are admirable, his ode on the death of Lincoln ranking, according to some, with Lowell's.

As to Whitman's proper place in literature, it is perhaps too early to judge. It is safe to say that none of us will accept the judgment of many abroad, "that he is the one great true American poet." Equally certain is it that Ingersoll's funeral oration pronouncing him the most eminent of Americans will not stand. Certain it is, however, that he has given us many passages of striking power and origi-

nality; and although not expressed in the usual form, yet his works never fail to move the heart, and proclaim his poetic genius and the "poetic touch." "His lines," says Underwood, "must be regarded as diamonds in the rough—virgin gold in unwrought nuggets." He had an immense vocabulary and a vivid imagination. He seemed to touch upon every phase of nature. He proclaimed, as perhaps few other poets have done, the unity of humanity. He regarded democracy as the only true order of society, recognizing no privileged classes, but regarding all conditions and occupations alike. He found most to observe and admire in people of the common walks of life. While living in Washington he preferred always to ride upon the platform, and to seek the friendship of the horse-car drivers, there being hardly one not intimately known by him. Thus indeed he was, as his friends loved to call him, "the poet of democracy."

However many may be Whitman's faults, we must admire him for his loyalty and devotion to the Republic. He sang her praises, worshiped her grandeur, and believed intensely in her destiny. That he might know more of the people and country of which he was to sing, in early life he left the printer's case and traveled extensively in the far West, viewing afoot and with critical eye the courses of the great rivers, the boundless expanse of the rolling prairies, the sublime features of the everlasting hills, the rugged canyons, and the ever-varying aspect of sky, shore, and forest. As one critic has said: "There never will be any question as to the nearness of Whitman's habitat to nature's heart. The only question will be as to whether his contempt for the arts of poetry has not deprived him of the power of leading others as close to nature's shrine as he himself dwelt."

Whitman stands alone in his life and works. His personality is all his own, a personality so strong that men by some impulse gazed upon him, conscious of some peculiar power which he possessed. He has founded no school, and has left no imitators. As one has said, "There is wheat in what he offers, but along with it an intolerable deal of chaff."

> "Let us keep the wheat and roses,
> Casting out the thorns and chaff."

At Woodlawn we will leave the bard, in a secluded corner of the old churchyard, in a tomb made under his own direction, yes, almost by his own hands. There he can commune with nature, his only mistress, and one whom he dearly loved. Who can tell but that in the future, when a new order of things shall have arisen, when mere forms and restraints and conventionalities shall have been disregarded, when men cease to be imitators following the beaten paths made by others, and never for fear of criticism mapping out for themselves new and original plans and ideas, when poets, untrammeled by laws of art, in fiery enthusiasm sing of the heroes whom their fancy has created, that then, "Old Walt" and his work will be better appreciated, and that with the lapse of time, his rugged simplicity will be praised by men, even as the gray mountain top which at a near view

is seen to be composed of huge bowlders and rough granite, yet, at a distance, seems touched with heaven's own blue?

A RIDDLE.

By E. J. Winslow, '93.

There is a harp whose magic note
  The ruder hand must tempt in vain:
In all the world there is but one,
  Whose touch can win its sweetest strain.

He sweeps the strings with hands as light
  As shadow hands upon the wall,
And through the silence steals a note
  Soft as the distant wood-bird's call.

From out the shadowy world of thought,
  It drives the clouds as with a breath.
It wakes a love for noble deeds,
  And steals away the fear of death.

And through the halls of memory,
  Once heard, its echo never dies,
But sweeps upon its sweetened flood
  The hearer's soul to Paradise.

But though each day the master plays,
  To listening ears he plays in vain;
In all the world, but he alone
  Has power to sense its sweetest strain.

THE DECLINE OF ORATORY IN AMERICA.

By L. M. Sanborn, '92.

THERE are, doubtless, many who will contend that oratory in America has not suffered a decline in the past fifty years. Indeed, many valid arguments may be adduced in defense of their position. But for our present purpose let us grant that such a decline has actually taken place, and that its amount has been considerable; then let us make an analysis of the conditions and see what inferences are to be drawn.

In the first place, there is much in the nature of the case to allow and even to occasion the decline. The period from the time of Patrick Henry to the early career of Daniel Webster was a formative one in the history of our country, one which called for ready judgment and pronounced declaration. The early part of the period witnessed a series of crises, in the case of any one of which a doubtful or unwise decision would have ruined all possibility of the existence of an independent government. Of this fact the great minds were perfectly well aware, and every means was used for the creating and shaping of a proper public sentiment. No more convenient way of reaching the public, and certainly no more effectual manner of obtaining public attention then existed than through the direct medium of the spoken word. Thus oratory abounded. Men of convictions made themselves heard. The aromatic flower of Liberty bloomed on every stage; its delightful perfume, so agreeable to the popular sensibilities, floated throughout the land.

That part of the period following the close of the War for Independence and the establishment of the constitutional union, was chiefly occupied in the taking of governmental steps, each without its precedent, and each in turn to serve as a precedent to be followed for the most part throughout the entire national existence, and so to be of vital importance to the prosperity, yes, to the preservation of the Union. Thus, during these years there was the same demand for master minds to assume

the responsibility of putting their opinions and judgments before the people in the most effectual manner possible and at short notice. Here, again, the platform afforded the best and only practical medium. The history of the completion of the slavery agitation and of the events leading up to the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion is familiar; and, if the utility of American oratory is understood at all, its importance will be fully appreciated.

Though not believing that the questions of national interest to-day are of less importance than those of the early years of the century, we must nevertheless admit that they are of an entirely different nature in their import. Those of the earlier years involved more immediately the existence, preservation, and perpetuity of the national identity; and, while the wise treatment of those of to-day is imperative, it can hardly be asserted that our republic is threatened with immediate destruction from causes either internal or external. It is universally true that the physician's advice is sought much more solicitously when death is impending than when some latent disease is imagined to exist.

Thus, valuable as oratory is, its decline can be accounted for and excused. But it is not altogether true that its work is being performed less extensively and acceptably than in former years through other channels. Laborious as the process was, at one time the readiest and most successful method of reaching the public was by delivering *in persona* the thoughts of the statesman or reformer to audience after audience, until the desired ground was covered, or by meting out the work to individuals in the different localities of a canvass. But the work of the press, then in its infancy, has been constantly growing, until to-day a message to the people will reach a greater number, and in a shorter time, through the columns of the associated press than through any other available medium.

It would be a condition to be deplored if oratory were to sink into complete desuetude; for, though the successors of Webster, Clay, Gough, Beecher, and Phillips find better methods for performing their work, there is still work to be done from the rostrum. While the orator of to-day need not feel that it is a case of life and death with the country, and that upon his exertions depends the immediate destiny of the nation, yet in treating the great social and economic questions of the day, in presenting the all-important principles of religious truth, and in arousing his hearers to a perception of existing evils, he can find a broad field for labor, and may accomplish wonderful results, stimulating his hearers by the magnetism of his presence and the earnestness of his manner, to the acquisition of higher ideals and the expenditure of nobler efforts for the right.

The University of Illinois is about to establish two important branches in Chicago. One is a medical college, the other a dental school.—*Pardue Exponent.*

CLOUDLAND.

By Vann E. Meserve, '92.

EACH maple leaf unfolds to a different pattern and blends its midsummer tints of green into gold, red, and brown. The same law of variety and change holds throughout the realm of Dame Nature. To that kind mistress of earth, the beautiful seems an all-ruling passion, complete only in variety and perfected only by change.

But where in Nature's earthly dominion are the changes so constant, the blending of colors so perfect, the effects so vivid and harmonious as in the celestial sphere? In the weeks that curl the smooth green leaf to a crisp and brittle roll, who shall count the changes in cloudland, the rise and fall, the parting and piecing of that thin curtain which veils our already blinded eyes from the mysterious infinitude beyond? Each morning sun looks down on new layers of the great white sheet; each evening twilight finds new folds, rose-tinged with the radiance of departing day.

Now the curtain is drawn—the solar king, undimmed, pours forth his scorching rays, or the starry sphere grows thicker and thicker with its million glittering points, or fair Luna rides, unobstructed, in her dreamy path across the sea of blue. Let the curtain fall. Where in all our range of vision can greater change be wrought? The blackening mass rolls higher and spreads farther, bearing on its overhanging walls the handwriting which threatens chilling rain or blinding snow, or, perchance, the sunny tears of April, so quickly shed and dried. We look all about us, but the dazzling rays of the day king are everywhere shut out, save where the silver lining is turned toward earth. The soft mellow twilight soon merges into inky blackness, and cloudland itself is blotted out by darkest night.

Between these extremes may be found pictures of every form and shape, in beauty and variety commensurate with the observer's imagination and appreciation. From the snowy flakes wafted across heavens blue deep, like white-winged sea birds, to the great cloud continents stretching out their arms from zenith to horizon, all is constant change. Each hour brings a new sky scene into which Fancy's lightest touch breathes life and being. Midway above the horizon at noon-day, the rolling cumulus clouds belch forth their masses of light and shade like slivery smoke from some celestial battle ground. At morn and evening the more closely packed stratus clouds just on the horizon's verge would seem to remind one of the repose and rest that intervenes between the busy activities of the day. Meanwhile, high above all, float the feathery cirrus flakes, like guardian angels watching the outcome of battles, or weaving the network of dreams. The strange intermingling of these forms make the stately chariots and still more stately kings and queens that ride in regal pomp amid throngs of loyal courtiers. For who shall affirm that, even in a republic, all love of royalty is wholly swept away? Or, perchance, the sailor lad may see

> "The stately ships go on
> To their haven under the hill"

and their silent, causeless movements do indeed suggest the "touch of a vanished hand" or the command of "a voice that is still." So, under heaven's blue canopy, cloudland sketches out her ever varying panorama. If, at one moment she frowns on earth's children, and sends them drenched to some earthly shelter out of sight even of the threatening skies, in the next, she smiles on them through her tears, and the many colored rainbow gladdens alike the heart of the busy householder and the eagerly mystified child.

So, too, in the frost-bow, the sun dog, and other forms of the halo, as well as in the mysterious aurora, we are indebted not alone to the light which produces these effects but also to the medium which refracts and decomposes that light. To penetrate that medium with the eyes either of imagination or science is one of the most interesting and glorious studies in Nature's open page. Remembering that these great fleecy masses, now shielding us from the sun's scorching rays, now winding us in a thick frost-proof blanket, now gathering up for our nourishment the life-giving moisture of the deep, are yet but airy nothings, borrowing from the great source of light their glorious existence, we may learn the lesson of a useful life, trivial in itself, but crowned with that golden halo which comes from perfectly reflecting the unchanging Light above.

A royal Hawaiian princess intends to enter Wellesley next fall.

EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN RESEARCH.

By A. C. Yeaton, '93.

EVERY student of history has felt the need of more definite information in respect to the common life of ancient peoples; but perhaps few have fully realized the extent to which a better knowledge of this subject would have affected their opinions of these nations. Since the family is everywhere the foundation of the state, a correct understanding of the structure and general policy of the state often requires an exact knowledge of the private life of the individual; otherwise, many national customs are inexplicable, and the meaning of many more is distorted.

Naturally, the oldest history offers the widest field for such errors, and therefore it is Egyptian civilization that has been most generally misunderstood. Following the teachings of Herodotus and other classic authors, who did not understand the few Egyptian peculiarities which they knew, many historians, writing of the inhabitants of the Nile Valley, have painted a picture remarkable for its contradictions. Living in what was then one of the most beautiful spots on earth, the people of Egypt were, nevertheless, represented to be gloomy and solemn, thinking little of the present, but ever of the future; absolutely bound, each in his own place, by an inflexible caste system, many of the lowest birth could and did rise to the highest rank; their king, himself an incarnation of the supreme diety, was yet subject to the

priests of that diety. These are but a few examples of the medley involved in the comparison of some of our older text-books. Even the deciphering of the hieroglyphic inscriptions did not for a long time remove the difficulty. For the translators first examined the writings in the tombs, or upon the monuments of kings, which could throw very little light upon the subject. But now, as records and inscriptions of the people come to light and are translated, Egypt is seen more in its real aspect.

One of the first errors to be corrected is the supposition, still prevailing, that Egypt was under the domination of a caste system. Not a single legal restriction upon marriage, change of occupation, or exchange of property among classes can be found that would support such an opinion, and no division of classes can be referred to caste unless founded upon law. According to one of the very best authorities: "Neither descent nor family hampered the rising career of the clever." Yet some books, even to-day, insist on the "rigorous caste system" of Egypt.

But without considering separately the bearing of modern discoveries upon each of these old opinions, let us, for a few moments, give our attention to the general condition of the people. The Egyptians were, to a great extent, farmers, and the division into classes was much the same as in all agricultural communities: that is, rich and poor, master and slave, learned and ignorant. But all were equal before the law. The government was, in name at least, an absolute despotism, but all the officials were chosen from the people, and with due regard for the people's wishes. The laws were strict and thoroughly enforced, but differed in no great degree from those of a modern state. Contrary to general usage in the Orient, women were held in the very highest esteem, far higher, in some respects, than they are to-day; for in society and politics the sexes were equal. Hence monogamy was the rule, and plural marriage, except for political purposes, little known. In religion the Egyptians were scarcely surpassed by any ancient people. They believed in one God, eternal, invisible, omnipotent, who made all things, but had himself existed from the beginning of time. Their "Funeral Ritual" contained many precepts hardly inferior to any in the Holy Scriptures, some of them expressing sentiments indicative of a purity of religion, that was unknown to the Jews before the coming of Christ. As time passed, this religion like all others, had its periods of corruption and subsequent purification; but the foundation of the whole, the unity of creation, and the immortality of the soul were never forgotten.

A recent discovery of some mummy cases made of old papyrus, evidently from the waste-basket, gives us much insight into the life of the people. There are copies of wills arranged in order on one sheet as if from the registrar's office, receipts of banker's and banker's clerks for money or produce, lists of tax-payers, with the amount due from each, letters of all sorts, from a love sonnet, written in colored

inks, to an imperial proclamation. A boy at school writes to his father giving an account of his expenses and requesting more money. Reports of teachers to parents, regarding the behavior and progress of their children, appear; while one tutor sorrowfully implores his pupil to wholly abstain from wine and beer, warning him that they can only bring him to disgrace. We might continue, but this is enough to show that Egyptian civilization has been greatly undervalued, and that we, with all the civilization of this nineteenth century, have no right to disregard or despise the culture of the "heathens" of five thousand years ago.

LOCALS.

The tennis enthusiasts are on *earth* once more.

Eleven of the Sophomores have elected Calculus.

The Juniors and Sophomores are taking Botany.

Miss Pennell, '94, is to be absent this term, teaching.

A. G. Weeks of St. Albans, Me., has joined the Freshman class.

The college band has been engaged to play at Bath, Memorial Day.

Bruce, '93, and Small, '93, are away canvassing for Butler's book.

The welcome sound of boom-a-la-ka will soon be heard on the diamond again.

Under the direction of Irving, '93, the band is making rapid progress in its rehearsals.

Several of the students have engaged to work for King, Richardson & Co., during the summer vacation.

The college band will give a concert, before all ball games occurring on the home grounds.

Skelton, '92, and Files, '94, are among the incorporators of the *Auburn Gazette* Base-Ball Association.

During the illness of Professor Rand, Graves, '94, is conducting the recitations of the Calculus class.

Manager Moulton of the STUDENT has a new Union Safety, with cushion tires, which he will sell cheap for cash.

Shepard, '92, has gone to Pittsfield, N. H., to take the position of principal of the high school, left vacant by the resignation of A. L. Safford, '89.

A Hand-book and College Directory is to be issued by the Y. M. C. A., some time between now and Commencement.

Skelton, '92, represented the base-ball men of Lewiston and Auburn, at a meeting of the New England clubs in Boston, March 30th.

Joiner, '93, has been spending several days at Dartmouth, training for Y. M. C. A. deputation work, for the coming year.

The college nine easily defeated a picked team in a six-inning game, last Saturday afternoon, with the score thirteen to four.

Three of the Seniors have elected Moral Philosophy, six have elected Chemistry, and the remainder of the class take Civil Government.

A meeting of the students, Monday morning, April 18th, was addressed by Read, '83, and Garcelon, '90, on the general subject of athletics.

Blanchard and Gilmore, of the Senior, and Ross and E. C. Perkins, of the Junior class, have finished their schools and returned to their respective classes.

Professor Hartshorn recently delivered a very interesting lecture on "A Trip Through Germany," before the members of the Eurosophian Society.

Manager Little has arranged for two ball games on the home grounds, Fast-Day, the 21st; in the forenoon with the Presumpscots, and in the afternoon with the Lewistons.

It is feared that Professor Rand, who was obliged to give up his class work just before the close of the last term on account of illness, will not be able to resume it again for several weeks.

Senior class in Physics. Professor—"In a case of drowning, why is it that the *dead* body rises to the surface of the water?" Osgood (with mind intent upon pneumatics)—"It is on the principle of the *life*-preserver."

We are glad to learn that Miss Roberts, '94, who has been absent from her class during the past term on account of illness, and who is at present in Malden, Mass., where she is receiving treatment, is in a fair way to recover.

The Sunday morning meetings of the Y. M. C. A. during this term are to be devoted to the consideration of Bible heroes. The subjects are as follows: John the Baptist; Abraham; Stephen; Elijah; Peter; David; Paul; Moses; St. John; Jesus.

The Juniors were reading the reports of their profit-sharing schemes. S—— (who had been appointed critic by the professor)—"I should like to ask Mr. H—— how such a small establishment furnished employment for so many men?" H—— (not in the least disconcerted)—"Well, you see, this was my first year, and I was young and inexperienced."

The members of the class in Political Economy last term were each presented with $100,000, by Professor Jordan, which they invested in some co-operative or profit-sharing business. The reports of the same which were subsequently read before the class displayed wonderful (?) business tact.

The diamond has been graded and put in condition for the season, and the position of the bases slightly changed for the better. The fence along Mountain Avenue has been extended to College Street, while 300 feet of temporary canvas will be placed along College Street, thus entirely enclosing the grounds.

The Athletic Association, assisted by the young ladies of the college, gave a very enjoyable reception in the gymnasium, Friday evening, March 25th. A feature of the evening was a dumb-bell drill, and a pretty exhibition of fancy marching by the young ladies. The conversation cards proved a very pleasant novelty. After refreshments, interesting speeches were made by

Manager Little, and Captain Emery of the ball team, L. G. Robert, '87, I. N. Cox, Manager of the '89 team, O. J. Hackett of Auburn, and Professor L. G. Jordan.

The managers of the Intercollegiate Field-Day met at Lewiston, Saturday, April 16th. Bowdoin was represented by G. S. Machan, Colby by G. O. Smith, and Bates by Wilson, '92. It was decided to hold the meet on June 10th, at the Maine State Fair grounds in this city. The Bates Association, however, at a meeting held Monday morning, April 18th, voted not to go into it, if Bowdoin insists on entering men from the Maine Medical School. Further information will be published in our next issue.

The concert for the benefit of the Base-Ball Association occurred on Wednesday evening, March 23d, at which the following well-known talent assisted: Mrs. Jennie King Morrison, of Portland, contralto soloist; Mr. Fred A. Given, violinist; Prof. H. P. Ocorner, clarionetist; Prof. Porter H. Dale, elocutionist; Miss Jennie Kimball Jewett, pianist and accompanist. The entertainment was most excellent, but owing to the unfavorableness of the weather the audience was not as large as it might otherwise have been. Twenty-three dollars was realized.

Although the Glee Club has been organized but a comparatively short time, it has filled several engagements in a satisfactory manner, and is improving rapidly in its continued rehearsals. Besides furnishing music for the Sophomore declamations and the public meeting of the Christian Associations, they have sung at the Sunday evening lectures at the Court Street Baptist Church in Auburn on two occasions. They also furnished the music for the regular Easter service at the same church Sunday, April 17th.

The base-ball managers from the several colleges of the State met at Brunswick, March 19th. Maine State withdrew from the league. The managers from the other three colleges, Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby, effected a permanent organization of the Maine Intercollegiate Base-Ball Association, a constitution, etc., being adopted. The following schedule of games was arranged:

April	27.	Bates vs. Colby, . . .	Lewiston.
"	30,	Colby vs. Bowdoin, . .	Waterville.
May	4,	Bowdoin vs. Bates, .	Brunswick.
"	7,	Bates vs. Bowdoin, . .	Lewiston.
"	11,	Colby vs. Bates, . . .	Waterville.
"	14,	Bowdoin vs. Colby, .	Brunswick.
"	18,	Bates vs. Colby, . . .	Lewiston.
"	21,	Bowdoin vs. Bates, .	Brunswick.
"	25,	Colby vs. Bowdoin, . .	Waterville.
"	28,	Colby vs. Bates, . . .	Waterville.
June	1,	Bowdoin vs. Colby, .	Brunswick.
"	4,	Bates vs. Bowdoin, . .	Lewiston.

The following is a list of the officers and committees of the Y. M. C. A. who enter upon their duties this term: President, Spratt, '93; Vice-President, Page, '94; Recording Secretary, Chase, '93; Corresponding Secretary, Marsh, '94; Treasurer, Winslow, '95. Committees as follows: On work for new students, Winslow, '93, Graves, '94, Smith, '95; membership, Joiner, '93, Small, '94, Winslow, '95; religious meetings, Chase, '93, Hamilton, '94, Foss, '95; Bible study, Small, '93, Woodman, '94, Hayes, '95; finance,

Moulton, '93, French, '94, Campbell, '95; intercollegiate relations, Lothrop, '93, Marsh, '94, Russell, '95; missionary work, Bruce, '93, Page, '94, Knapp, '95.

The Senior Exhibition took place at the Main Street Church, Friday evening, April 1st. The parts were of a high order of excellence. The music was furnished by Given's Orchestra. The programme as given was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

1. Responsibility of the Press.
W. B. Skelton.
2. Politics as a Profession. N. W. Howard.
3. The Poet and His Mission. E. E. Osgood.
4. Friction as a Factor in Development.
Miss Annie V. Stevens.

MUSIC.

5. The Decline of Oratory. L. M. Sanborn.
6. Character Without, Life Within.
*C. N. Blanchard.
7. The Loneliness of Genius. R. A. Small.
8. The Freedom of Restriction.
Miss Josephine F. King.

MUSIC.

9. The Persecution of the Jews.
J. R. Little.
10. The Repose of Discontent.
H. E. Walter.
11. A Plea for Individual Thought.
Scott Wilson.
12. English Speaking Unity. E. W. Emery.

MUSIC.

* Excused.

At a meeting of representatives from the different Maine colleges, held at Brunswick, March 26th, an intercollegiate tennis association was formed, with the following officers: Payson, of Bowdoin, President; Howard, of Bates, Vice-President; Randlette, of Maine State, Secretary; Stover, of Colby, Treasurer. It was decided to hold the first tournament at Portland, beginning Tuesday afternoon, June 7th. Two silver cups will be purchased, one for singles and one for doubles, to go to the winning college each year and to become the permanent property of the college first holding them three years. Individual prizes will also be given. Each college will be allowed two representatives in singles, and two teams in doubles.

The prize for the largest number of birds identified by any member of the Sophomore class, during the past winter, was awarded to Hatch, who reported a list of thirty-three. And for the largest list by a lady member of the class, the prize was awarded to Miss Leslie, who reported fourteen kinds identified. Among the varieties of Mr. Hatch's list are the Bronzed Grackle, Pine Siskin, Arctic three-toed Woodpecker, and the Pileated Woodpecker. And among the other birds reported this year, which are rarely seen after the close of the fall term, are the Fox Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, and the Hermit Thrush. The following is a comparative table of the reports for the past three years, as given by the classes of '92, '93, and '94:

	'92	'93	'94
Number of lists passed in,	22	37	31
Number having 12 or over,	16	17	15
Number of kinds identified,	42	57	50
Average list, ...	12.86	12.11	13.61
Largest list, ...	23	35	33

The first of the course of Pedagogical Lectures was delivered before the two upper classes by Professor Hartshorn, on the evening of April 14th. The subject of this lecture was "The History of Education," and it was so treated as to give a clear outline his-

tory of the successive stages in the development of the educational idea. Beginning with education among the Hindoos, the lecturer traced the progress of education through the various stages of Jewish, Grecian, and Roman history, touching upon the conditions of society, and the beliefs that influenced the popular idea of education; and the relations which the family, church, and state respectively sustained to education. The theories of the most prominent educators, from the time of Socrates, were briefly stated. The latter part of the lecture touched upon the decline of education during the Dark Ages, its revival at the time of the Reformation, and its later growth.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. united in a public meeting at the college chapel on the evening of March 30th. The literary parts showed careful preparation and were well received. The following was the programme:

Music—"Webb."—Webb. Glee Club.

PRAYER.

Response—Double Mixed Quartette.

The Y. M. C. A., Its Achievements and Purposes. Davis, '92.

Recitation—The Vision of Handel.
P. L. Blatchford, Miss Conant, '93.

Vocal Duet—Merry Birds of Spring.
Brown, '93, Miss Willard, '95.

Discussion—How shall we better the Condition of the Degraded Poor in our Large Cities?

(*a*) The Duty of the Government.
Ferguson, '92.

(*b*) The Work of the Church.
Miss Gerrish, '94.

(*c*) Special Lines of Philanthropic Effort.
Marsh, '94.

Music—Rock of Ages.—Buck.
Double Mixed Quartette.

Oration—The Young Man's Essentials.
Osgood, '92.

Music—There is Rest for the Weary.—Dow.
Glee Club.

Professor and Mrs. G. C. Chase arrived in Lewiston from their European tour, April 4th. Their trip has included visits to a large number of places of historic and literary interest. Landing at Greenock they passed several weeks among the Scotch lakes and the Highlands, making excursions to such places as Inverness, Sterling Castle, and Bannockburn battle field. After traversing England, and stopping at a large number of places whose names are familiar to the reader of English classics, they crossed to the continent, visited Paris, and spent several weeks among the grandest scenery of the Alps. Then crossing at the pass of Saint Gothard, they visited in order the principal cities of Italy, Austria, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, and returned to London again about a week before Christmas, where Professor Chase was engaged for some weeks in reading and study at the British Museum and at the University College. Such a trip must add a new element of interest to his work in literature. In spite of occasional illness Professor Chase has found the journey an agreeable relaxation after so many years of close confinement to the college work.

The declamations by the prize division of the Sophomore class occurred at college chapel, on the evening of March 29th. The committee of award, Rev. D. V. Gwilym, Prof. J. F. Moody, and Prof. A. W. Anthony, awarded the prize for the ladies to Miss Cummings, and for the gentlemen to Mr. Hoag. Honorable mention was made of Miss Pennell and Mr. Callahan. The music

was by Callahan's Orchestra. We append the programme in full:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

1. Fourth of July Oration at Boston.—Fitzgerald. F. L. Callahan.
2. Mona's Waters.—Anon.
Maude Amanda Hill.
3. The Flag Restored on Fort Sumter.—Beecher. E. F. Pierce.
4. The Burning of Moscow.—Headley.
W. A. French.

MUSIC.

5. A Race in the Bahamas.—Anon.
Bessie Walker Gerrish.
6. Heroes of the Land of Penn.—Lippard.
E. W. Carr.
7. College Oil Cans.—Anon.
Cora Belle Pennell.
8. The New South.—Grady. A. J. Marsh.
9. Good-Night, Papa.—Anon.
Ethel Idora Cummings.

MUSIC.

10. A Dream of the War.—Ingersoll.
W. P. Hamilton.
11. A Plea for the Fugitive.—Howe.
W. E. Page.
12. The Death of the Old Squire.—Anon.
E. J. Hatch.
13. The Roman Sentinel.—Florence.
J. B. Hoag.

MUSIC.

The following course of lectures on pedagogy is to be delivered before the members of the Senior and Junior classes. The series will include twelve lectures, the first of which was given on Thursday evening, April 14th, by Professor Hartshorn, on "The History of Education." The subjects of the other lectures, with their dates, and the speakers, are: April 21, "School Management," G. A. Stuart, Superintendent of Lewiston Schools; April 28, "School Supervision," W. W. Stetson, Superintendent of Auburn Schools; May 5, "Grammar Schools," J. R. Dunton, Principal of Lewiston Grammar School; May 12, "The School Principal," Professor L. G. Jordan; May 19, "Methods of Teaching Science in Secondary Schools," U. G. Wheeler, Sub-Principal of Lewiston High School; May 22, "Methods of Teaching the Classics," J. H. Parsons, Principal of Cony High School, Augusta; May 26, "Mathematics in Schools," Prof. J. H. Rand; June 2, "Methods of Teaching English in Secondary Schools," Miss Augusta Prescott, Lewiston High School; June 9, "Examinations and Ranking," G. B. Files, Principal of Lewiston High School; June 13, "Moral Instruction," J. F. Moody, Principal of Auburn High School; June 16, "How Can a Teacher Grow in Efficiency?" Miss Anna B. Badlam, Principal of Lewiston Training School.

The first annual in-door meet of the Athletic Association was held in the Gymnasium, Friday afternoon, March 25th, and the forenoon of the day following. Several records were broken, and, considering the conveniences, all of the performances were good. Handicaps were allowed in most of the events. Following is a list of the events with the winners and their records: Standing broad jump—1st, Bolster, '95 (handicap $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), 9 ft. 2 in.; 2d, Pennell, '93, 8 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Standing high kick—1st, Small, '94 (handicap 8 in.), 7 ft. 8 in.; 2d, Emery, '92, 7 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Running high jump—1st, Emery, '92, 4 ft. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2d, Pennell, '93, 4 ft. 10 in. Two-handed vault—1st, Bolster, '95, 6 ft. 9 in.: 2d, Pierce, '94 (handicap 4 in.), 6 ft. 7 in. Hitch kick—1st, Brown, '93 (handicap 4 in.), 7 ft. 10 in.; 2d, Hoffman, '93, 7 ft. 8 in. Putting shot—1st, Page, '94 (handicap 7 ft.),

33 ft. 4½ in.; 2d, Morrell, '95, 30 ft. 7¾ in. Standing high jump—1st, Bolster, '95, 4 ft. 6¼ in.; 2d, Pennell, '93, 4 ft. 5¼ in. Running broad jump—1st, McFadden, '93 (handicap 2 in.), 15 ft. 6½ in.; 2d, Hamilton, '94 (handicap 2 in.), 15 ft. 4 in.; Pennell, '93 (scratch), 15 ft. 2½. Half-mile walk—1st, Skelton, '92, 4 min.; 2d, Hayes, '95. Pole vault—1st, McFadden, '93, 8 ft. 6 in.; 2d, Moulton, '93. Mile run—1st, Skelton, '92, 5 min. 47 sec.; 2d, T. Pulsifer, '95. Running high kick—1st, Sims, '93, 7 ft. 10½ in. W. L. Powers, '88, acted as referee, and F. W. Larrabee, '91, as timer.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

JUGGERNAUT'S IMAGE.

'T was sultry noon. O'er India's burning sands,
By sacred stream whose sluggish waters move
Like some long pageant, sadly, slowly by,
Through jungle dense and spurred, where vultures wait,
And coward jackals sniff the putrid air,
And now where busy mart and marble fane
Greet at a glance the weary traveler's eye,
Here passed two aged pilgrims, man and wife.
Around each haggard form as they approached,
Their tattered garments fell in loose array;
For weary weeks and months had passed away
Since first their feet had sought the distant shrine
And rolling car of hideous Juggernaut.

Now on their homeward way, the pilgrims twain
Stayed for a time to rest and purchase food.
No purse had they, nor wherewithal to buy,
Yet hunger's fearful pangs must be appeased.
And forth from tattered folds, the husband drew
A soiled and faded parchment, on whose face
Appeared, in ghastly scrawls, three hideous forms,
As if a hundred demons had combined
Their hellish skill to paint, in fire and blood,
The likeness of their kind.
These were their household gods, who, night and day,
Had claimed their deepest reverence; yet in this hour
Of earthly want, for one small dish of food were sacrificed.

It chanced a servant of the most high God
Had seen their luckless plight, and brought them aid;
And, as his recompense for food and drink,
Received the ragged parchment in return.
Oh fateful day! when India's gods command
No firmer faith, no deeper rooted love.
Oh hapless state! when human souls can boast
No ties so sacred but may thus be rent.

Oh, Juggernaut! thy cruel wheels no more
Shall crush thy helpless victims into dust.
No more thy tottering kingdom shall regain its ancient sway.
Thy days are numbered. In the western sky
Appears the light of Him whose mighty sword
Shall smite thee, vile usurper, from thy throne.
Then shall thy land be free, and shall rejoice
In the mild reign of Him whose temple holds
Thy hated image, trophy of His grace.

[Founded on facts. The above mentioned parchment may be seen at the Cobb Divinity School.]

P. P. BEAL, '91.

PERSONALS.

'69.—Rev. William H. Bolster, of Weymouth, Mass., has accepted a call to the Harvard Congregational church at Dorchester, Mass.

'73.—E. A. Smith and wife have a daughter, born March 24th.

'74.—By the *Morning Star* we see that the parishioners and friends of Rev. A. J. Eastman, pastor of the Free Baptist church at Franconia, N. H., to the number of one hundred or more, recently went to the parsonage for the purpose of giving the inmates a "pounding." Nothing serious oc-

curred, however, and upon their departure the pastor was richer in this world's goods to the amount of $35.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, of Auburn, has been giving a series of lectures upon countries visited while on his tour around the world.

'76.—Rev. Geo. L. White, of Farmington, N. H., having received and accepted a call from the church at New Hampton, began his labors there April 1st.

'77.—We notice that O. B. Clason, Esq., and R. E. Donnell, M.D., '84, are on the school board of Gardiner.

'79.—From the Lewiston *Journal* we take the following: "Rev. Mr. Johonnot read his resignation of the pastorate of the Bates Street Church in Lewiston, Sunday (March 20th), to take effect May 1st, after which date he assumes the pastorate of the society at Oak Park, Ill., in response to the recent call. Rev. Mr. Johonnot will have a large church in the close suburbs of Chicago, at a fine salary." As was remarked in a previous issue, "Lewiston will lose a brilliant young clergyman."

'80.—The church of Rev. F. L. Hayes at Minneapolis, Minn., is prospering. The congregations are increasing, and some have recently been admitted to church membership.

'81.—The Free Baptist society at Richmond has unanimously voted not to accept the resignation of the pastor, Rev. R. E. Gilkey.

'81.—In a *Kennebec Journal* lying before us, there is an account of the meeting of the Kennebec County Teachers' Association held at Waterville last month. In this, there is given in full the admirable address on "Methods in Latin," delivered by Prof. J. H. Parsons, principal of the high school at Augusta. Professor Parsons makes the pertinent inquiry: "Did you ever stop to think how absurd a thing it is that a bright boy should study Latin for five or six years and be unable at the end of that time to translate an ordinary Latin sentence from a passage he had not seen, without frequent reference to a dictionary?" As the *Journal* says: "Professor Parsons states the difference between the old and new methods concisely and admirably when he says that under the old dispensation the student was made for the grammar, while under the new the reverse is the case. The attention of the student is directed to the language, and he is brought at once into sympathetic appreciation of its beauties. The grammar he uses as a book of reference. Its study is not made the aim and almost the end of his classical study." The address was able, and held the closest attention of the audience.

'81.—Judge Ruel Robinson, of Camden, is to deliver an address, April 26th, to the Belfast Odd Fellows, on the occasion of the seventy-third anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America.

'82.—We have received from I. M. Norcross, A.M., of Weymouth, Mass., his second annual report as superintendent of schools for that town. We wish it were possible to give this report, or even a brief abstract of it, as it abounds in forcible ideas and much common sense, and well indicates the fitness of Mr. Norcross for the position which he occupies.

'83.—Mr. O. L. Frisbee has decided, on account of ill health, to give up his business at the Isles of Shoals, for this season, and spend the year in Europe. He will sail for Europe as soon as his health will permit. Mr. Frisbee has been at the Shoals since his graduation, and under his management the "Oceanic" has become one of the largest and most successful summer resorts in New England.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'83.—F. E. Manson, A.M., night editor of the *Lowell Morning Mail*, was united in marriage on Tuesday, March 24th, to Miss Alma B. Millay, of Bowdoinham.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman, M.D., has located on Goff Street, in Auburn.

'86.—Rev. Charles Hadley, writing from Southern India, to the *Lewiston Journal*, gives a vivid description of the wonderful floral beauty of this distant land. In the course of this interesting letter, and while describing a journey from the "scorching plains of Madras, where the thermometer mounts up into the hundreds, with every prospect of remaining there for six months," to the Nilgiri Hills, which it seems are summer resorts for the people of Southern India, Mr. Hadley says: "The foliage is simply indescribable. Trees and flowers surround us on every side, a mass of beauty and luxuriance, which only the tropics can create. Forests of waving bamboo, on the lower slope, give place to trees of a hardier growth as we ascend. The tree-fern is one of the wonders of the Nilgiri. It resembles the palm in trunk and growth, and sends out beautiful fern branches often ten feet in length. Across the valley, the walls of which we are climbing, towers the Droog, a precipitous peak, lifting its head 6,000 feet above the plain. On its summit is a ruined fort, one of the old strongholds of Tippoo Sultan, the tyrant of Mysore a century ago. From this impregnable lookout he could watch the movements of his enemies, one hundred miles distant, on the plains below. We are shown the rock from which Tippoo hurled his prisoners, a sheer 2,000 feet, to their death in the valley below." Although in the midst of these beauties and enchantments, we are quite sure that Mr. Hadley has not forgotten the sun and skies of old New England, for he says: "Though the dusky native is happy, the foreigner pants for the cool breezes of the land of his birth, and if he cannot journey to a higher latitude he naturally seeks a higher altitude."

'87.—Rev. H. E. Cushman, of Plymouth, Mass., sailed in a barque from New Bedford for the Azores, April 15th.

'87.—Roscoe Nelson, who is to graduate from Yale Divinity School, in June, has been appointed one of the seven speakers at the Commencement exercises. Mr. Nelson has been invited to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Windsor, Conn.

'87.—S. S. Wright, A.M., has been engaged as principal of the Bellows Falls (Vt.) High School.

'88.—S. H. Woodrow is to graduate from Yale Divinity School this year. Mr. Woodrow has been appointed one of the seven speakers at Commencement.

'89.—Miss H. A. Given, first assistant in the Ellsworth High School, has been obliged, we regret to learn, to discontinue her instruction there during part of the present term because of illness.

'90.—F. L. Day goes to Garden City, L. I., every Saturday to coach the ball team of St. Paul's School.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon, President of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., was sent as a delegate to the National Convention at Washington.

'90.—At a recent W. C. T. U. concert in Springfield, H. J. Piper gave an address on "Temperance and Manhood."

'91.—Miss Alice Beal has accepted a position as teacher of Greek and Latin, at an increased salary, in Dover, N. H.

'91.—Miss Florence Larrabee has resigned her position at Westbrook to accept the position offered her in the Edward Little High School in Auburn.

'91.—On Tuesday, April 12th, at the residence of the bride, Mr. F. W. Plummer, principal of the Winthrop High School, was married to Miss Mellie E. Nowell, of Topsham, a former member of '93.

EXCHANGES.

The March number of the *University Magazine* is the most attractive journal that has reached our table this month. Prefacing much interesting matter, is an article by Ex-President Magill on "The Scope of Modern Languages and Methods of Teaching Them."

He claims, first, that the chief object of Modern Language Study is not so much mental discipline as that it is to the student an introduction to the best thought of all times, as expressed by the masters of human thought who wrote in the languages in question. To be on intimate terms with the great minds of the world, through a familiarity with their writings, is a liberal education in itself. He says:

> What then do I recommend to the students of the modern foreign languages in our colleges? First, that they should rid themselves, once for all, of the idea that a little smoothly flowing, trivial conversation, upon topics of daily interest, in another tongue, is the *sine qua non*, and that they should not spend, not to say waste, their valuable and overcrowded time in acquiring this fluent speech. Observe that I do not say that the ability to converse intelligently in a foreign tongue is a knowledge to be undervalued nor despised; but I do say most emphatically that this knowledge can never be acquired except by daily association with those to whom the language is their mother-tongue, without the expenditure of an amount of time entirely incommensurate with its real value. Those who are never to mingle with foreigners can have no practical use for the language as a medium of conversation, and for those who are to do this, there is no more valuable preparation than that obtained from reading, and hearing read by a competent linguist, the language to be learned. Hence I say, make the grammatical drill short, sharp, incisive; reduce the amount of grammar needed for reading to a minimum; and by all means never waste time in the bootless and wearisome task of turning good English into poor French in the early stages of the course. I would by no means say that writing original French or German is not essential to the ultimate mastery of those languages, but I do say that for the practical purposes of the vast body of American students, who study these languages for the sake of their literatures, for the treasures of art and of history which they contain, and for the great scientific discoveries which are recorded and explained in them, the one object is, and ever must and should

be, the ability to read understandingly, and with ease and rapidity, whatever is written in such languages; and that, too, without the medium of even a mental translation. I dwell with especial emphasis upon the needs of the many—not of the few. He who prepares practical Reading Grammars for the modern languages wholly divested of all minutiæ, and containing in a well arranged and well digested form, all of the essential leading principles of the language, will earn the gratitude of vast multitudes of hard-worked students, who now have so much of importance to learn, and whose memories, in school and college, are overburdened with masses of details, painfully learned only to be speedily forgotten.

If a grammar were formed upon these principles, students who were properly taught it would be reading from various authors at the rate of a page a day after eight weeks' study, and would be prepared to advance to three or four more pages daily at the end of eight weeks more, and would ere that time be reading at sight with little suggestion from the teacher; but no time should be wasted in studying rules of pronunciation. Not that pronunciation should receive no attention; but it cannot be taught successfully from books, and can come only from the *lips* of a teacher who is thoroughly familiar with the spoken language.

After students have pursued a language for a few months according to the methods indicated in this paper, I would never consider that they had a definite lesson assigned for any given day, but would expect them to begin where the last recitation closed, and when the ordinary amount was completed, I would go on, so long as the time allowed, with sight reading, and at the close of the hour assign another indefinite lesson, beginning at the point they had reached. As fast as it be found safe to do so I would omit all translation, reading in the foreign tongue, and only requiring occasional explanation of difficult passages. In all language-study in college the language as a medium of expressing thought, and the thought which that language is intended to express, are the truly objective points; and that system of instruction which experience proves to be the most perfectly adapted to reach these ends, in the necessarily limited time that can be given in our now crowded college courses, is the system which must ultimately commend itself to thinking minds.

The March *Haverfordian* devotes several pages to abstracts of lectures given recently before the college. One by President Eliot, on "Education," contains the following suggestive paragraph.

The acquiring of power and the forming of character are the two great ends of all education. The difference between the educated man and the self-educated man is that the latter has not been well guided by wisdom and experience. The result of education should always be power to work; if that is not the result, education has missed its main object. We often hear doubts expressed of the use of college and even high-school education. This is because some failures have been made; a failure in education is a young man who has acquired learning, but not power. What we are after is the imparting of personal power.

The verse of the March *Haverfordian* consists of two poems taken from the STUDENT, both of them by M. S. M., Bates, '91.

"First in College, First Through Life," is the subject of an article in the *Dickinson Liberal*, in answer to the somewhat prevalent sentiment that men of high scholarship in college seldom win distinction in professional life. The author takes the other side and says:

On a careful review the conclusion is inevitable that the vast majority of the scholars, the writers, the clergymen, the lawyers, and the statesmen, who have gained distinction in life have first won distinction in the recitation

room. It does not seem difficult to discover the cause of this. Those qualities of mind which serve to make good students, serve also to make great men. The highest scholars of a class are men of excellent, though perhaps not brilliant, ability. They possess talent, but their chief claim to genius is the power to study. The greatest attainments have usually sprung from earnest and continual application, rather than from natural brilliancy. That mental discipline and those stores of acquired knowledge, which are the foundation stones of distinction, are obtained in the greatest degree by him who in college pursues his studies with the greatest success. His preparation for his professional life is superior to that of his classmate of lower rank, whose mind is neither so well disciplined, nor stored with knowledge so extended. The start which he has gained at the beginning he will likely keep till the end. The student who fails to receive in college the knowledge and discipline of the highest scholarship, must supply the deficiency by additional study before he can indulge in a rational hope of distinguished success in his profession.

"The Proportion between Outside Work and the Studies of the Curriculum" is the subject of an interesting and practical article in the March *College Rambler*. The object of college life is set forth as the thorough training of the mind, and the means to this end outside the strict college work are thought to be four, viz.: reading, society work, college politics, and athletics. The author concludes:

If I had my college course to take over again I should aim to surpass all others in college in broad and deep reading, the best society work, a tact in handling fellow-men, to obtain a modest record in athletics and a fair grade in my studies.

One thousand and fifty dollars has been pledged at Dartmouth for the support of the base-ball team during the coming season.

POETS' CORNER.

RE-RISEN.

Out of the ruins of last year's splendor,
Brown and unsightly beneath ice and snow,
Behold, there are rising new marvels of beauty;
Blossoms are springing, and soft airs blow,
And slowly the dreaming earth, smiling in slumber,
Is veiled by a wonderful mystic glow.

Out of the hopes and the dreams and the pleasures
Crushed by the feet of the year that is dead,
Slowly new flowers unfold in the stillness,
Bright as the skies that shine blue overhead;
And sweeter than music Life's strange silence seemeth,
For Peace o'er the soul hath her sunshine shed.

M. S. M., '91.

FAST-DAY.

Springtime again! The earth is glad;
Her peaceful fields are bathed in light;
The waters sparkle, calm and bright;
The sky is blue; but we are sad.

For one God wakened in this land
A spring of righteousness. Oh, then
A brighter day seemed dawned for men,
New life imparted from His hand.

But spring to summer might not grow;
Its sunshine faded soon to gloom;
And buds of hope half warmed to bloom
Lie drifted o'er with years of snow.

Oh God, return! While winter's frost
Yields to the sunshine and the rain,
In this thy land revive again
The life that is not wholly lost.

G. M. C., '93.

THE STOIC.

In silent awe the world beholds
And wonders at the thing thou art,—
A bud that in the springtime hides
The fragrant treasure of its heart.

Though moving with the throng of men,
In thine own solitude alone;
For in the moulding of thy form
Earth's finer clay has turned to stone.

The words that ring within thy breast,
  Thy studied lip shall ne'er disclose;
Thy passion's fierce and quenchless flames
  Are smothered 'neath a forced repose.

Dark and sombre hang the curtains
  O'er the windows of thy soul.
At the gateway, grim and tireless,
  Stands the guardsman, self-control.

E. J. W., '93.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Students share with the majority of men and women in this rushing age, the ever-present spirit of hurry, and have come to hold in true appreciation the magazine which makes itself in truth a *Review of Reviews.* This publication with its well-condensed epitomes of the best articles in the leading periodicals, and its summaries of important events transpiring in all parts of the world, enables many to keep in touch with the advancing thought and activity of the day who otherwise would not be able to do so. Its American edition enters with the April issue upon its second year, and appropriately presents as its frontispiece a fine portrait of Mr. W. T. Stead, its founder, who is, doubtless, to-day the most prominent editor in Great Britain. Among a large number of others, portraits are also given of Lord Tennyson, Lord Churchill, Ex-President Porter of Yale, Edison, Bell, and other electricians, Paderewski, and Senator Frye. The principle article of the issue is by the editor of the magazine, Dr. Albert Shaw, on "Municipal Problems of London and the Greater New York." In the six parts into which it is divided, is given a large amount of information upon a timely subject. An editorial in this number calls attention to the remarkable series of international congresses that are to be held next year during the progress of the World's Fair. Nothing on so large a scale has ever before been attempted. There is to be a literary congress over which it is expected King Oscar of Sweden will preside; an educational, a scientific, and, what is most remarkable, a religious one which shall have representatives of all forms of belief, from the Protestant to the Buddist. To this latter congress a large number of religious leaders have already pledged their support.

Lippincott's, in two of its shorter articles this month, presents two pictures of literary life. The one in the journalistic series, entitled "The Literary Editor," is a pleasant sketch showing some of the bright lines that fall into the life of a book reviewer in what he calls his "professional experiences"; the other is a dialogue in which an indulgent editor, in a trenchant manner designed to carry the lesson, imparts "First Principles" to an anxious aspirant for literary fame who has submitted to him a specimen of his youthful efforts. Julian Hawthorne contributes also to *Lippincott's* a peculiarly attractive article on "Walking" in which he sounds its high praises and deplores the tending of the age toward adopting other modes of locomotion. He says in the words of Thackeray: "Nowadays, we don't travel, we arrive." Yet, he declares that "now we are approaching the limits of rapid

motion, and then a reaction will be in order. In the meanwhile, it would be well if a nucleus of sensible people would conspire to cultivate walking with a view to reforming civilization. Their efforts would bring reward, if in no other way than in the development of their own physical well-being, mental clearness, and moral elevation."

The *Century*, which just closes its forty-third half-yearly volume, presents in this issue its usual large amount of valuable reading matter. The second in the series of lectures delivered by Mr. Stedman at Johns Hopkins on "The Nature and Element of Poetry," takes up the question: "What is poetry?" These papers are of great importance and well worth reading. In answer to the question, he says: "Poetry is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight of the human soul." Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington furnishes a paper, easily and pleasantly read, on "The Mother and Birthplace of Washington." This is a subject of special interest at this time, because of the efforts now being made by the women of the country to restore and complete the monument of Mary Washington, which was given about sixty years ago by a New York gentleman, who was subsequently prevented from finishing the undertaking by a sudden reverse in his fortunes. Prof. Holden of Lick Observatory, in his article on "The Total Solar Eclipses of 1889," gives some interesting facts pointing to an explanation of the sun's corona.

In this astronomical line of thought, the *New England Magazine* for April also furnishes a paper from Miss Helen Leah Reed, which speaks of "Women's work at the Harvard Observatory." Since photography has come to be so largely used, the opportunities for women to make accurate and important astronomical researches have been wonderfully increased. This number of *New England* is artistic both in its illustrations and compositions. Its poetic contributions are especially attractive. Gertrude Christian Fosdick has a little poem entitled "The Smile of Peace," which is remarkably sweet and simple. The illustrations that accompany it are by her husband, J. W. Fosdick, and add much to the attractiveness of the poem. "Life Cycles" serves as title to a group of appreciative stanzas by Katharine C. Penfield, and "In a Summer Gone By," is a story of the war by Minna Irving. Allen Eastman Cross pays a fine tribute to Cardinal Manning in a poem founded on the words repeated many times at the funeral of the great man, "He was good to the poor." Winfield Nevins closes his series of "Stories of Salem Witchcraft" with an interesting paper; and S. B. Whitney, the organist and choir master of the church of the Advent, in Boston, shows in a beautifully illustrated article the growth and future possibilities of fine choral music in American churches.

Especially fortunate are the readers of *Outing* in having in this issue of it the practical paper on "Pole Vaulting," contributed by Malcolm Ford, the famous all-rounded athlete. It is illustrated by many instanta-

neous photos, which add much to the clearness of the article. There is much in this number worthy of reading. Thomas Stevens shares with us some of the pleasures of a cruise "From the German Ocean to the Black Sea." His easy manner of writing and his keen and graphic descriptions combine to make the article especially pleasant reading. "A Cyclist's Visit to Rip Van Winkledom," by J. Henry Sharpe, affords the privilege of a brief stay in the Catskills, amid the dreamy associations of Sleepy Hollow.

In the *Atlantic* for April, Mr. W. H. Bishop begins a series of papers on "An American at Home in Europe." He takes up in this first one, "House-hunting and House-keeping in Brittany, Paris, and the Suburbs of Paris," giving, in the lively style of an author, many helpful points. Antoinette Ogden's sketch of "A Drive Through the Black Hills" will reward a careful reading, as will also another paper which is of somewhat different character, namely, "The Federal Taxation of Lotteries," by Hon. T. M. Cooley, late Chief Justice of Michigan. In this issue there is also to be found a short story by Henry James, entitled "The Private Life"; a paper on "Literature and the Ministry," by Professor Spring, of Williams College; and a sketch of "Admiral Farragut," by Edward Kirk Rawson, the conclusion of which says:

> Farragut, our first admiral, was of a race which has already passed away. He brought to us, in this generation, that high moral grace which made bravery and strength so beautiful in those old days. He bore the burden of responsibility cheerfully, and carried himself through all the vicissitudes of a long struggle with dignified and heroic bearing and thorough patriotism. In opening the Mississippi he started the life currents in our body politic which have flowed so strongly ever since. The republic was not ungrateful; the people delighted to know him, and when he died the busy world of our greatest city stood still for a whole day with uncovered head "to do him reverence." He illustrated best his own saying, "He who dies in doing his duty to his country and at peace with his God has played out the drama of life to the best advantage."

The *Literary Digest* gives quite a comprehensive idea of William II., his policy, and the delicacy of the position in which this "romantic sovereign" has placed himself, in its review of two articles, one by G. Valbert, in a French magazine, the other in the February issue of *Die Nation*. In the same number of the *Digest* is reviewed also an article by C. R. Haines, appearing in March number of *Macmillan's Magazine* of London, in which it is shown that English is destined to be "The Universal Language." He says: "It is probable that the divergences in speech of the several sections of the race, both in intonation and vocabulary will increase until the dialects of one country will hardly be intelligible in the rest; but probably there will be an international English which the invention of printing has secured from any fundamental corruption. Be that as it may, the speech of Shakespeare and Milton, of Dryden and Swift, of Byron and Wordsworth, will be, in a sense which no other language has been, the speech of the whole world."

More faults have been cured by ridicule than by reason.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Nebraska has 792 sod school-houses.

A joint debate between Andover and Exeter has been proposed.

There are students from fifteen foreign countries at Yale.

Foot-ball in every form has been prohibited by the University of Heidelberg, Germany. They draw the line at dueling, and will permit nothing more dangerous to students.

The faculty of Columbia College have taken the very interesting step of making the subject of marriage and divorce a distinct department of political economy, and are editing a series of studies upon this subject, chiefly on the basis of national and state statistics.

By order of the Italian government, English is to be added to the curriculum of the colleges in that country.

Subscriptions are being rapidly sent in to aid Columbia College in her proposed change of location from New York City to Bloomingdale. The total cost of the change will be between one and one-half and two millions of dollars.

In the resignation of Prof. R. T. Ely, Johns Hopkins loses one of the best known members of its faculty. Prof. Ely goes to the West to join the corps which the new Chicago, California, and Wisconsin Universities are drawing from the East. The West, certainly as far as teachers and equipment go, will soon rival the institutions of the East. The only thing wanting will be the finer spirit of scholarship and the old traditions, which money cannot buy.—*Ex.*

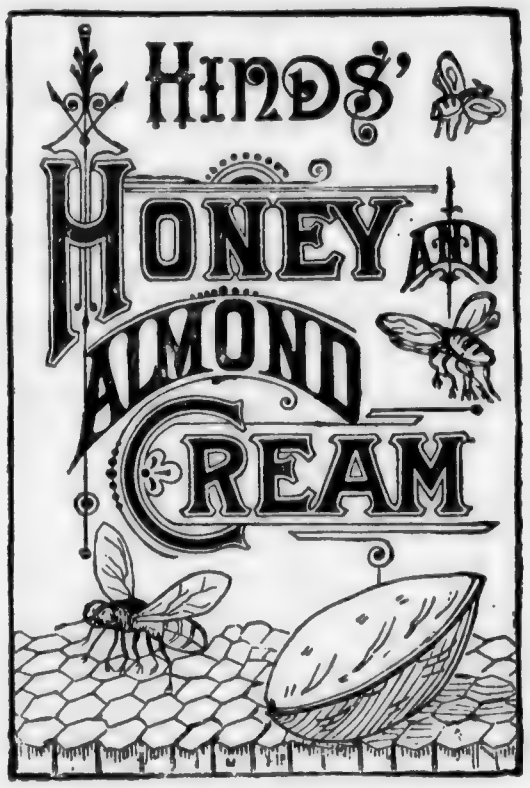
W. C. Forbes, of the Harvard University boat-club, has received a letter from J. Astley Cooper, Esq., London, England, asking American co-operation in a project to bring about a series of international contests between representative amateur teams from all the English speaking countries of the world. It is proposed to have competitions in track athletics, rowing and cricket, at any rate, and perhaps in more branches of athletics. This letter claims that if a great competition were held every three or four years, the winner in any department would be the champion of the English-speaking race; and also that these contests would gain great prominence, and inspire amateur athletes with a strong desire to gain a prize for their country. These games would be of international interest, and the glory of victory would be much greater than in merely local sports. The whole scheme is in such an unsettled state that nothing definite can be said about it, and probably it will amount to very little.

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GEORGE B. BEARCE C. C. WILSON. C. L. TURGEON

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX. MAY, 1892. No. 5.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

J. F. FANNING, H. B. ADAMS,
MISS G. P. CONANT, R. A. STURGES,
MISS A. L. BEAN, E. J. WINSLOW.

Business Manager, . L. E. MOULTON.
Assistant Manager, . E. L. PENNELL.

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EDITORIAL.

THAT the present course of pedagogical lectures is highly successful, is fully attested by the large attendance and the interest manifested at every lecture.

To the students who purpose to devote their energies to teaching or other educational work, these lectures are invaluable. For not only are the speakers men who are actively engaged in some department of education, but they have been eminently successful in that work. They are not theorists alone, but men who, through years of experience, have acquired a knowledge of school teaching and school management that, presented as they present it, can not fail to be of great worth to our students.

But it is a mistake, it seems to us, to debar from these lectures many who are desirous of hearing them, especially the teachers of the two cities, and the members of the two lower classes in college.

Many of the latter have attended, and many more have spoken of their desire to attend; but they do not feel at liberty to do so on account of the lack of room where the lectures are now held. We realize that the subjects treated in the present course are of greater interest to those so soon to devote their time exclusively to teaching; and

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Many of the latter have attended, and many more have spoken of their desire to attend; but they do not feel at liberty to do so on account of the lack of room where the lectures are now held. We realize that the subjects treated in the present course are of greater interest to those so soon to devote their time exclusively to teaching; and

yet the lower classes have a large number who expect to teach, and some who will have the management of high grade schools even before their college course is completed. Again, at the lectures given last fall on the choice of a profession, some teachers from both Lewiston and Auburn were present regularly. The present series, if open to all, dealing as it does with subjects in which they are more deeply interested, would draw a larger number, be more helpful, and show better the great work the college is doing for teachers.

THE announcement of the summer gatherings for Bible study, which has been brought to our notice, should be of interest to all Christians; especially to those who are acquainted with the work at Northfield. It seems to us especially desirable that our Y. M. C. A. be represented in the Northfield school this summer. We clip the following:

"Among college students, none is more widely known, or has greater attractions than the conference at Northfield, Mass., where for six years, between four and five hundred students, representing every section of the United States, the Canadian Provinces, and many foreign countries, have met for two weeks of Bible study, rest, and recreation. Its remarkable success led to the establishment of a similar school at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, two years ago, and here representatives of many Western institutions have enjoyed the advantages which come only from the association with men of recognized ability as instructors, and from the personal contact of man with man.

"The general features which have made Northfield so attractive in the past will be observed at each of the three gatherings. Prominent speakers, representing all lines of Christian activity, have already been secured and others are yet to be announced. Provision has been made for the supervision of the athletics, which ensures the usual interest in this department. The Bible-classes are to be in charge of unusually strong men as leaders, and the missionary interest will receive equally prominent attention.

"At Northfield, which is especially accessible to students of the eastern colleges, we are assured of such speakers as Rev. Dr. Bristol, of Chicago; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Rev. A. F. Schauffler, and Anthony Comstock, of New York; Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, of Philadelphia; Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston; President Gates, of Amherst; Major Whittle, and others. Mr. McConaughy and Mr. R. E. Speer as instructors in Bible-classes will need no introduction to college students. Those who recall the rise of the Student Volunteer Movement will recognize the name of Mr. John Foreman as one of the foremost of its early promoters. His presence in this country makes it possible to secure him for this gathering.

"A name still more familiar is that of L. D. Wishard, the first college Secretary, who has lately returned from a four years' tour abroad, and who will be at each of the three gatherings to relate much that will be of interest

concerning student movements in other countries."

JUST what will be the educational features of the World's Fair it is perhaps too early yet to determine. That our vast educational interests be properly represented should certainly be the wish and endeavor of every true friend of education. Already every department of the Fair is fast fulfilling the most sanguine expectations, and we have no doubt that the exhibit pertaining to education will be a distinctive feature of this great Exposition.

Already we see evidences that our universities and colleges are awake in this matter, and plans are daily being formed that will all contribute to the desired result. Some institutions have signified their intention of erecting "temples" and other suggestive structures; while, doubtless, buildings of peculiar architecture, or those suggesting classical or other ideas will represent others. Representatives of leading Massachusetts colleges, not long ago, met and discussed plans for preparing and arranging a college exhibit at Chicago. Foreign countries also expect the World's Fair to offer great educational advantages, and arrangements have been made for bringing to this country, in 1893, one thousand of the students connected with the London Polytechnic Institute.

Our large number of higher institutions of learning, the very many high and fitting schools, our normal and training schools, and all those of a lower grade, render it possible for us to make an exhibit that shall excite the wonder of foreign educators; and illustrate the intellectual progress that our country has made in the last hundred years.

We trust that Maine will do her share in attaining this grand result. She is fortunate in having upon her Board of Commissioners an alumnus of Bates, a man of sound ideas, and one who is interested in the cause of education.

IN COLLEGE are formed largely the habits that follow us through life. The object of our being here is not so much that we may learn as that we may learn rightly how to learn; that we may acquire such discipline of mind, such power of concentration, such methods of investigation and study, as shall enable us to force the opportunities of the after years to yield to us their fullest treasure.

It sometimes happens that peculiar demands of the work may lead us indirectly to form certain habits that in later life become of great value.

The manner in which our mode of reading is influenced forcibly illustrates this. If wise in the use of the library and faithful in the preparation of written and oral parts that call for reading, we are lead, almost without knowing it, into the possession of some of the most important secrets in the art of reading.

In the first place, a large part of our reading is done in connection with the development of definite subjects and we thus gain the habit of reading for ideas and with a definite purpose

in view. Again, the wide variety in the themes that demand our reading tends to broaden our investigation and knowledge and to give a taste for wide reading. When we have once enjoyed freedom in the boundless field of literary productions, and have become accustomed to study varied subjects from many points of view, there is little probability that in after years we shall have much tendency to be cramped or one-sided in our reading. Yet, in the third place, though realizing how much there is written on every subject, limited time prevents us from falling into the grave mistake of thinking we can read all there is to be read. We are naturally lead to seek the best and most ably written. It is a well-known fact that one work will often do away with the reading of a large number of others. It is these "one" books that must receive our time and attention. If, then, from our college training we are learning to concentrate our energies on works that are worthy our time; if we are acquiring the taste to read widely; if, having a definite purpose before us, we are becoming accustomed to look for ideas, then are we learning one important thing at least, the secret in the art of reading, which will some time prove to us of greater value than perhaps we may now realize.

THE last few months have witnessed a change for the better in the general demeanor at chapel exercises. In one feature of the exercises themselves, however, there is still chance for improvement, which might become noticeably less by a slight effort on the part of every student. This improvement is in reference to the singing, which forms so large a part of the exercises, and which at the present time is so uninspiring an element of them. There is a lack of spirit and interest in the singing, which is shown not only by the weak and uncertain quality of the chorus, but by the general attitude of the students during the exercises.

It is a disadvantage to be sure to have no piano in the chapel; but with the organ and a competent leader, and with the abundant material for a full and hearty chorus, for there is an unusual number of good voices in college at the present time, there is no reason why the singing may not be more satisfactory from a musical point of view, and certainly more devotional.

Then let every one sing; and with the same spirit and life that is so manifest in other college singing, and the result cannot fail to be an improvement which is much needed.

THE general formation of Republican clubs by the students of our colleges is a most promising indication, and must be a source of great satisfaction to the national leaders of that party. The students of Bates were not slow to recognize the importance of such an organization and the benefits to be derived from it, and consequently we now have a live and active Republican club. The importance of intelligent, enlightened young men taking an active interest in our political affairs is becoming more and more apparent. So great has been the ingress of an

ignorant foreign element, and so readily has it assimilated itself with political organizations for the purpose of spoils or pecuniary returns, that it has had a tendency to deter the better element of our own American youth from engaging in political pursuits. Indeed, statistics show us that nearly one-third of the legal voters of the country do not even avail themselves of their privilege of voting. And when we consider that this number is made up almost entirely of native American-born citizens, the state of affairs is most significant. As a result of this indifference, there has been coming into power a class of unscrupulous persons, un-American in thought, and hostile to the best interests of our free institutions. If such are allowed to monopolize all positions of trust and power, the result cannot be difficult to foresee. The term, politician, through this association, has become one of reproach, and has lost much of the prestige which it possessed earlier in the history of our country, when it was regarded as almost the synonym of statesman. At the mention of the word we naturally think of Tammany Hall and its satellites. The only remedy for such a condition is to arouse in the educated young men of the country an interest in politics, and it is eminently fitting that the students of our colleges and universities should be found in the van of such a movement. It is not only the privilege of the college man to take the lead in shaping public sentiment, but it his duty to do so. He should thoroughly qualify himself for leadership by making a careful study of the principles and methods of the different parties. In these days of progress, the thinking young man should be able to give some reason why he believes in a certain party other than that it was the party of his father; yet he should not forsake that party without good reason. It should be remembered that parties may change, but principles never. In the formation of these political clubs, an opportunity will be afforded for acquiring such information as will enable its members to show why they support the principles of the party which they have adopted.

LITERARY.

MAY.

By F. F. Phillips, '77.

Woven is sunlit green
In sweet designs frost-saddened hues among,
Through many a glade is seen
The garland grace that tender hands have flung;
The forest kings review
A joyous retinue.

A happy thought to stroll
With youth's light sandals borrowed for my feet,
The sparrow's tufted knoll
And cuckoo's hazel copse in joy to greet—
Haunts of a nested love,
Arched by the blue above.

Now is, glad Hope, thy way
Embosomed in the fondness of the spring,
Cheered for the livelong day,
Till eve's dull eyes behold night's spreading wing,
When flowers enfold the dew,
To wait the morrow new.

Williams will celebrate its centennial in 1893.

A SCIENTIFIC PITFALL.

By H. E. Walter, '92.

THE scientist to-day is a Hauley, and his country is the darkest Africa of ignorance. Look at the past and there are times when the course of events, which go to make up what we call the progress of the world, seem to take a great hitch forward. Science claims to be the lever instrumental in the hitch we are now taking. Each century has its own peculiar personality. The nineteenth century—especially in its last half—seems to be the scientific century.

For instance, not only has that organized mass of facts which constitutes human knowledge been greatly augmented, but geology has pulled the Pope's nose by proving the vast antiquity of the earth and man; physics, with the spectroscope, has sifted the star-dust and told us what it is made of; Darwin, Wallace, and Weismann have kindled guiding torchlights in the caverns of biology; Wizard Edison has telescoped distance and blinded the moon's eyes under the spell of his practical wand; American Morton with his anæsthetics has soothed a billion pains; and so on almost indefinitely might the cases be multiplied of recent achievements in science.

Meanwhile she is giving a peculiar culture to her devotees, that threatens to prove superior to non-scientific culture in making rounded useful men and women. She especially demands intellectual honesty and faithfulness to the truth which is more than we can claim for the classical gods of Olympus. Accuracy is also one of the underpinning stones of scientific culture, and we are continually referred to the sources of truth, and taught not to depend on books alone for development. Natural science especially is the gospel of fresh air and sharp eyes. Again science instills charity, for who can trace out with Weismann the tangled laws of heredity in all their amazing network and not be led to repeat with greater reverence "Judge not that ye be not judged"?

Still again its culture is universal. The accusation is made that the scientist becomes narrowed by absorption and attention to his special work, but he does not become so narrow as is popularly supposed if he is only faithful in one department, for the sciences overlay each other like shingles, and he is compelled to know somewhat, at least, of everything from atom to star in order to understand his own department.

Unlike artistic culture, science educates for all nations and for all times. M. Renan has said that "The reign of sculpture was over when men ceased to go half naked." The printing press has made Demosthenes and his oratory a dead letter, and gunpowder has blown epic poetry all to pieces, for who can picture Achilles chasing Hector three times around the walls of Troy with a Winchester repeating rifle or a Smith & Wesson six-shooter?

There is a peculiar danger, however, to which the scientist is especially exposed. His methods of work are naturally to regard single aspects of things, to take microscopic views, to pick things to pieces, and to reduce to certain laws all the phenomena which he

considers. The danger is that he is apt to forget gray-haired mathematics notwithstanding that the whole is *more* than the sum of its parts.

Add together all the several parts of a crow flying overhead, a dandelion in the green grass, or a rounded pebble in the river bed and still the total is less than the whole.

There is an indefinable something—the food poets live on and that which binds all things together—that too often slips through the careful fingers of the scientist. A bird's-eye view ought to be taken very often, and the scientist's microscope supplemented by the poet's telescope. The entomologist can catch a butterfly or a beetle in his scoop-net, but there are some things that no scoop-net nor pill box, however small or great, can hold, and the danger is of losing these things.

Some of our greatest scientists bear the reproach of Materialism just because they are so absorbed in the parts of things that they fail to see the spirit of the whole. They become so blinded with their candle snuffing that they lose sight of the great sun shining beyond and unscientifically think that they have the Ultimate Cause of things within their field of intellectual vision. *Nearsightedness* is the great pitfall to guard against for one entering the field of science.

The letter of the scientific code is sure to bring intellectual death unless it is vivified by that indefinable spirit in whose atmosphere all the dry bones come to life.

What noble possibilities are before the scholar, when, to true scientific culture is added that poetic insight and that childlike faith in the "Father of Lights" which impelled Kepler, after twenty tireless years of toil on only three astronomical laws, to reverently exclaim, "O God, I think thy thoughts after thee!"

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY.

By E. W. Emery, '92.

WITH the closing years of the nineteenth century we are entering upon a new era in international relations. The pressure of common interests is overcoming national prejudices, leveling national barriers, and gradually forcing all peoples to seek strength and power in unity. Once, great powers stood alone. To-day, we see the most powerful and enlightened nations of the earth opposed to each other in formidable alliance.

Russia and France concluding treaties of friendship; Germany, Austria, and Italy strengthening the Triple Alliance; England inviting her colonies to an Imperial Federation, are movements that, like hands upon the dial of time, indicate that we are living in an age of international alliance; in an age of transition from the phase of great nations to the phase of great races.

Such movements among great powers predict that the idea of humanity is growing at the expense of the idea of nation; that the achievement of great reforms—the spreading of the great truths that shall meet the growing needs of humanity—requires a closer union than has yet existed between the nations of the earth; that the forces formerly

sending the members of the same race to war have given way to mightier forces drawing them into an enduring unity; that the struggle for supremacy in the future is to be waged on a broader scale than ever before; that the burden of developing and spreading a higher civilization is being transferred from the nation to the race; that ultimately the institutions and civilization of the conquering race are to become the world's.

In this struggle it is not difficult to predict that the English-speaking race and its civilization are destined to triumph. Of all races, it is the most vigorous and progressive. Its expansion and acquisition of territory are without parallel in the annals of history. Statisticians declare that, at its past rate of increase, it is not unlikely that before the close of the century, our race will outnumber all the other civilized races of the world. Already it has obtained a foothold upon every continent, until our planet is encircled with growing English colonies, rapidly becoming centers of power, filling all lands with English speech and English ideas, and seemingly destined to displace all other nations of the earth. It stands to-day as the greatest representative of the two forces—spiritual Christianity and civil liberty—without controversy the two most powerful forces, lifting mankind up to the light of the highest Christian civilization, and the forces which in the future are to contribute most to the elevation of the human race.

Is this race to present to the future world the magnificent spectacle of united and peace-loving governments, or to reproduce to the vision of coming generations the appalling condition of Europe on a vaster scale,—the world arrayed against itself in arms?

These are questions of the closing years of this century. On their solution depends the future of the world's peace and civilization. In view of these facts, the relation of an "English-speaking unity" to the world's future is not without significance. Nor will this significance fail to deepen, when we examine the forces at work to-day uniting the race.

It is no idle sentimentalism that would claim that great progress has been made towards an "English-speaking unity." It is emerging from the sphere of aspiration into the domain of practical reality. Over common problems and common interests the thought of English-speaking peoples is linked, and annually, at a series of congresses, the great economic, social, scientific, and religious questions of the day are defined and debated by the most learned and profound leaders of English thought and action from all parts of the world. Each new discovery, each new problem solved, benefits all and makes the unity more complete. With the expansion of the race its institutions have overcome natural boundaries, until they extend over seas and continents. The love of freedom, characteristic of our race, has surmounted national barriers and united colony with empire and republic. By one language and one literature, through its magnificent commerce, and as the representatives of the grandest truths within

the scope of human knowledge, the members of the English race are united by loving bonds; bonds that, with the advance of time, seem destined to unite the race beneath the sceptre of peace and crown it with empire.

Truly the star of "English-speaking unity" is in the ascendant. Its radiance illumines the horizon of human hopes. Its brilliancy is reflected from the sea of human thought. Beneath its light, monarchial governments are doomed. Beneath its glory the darkness of heathen civilization fades. By its guiding rays mankind shall be lifted to love of peace, love of liberty, and brotherhood of mankind.

THE CONFEDERATION AND THE UNION.

By C. H. Swan, Jr., '93.

AMONG the many blessings granted to this country there is none more highly prized among the people, none more enthusiastically worshiped in our political creed, none more greatly honored in our social fabric, than the Federal Constitution. To brand an act as unconstitutional, is to pronounce against it the anathema of the Republic. It may almost seem that the national mind has retained in greater fullness a recollection of the horrors of the Confederation than that of any other great calamity in our history, unless it is the greater horrors that threatened us in 1861.

And there is good reason in thus honoring our Constitution; for not only have we under it preserved our land from particularism, or localism, commonly known as state sovereignty; not only have we under it welded our commonwealths into one commonwealth, that seems able to withstand all shocks at present known to the political world; not only have we under it attained an American nationality; but we have also under it preserved for ourselves all that is really useful in the hostile principle that has been overthrown, all that works for human liberty in the idea of local self-government. Wherein the Federal government has power, it is supreme. Below that limit, the several states may conduct their affairs as they see fit; but above that limit even the majesty of a self-governing state must bow before the august presence of the Federal Constitution, the voice of the sovereign people of the whole country.

But before that memorable 17th of September, how different the situation! Congress was well-nigh a zero in the land; it could pass all the measures it pleased, but most of them could be only recommendations to the states which could be regarded or not as the states saw fit. And even the measures that the states were bound to obey were left to the states to be enforced, and were as likely as not to be left by the states unenforced. Congress was but a magnificent monument of impotence. It could not even defend itself, but must trust to the doubtful protection of one of the state governments.

Under the Confederation, each person was a citizen of his own state, and although in the other states he was entitled to the rights of a citizen, he was in no sense of to-day a citizen of

the United States. The only way in which he could feel the operation of a United States law was when his state had adopted a recommendation of Congress, and had enforced it, through its own officers. But then it had every appearance of a state law. In fact, to the every-day citizen the term "United States" signified merely an international league of defense.

As the states were almost wholly independent of one another, they were to themselves not friendly members of one body, but hostile rivals, and felt under the necessity of imposing protective, or at least repressive, duties and taxes not only on commerce with the rest of the world, but also on commerce among themselves. Each state was in the Confederacy, not for the common good of a common country in which it felt a common patriotic pride, and in whose advancement was its own truest advancement, but solely for the good it might get out of the league without contributing to strengthen it. Under this short-sighted view, the policy of local development in opposition to the other states, rather than in common with the other states, was only a natural result. The remedy was easy. Perhaps the greatest clause of our Constitution is the one that provides for absolute free trade among the states and throughout the territory of the Union. No provision has done more to unite the country than this; for it may be stated as an axiom that no country can truly be a national unit, unless it is also, so far as law can make it, a commercial and economic unit. The Prussian statesmen of the past generation recognized this truth, and in the formation of the German Customs Union, laid the corner-stone of the future establishment of their greater fatherland; and in our own day their successors have seen fit to weld more closely a mere league of defense by the gold and iron ties of tariff union.

If the commercial situation under the articles was bad, it was only the result of the bad principle of excessive localism consistently carried out, but the financial situation was chaos itself. The states circulated inconvertible money so largely and the effects were so bad, that when the constitution was formed they were forbidden to issue paper money. The lesson was learned, and well learned for the time, and in our subsequent trials of inconvertible paper the fault was due to the laxity or necessity of the general government.

The arrangement under the articles was scarcely worthy of the name of government. It was only a travesty on one branch of a government. There were no executive officers, properly so called, or any executive head, nor was there any judicial division. Congress, or as it was more usually called "the Congress," was simply a one-chambered legislative body with very little of a legislative character. It was about as useful as a spiked cannon. The Constitution changed all this and gave us an executive head and division, a Federal judiciary, and a direct contact between the central government and the people; principles that may well be placed along side that of interstate free trade as the ones by which

was finally derived the great strength of the new government.

We look back on the history of our thirteen countries under the articles, and on the subsequent history of our one country under the charter of 1787, and we declare the Constitution has saved us from the fate of Europe. But do we rightly judge our past in saying this? The truth would be that the Constitution opened before us magnificent possibilities, and we have with a large measure of success been able to realize these possibilities. There is nothing inherent in the Constitution to guarantee progress. Other countries have tried the same scheme and have not always been even so successful as we; they have even disastrously failed.

No, the best constitution in the world is but paper, if it is not backed by a trained nation of thinkers; and while we honor the men of 1787, who through a bitter experience were led to see the force of circumstances, and accept a blessing, we must not forget that there was much before. It has been well said that the Constitution was wrung from the grinding necessities of an unwilling people; but many a people would have proceeded to civil war in such an event. The fact that we were able to deliberate on such a volcano we owe to the forces that made our political fabric what it was; to Germany for the ancient Teutonic institutions of freedom, which the Saxon ancestors of the founders of New England and Virginia brought with them into Britain; to England for the centuries of development and improvement that she brought to bear upon those institutions; to Scotland and Ireland for the lessons of sturdy self-reliance offered by their sons upon this soil; to Holland for the examples and precepts of national greatness so ably exhibited to the Pilgrims of Plymouth and to the founders of New Netherland; and last but not least to the century and a half of experience in the management of free local government, preparing us for the broader field of the Federal government.

From all these sources were derived the bone and muscle of our country, and then in 1787 was brought the Constitution, a heart to throb with life. But much yet remained to do in the welding of the states, and had a group of men of different caliber from Washington and Hamilton and their compeers been placed to launch the ship of state, a result far different might have been attained. It would not have been hard, as Daniel Webster saw, so to interpret the Constitution as to make it no better than the articles, but the keenness of our first administrations and the march of progress under a kind and beneficent Providence did otherwise decree. To-day we stand united, with one country, one patriotism, one flag; and whenever and wherever, whether in New England, or in the South, patriotism to the State has raised itself as treason to the Nation, the thunders of an outraged people have loudly called a halt, and the voice of the people has been the voice of God.

"Every friend multiplies myself."

LOCALS.

Ta-ra-ra-boom-der-e.

Marden, '93, is official scorer for the ball team.

The Kodak fiends are abroad in all their hostile war-paint.

Brown, '95, is recovering from quite a severe attack of the measles.

Each of the three lower classes has indulged in a class walk this term.

Field, '94, succeeds Howard, '92, as proprietor of the college bookstore.

The college team has not yet lost a single game in the championship series.

Garland, '90, and Nickerson, '91, have been at the college recently.

The sanctum is much improved with its new carpet. Let the good work go on, Mr. Manager.

During the absence of Shepard, '92, who is one of the librarians, Joiner, '93, is acting as substitute.

We are informed that Teddy is contemplating going on the stage as an impersonator of female character.

The Sophomore leaders of divisions in Botany are: Thompson, Hamilton, Miss Gerrish, and Miss Green.

The land next to the gymnasium has been further graded, giving space for three new tennis courts of clay.

Hoffman, '93, C. C. Brackett, '94, and Graves, '94, are among the new converts to the bicycle.

The band is doing good work. They have procured new uniforms and are practicing marching.

The class in German are taking the History of German Literature in connection with their regular work.

A supper was given to the base-ball men, Thursday evening, April 21st, by O. J. Hackett of Auburn.

Manager Little expects to arrange a game for Memorial Day, with the Murray and Irwin ball team of Boston.

We are glad to report that Professor Rand has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to attend to his classes again.

Small, '94, Morrell, '95, and Weeks, '95, have been appointed special police for the ball games on the college grounds.

The Juniors have elected Spratt, Winslow, Yeaton, and Miss Little, as leaders of division for the Field-work in Botany.

E. C. Andrews, the Lewiston hatter, will give one of his finest silk hats to the manager of the team winning the intercollegiate championship.

Joiner, '93, our Y. M. C. A. deputation man, made a visit to Kent's Hill, April 30th and May 1st, and to Colby, May 14th and 15th.

S. (translating in Jungfrau)—"Am I a sinner worthy of such a Grace?" Professor (with a smile of appreciation)—"Perhaps so."

Professor Hartshorn recently delivered an address, upon the subject, "A Trip Through Germany," before the Polymnian Society.

The canvas fence along the College Street side of the ball grounds is a marked improvement, and has already paid for itself several times over.

Sims, '93, is serving as principal of the Lisbon High School, in place of Libby, '86, who was unable to finish the term on account of sickness.

The members of the ball team, with their ladies, were very pleasantly entertained, Saturday evening, May 7th, by Professor and Mrs. Hartshorn.

The evening of May 18th was passed very pleasantly by the members of '93, at a candy party given at the home of their classmate, Miss Gould.

Haynes, '93, has completed his school in Unity, Me., and returned to his work. Small, '93, has also returned after a few weeks spent in book canvassing.

Warren E. Dutton, formerly of the class of '93, was at the college, May 17th and 18th. He is located in Portland where he occupies a responsible position with Atkinson & Co.

The next issue of the STUDENT will be a double number, and will not be out until the last of June, in order that we may give a report of the exercises of Commencement week.

A petition recently presented at the chapel exercises gave the college an opportunity to express its very general sentiment in favor of closing the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday.

Pennell, '93, first-baseman on the college nine, has been signed to play the same position on the Portland New England league team. Owing to his college work he will not join them until June 1st.

Professor (in Chemistry)—"Mr. Stickney, what is the reason that two atoms of hydrogen unite with one atom of oxygen?" Stickney (in a deliberating tone)—"As far as I know there *is* no reason."

Professor Hayes's recitation room has been furnished with four large tables for the division work in the Botany classes. Both classes are pursuing the work of plant analysis with great zeal.

At a recent meeting of the Y. W. C. A. a letter was read from Rev. J. E. Cummings, a missionary at Henzada, Burmah, India, which related in an interesting manner how he happened to become a missionary.

Professor (in Chemistry)—"Miss H., do you know how a *match* is made?" (Miss H. assumes a look of surprised innocence.) Professor—"I mean the kind that I hold in my hand." (A general sigh of relief.)

On the afternoon of Arbor day the Juniors were entertained with a soap-bubble party, given in the lower chapel by Miss Hodgdon, '93. The prizes for blowing the largest bubbles were awarded to Messrs. Stickney and Moulton.

The Intercollegiate Field-Day has apparently fallen through. Bowdoin shows no disposition of yielding in her demand that men from the Medical School shall be allowed to contest, and Colby and Bates refuse to enter unless the Medical Students are barred.

Arbor day was celebrated with shovels and Kodaks. A few hours after the celebration the janitor was seen going around in a quiet and unobtrusive way to gather in the trees

that had been planted with the wrong end toward the zenith.

We have received the following from an alumna of the college:

A meeting of alumnæ, interested in the formation of a Bates Alumnæ Association, will be held on Wednesday of Commencement week, at 2 P.M., in the Polymnian rooms. There is great need of such an organization, and it is urgently requested that all Bates alumnæ, who possibly can, will be present at this meeting.

The Seniors have made the following appointments for Class Day: Oration, J. R. Little; Poem, E. E. Osgood; History, L. M. Sanborn; Prophecy, H. E. Walter; Address to Halls and Campus, W. B. Skelton; Address to Undergraduates, W. H. Putnam; Parting Address, E. W. Emery.

The base-ball game between two divisions of the Sophomore class, which occurred May 7th, resulted in a score of 21 to 16 in favor of the Fumblers And consequently a treat was served up to the class a few evenings later, in the lower chapel, at the expense of the Muffers and Fumblers.

The tennis tournament to determine the men who shall represent the college at the Intercollegiate tourney at Portland, June 7th, has not been finished as we go to press. Howard, '92, has won first place in the singles, and will, therefore, be one of the representatives in singles, but the second man in singles and the doubles have not yet been decided.

A. W. Anthoine, the Lisbon Street jeweler, offers an elegant gold-lined prize cup to the member of the Bates nine making the most runs during the intercollegiate games. The cup stands nearly a foot high, and is elaborately engraved by hand. An alumnus of '77, who does not wish his name to be made public, also offers a prize of five dollars to the Bates man reaching first base the most times.

The Seniors were exploring Mount David in search of geological specimens, and had been directed by the Professor to ascertain the nature of the soil on the summit. One of the explorers (bringing a sample of it to the Professor)—"What would you call this?" Professor (with mind reverting to a crematory episode of the summer of '90) —"I should say that it bears a strong resemblance to *Anna*-mal remains."

The Republican students of the college organized a Republican club, April 27th. It is to be known as The Bates College Frye and Dingley Republican Club. The officers are: President, Wilson, '92; Vice-President, Sturges, '93; Secretary, Cook, '94; Treasurer, Thompson, '94; Executive Committee, Sanborn, '92, Spratt, '93, Pierce, '94, Hutchins, '95. Fanning, '93, was elected to represent the club at the general convention held at Ann Arbor, May 17th.

Mr. Junior (to two Miss Juniors, on the way to the Chemistry class)—"What's the matter with Professor Jordan? We have Hartshorn in Chemistry this morning?" Two Miss Juniors (in wild dismay)—"O-o-o!!! What shall we do? We live in his house, and we were out all last evening." Mr. Junior—"O, I mean Spirits of Hartshorn, not Professor Harts-

horn." (Exit Mr. Junior round the corner with both hands clasping his pompadour.)

The Y. M. C. A. received a visit from State Secretary Shelton and deputation men, W. B. Tuthill of Colby, and F. J. Libby of Bowdoin, who held meetings Saturday evening and Sunday, April 23d and 24th. The meeting Saturday evening was devoted to a report of the Deputation Convention at Dartmouth by Joiner, '93, and a discussion of the question of Bible Study. Sunday afternoon Mr. Tuthill gave a stirring address in behalf of the Students' Volunteer Movement.

The Commencement Concert promises to be of a high order of excellence. The committee on arrangements has secured the following array of well-known talent: The Myron W. Whitney Male Quartet, which is pronounced by critics one of the finest organizations of its kind in the country; Myron W. Whitney as bass soloist; the Adamowski String Quartet, all of whose members are prominent soloists of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In addition to the above, an endeavor is also being made to secure Mrs. Alice Shaw, the world-renowned whistler, for the occasion.

The Athletic Association has decided to hold its annual Field-Day exercises on June 6th. The events will be: running high jump, running broad jump, standing high jump, standing broad jump, hundred yards dash, 220 yards dash, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, mile run, two mile run, mile walk, throwing base-ball, putting shot, throwing hammer (contestants limited to 140 pounds), pole vault, hitch and kick, standing high kick, running high kick, 120 yards hurdle. All entries should be made before 9 P.M., June 1st, to one of the following committee: Skelton, '92, Hoffman, '93, French, '94, Campbell, '95.

The officers and committees of the Y. W. C. A., as chosen for the ensuing year, are as follows: President, Miss Conant, '93; Vice-President, Miss Cummings, '94; Treasurer, Miss Green, '94; Recording Secretary, Miss Foster, '95; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Green, '94. Committees: Membership, Miss Little, '93, Miss Cummings, '94, Miss Neal, '95; Devotional, Miss Bean, '93, Miss Green, '94, Miss Staples, '95; Bible Study, Miss Church, '93, Miss Gerrish, '94, Miss Wright, '95; Missionary, Miss Gould, '93, Miss Summerbell, '95, Miss Williams, '95; Nominating, Miss Bailey, '93, Miss Pennell, '94, Miss Hastings, '95.

The second lecture on Pedagogics was delivered April 21st by Superintendent Stuart, of Lewiston, who spoke on "School Government and Discipline." His treatment of the subject was eminently practical and presented many good points. He especially emphasized the thought that discipline is a means to an end, and that the teacher should study the individual characteristics of the scholar. All pupils can not be treated alike, as some allowance must be made for their home training. The speaker treated his subject in four principal divisions as follows: objects

—good order; self-government. Suggestions—govern yourself; self-possession; be kind, firm, and just; be not changeable; not talkative, interested in pupil; insist on promptness; allow no answering back; cultivate unselfishness. Offenses—unintentional; mischievous; vicious. Treatment—reproof; privation; ranking; corporal punishment; suspension; expulsion.

The third lecture in the Pedagogical course was listened to with much interest on the evening of April 28th. The subject was School Supervision, and the speaker, Superintendent Stetson of Auburn, gave evidence of great interest in his work, as well as an appreciation of the ludicrous in some of the incidents of his experience. The following is a brief outline of his treatment of the subject: The best preparation for superintendentship is, first, birth and early education in the country; second, a college education; and third, teaching in a large country or village school. He then discussed some of the difficulties which the supervisor is apt to encounter in his four relations: first and most important of all, his relation to the pupils; secondly, to the teachers; thirdly, to the committee; and fourthly, to the community.

The fourth of the Pedagogical lectures was delivered May 5th, by J. R. Dunton, Principal of the Lewiston Grammar School, upon the subject of Grammar Schools. His remarks were chiefly confined to a description of the machinery and methods in use at the grammar school of this city.

Professor Jordan delivered the fifth lecture in the course, on the evening of May 12th, upon the subject of High School Principalship, or, as subdivided, Things that a High School Principal should be and things that he should do. Under the first division the conclusion was that he should be: courteous; good-looking, in the sense of showing in his face an interest in those around him; impartial; courageous; willing to assume responsibility; charitable; and hopeful, having faith in God and in mankind. Under the second division of the subject,—the principal should set the pupils at work as soon as possible and keep them at work up to the end of the term; unify the school, make it a unit in his own mind by arranging the course of study and by general exercises; adopt a permanent policy; systematize the work both of classes and of teachers; decide what studies are essential and what are not, and emphasize the essential; outline the work and direct the methods of his assistants; consult his assistants as to the management of the school, but draw his own conclusions and assume the responsibility; and finally he should have some special line of work as a safeguard against becoming general and theoretical in his manner of thought.

Besides the championship games the college nine has played the following:

At Lewiston, April 21st, A.M.:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Bates, ...	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Presumpscots, . .	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

April 21st, P.M.:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, ...	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	x	—6
Lewistons, . .	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

At Lewiston, April 30th:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, ...	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	— 8
Lewistons, . .	0	0	0	1	2	6	6	0	0	—15

Following are the tabulated scores of the league games in which the Bates team has participated:

At Lewiston, April 27th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b., .	5	2	1	1	0	3	3	2
Wilson, c.f., .	6	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Putnam, l.f., .	5	3	3	3	0	1	0	0
Pennell, 1b., .	5	3	2	7	1	7	0	1
Wakefield, 3b.,	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Brackett, s.s., .	6	3	2	2	0	2	0	2
Campbell, r.f.,	6	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Emery, c., . .	4	3	1	1	0	10	3	0
Mildram, p., .	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals, . .	46	20	11	16	3	27	8	6

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hall, l.f., . .	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Kalloch, r.f., .	5	2	1	1	0	4	1	1
Bonney, 1b., .	3	1	1	4	0	9	3	3
Latlip, 3b., . .	5	2	0	0	0	1	3	6
Hoxie, 2b., . .	5	1	3	3	0	6	4	2
Reynolds, c., .	5	1	0	0	0	6	1	2
Jackson, s.s., .	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	2
Nash, c.f., . .	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Purington, p., .	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
Totals, . .	41	9	9	12	1	27	15	20

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, ...	0	1	0	7	6	1	2	2	1	—20
Colby, ...	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	— 9

Earned runs—Bates, 4; Colby, 5. Three-base hit—Pennell. Home runs—Pennell, Bonney. Stolen bases—Bates, 15; Colby, 5. Double plays—Kalloch and Hoxie. Bases on balls—Bates, 5; Colby, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Latlip. Struck out—by Mildram, 9; by Purington, 3. Passed balls—Emery, 2. Time of game—2 hours 30 minutes. Umpire—Scannell.

At Brunswick, May 4th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b., .	2	3	1	1	0	3	1	0
Wilson, c.f., p.,	5	1	0	0	1	4	3	0
Putnam, l.f., .	5	3	3	6	0	2	1	0
Pennell, 1b., .	5	1	1	1	0	12	0	0
Wakefield, 3b.,	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	2
Pulsifer, s.s., .	5	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
Campbell, r.f.,	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
Emery, c., . .	2	2	2	2	0	1	3	1
Mildram, p., .	5	1	2	2	0	1	3	0
Totals, . .	35	15	12	16	2	*26	16	4

BOWDOIN.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Allen, c., . .	5	2	2	2	1	4	2	1
Savage, 1b., .	3	2	1	1	2	9	0	0
Fairbanks, 3b.,	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
Hinkley, l.f., .	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Hutchinson, 2b.,	5	1	2	5	1	2	6	3
Downes, r.f., .	5	2	3	3	0	1	0	0
Sykes, s.s., . .	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
Chapman, c.f.,	5	0	2	3	1	3	0	0
Jones, p., . .	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
French, p., . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals, . .	40	10	14	18	6	24	17	7

*Chapman out, hit by batted ball.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	5	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	x	—15
Bowdoin, . .	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	—10

Earned runs—Bates, 2; Bowdoin, 2. Two-base hits—Campbell, Hutchinson, Chapman. Three-base hit—Hutchinson. Home run—Putnam. Stolen bases—Bates, 9; Bowdoin, 7. Bases on balls—Bates, 11; Bowdoin, 5. Struck out—by Mildram, 3; by French, 1. Passed balls—Emery, 2; Allen. Wild pitches—Jones, 2. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—Scannell.

At Lewiston, May 7th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b., .	2	4	2	2	0	5	0	0
Wilson, c.f., .	4	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
Putnam, l.f., .	6	2	2	2	0	1	0	1
Pennell, 1b., .	5	4	1	1	0	6	1	1
Wakefield, 3b.,	3	4	1	2	0	3	2	1
Pulsifer, s.s., .	6	4	5	13	0	1	1	1
Campbell, r.f.,	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Emery, c., . .	3	1	1	1	1	9	5	0
Mildram, p., .	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Totals, . .	40	25	15	25	1	27	10	5

BOWDOIN.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Allen, c., p., .	2	3	0	0	0	4	4	1
Savage, 1b., .	2	2	0	0	2	8	2	2
Fairbanks, 3b.,	4	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
Downes, r.f., .	4	0	3	5	0	1	0	1
Hutchinson, 2b.c.	5	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Hinkley, l.f., .	4	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
Chapman, c.f.,	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, p., . .	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
Sykes, s.s., . .	3	2	2	2	0	2	0	6
Totals, . .	34	10	8	10	2	24	15	15

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	1	3	0	3	5	2	5	6	x	—25
Bowdoin, . .	1	4	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	—10

Earned runs—Bates, 6; Bowdoin, 1. Two-base hits—Wilson, Wakefield, Pulsifer (2). Three-base hit—Downes. Home runs—Pulsifer, 2. Stolen bases—Bates, 10; Bowdoin, 6. Double plays—Wakefield, Pennell; Jones, Hutchinson, Fairbanks. Bases on balls—Bates, 11; Bowdoin, 7. Struck out—by Mildram, 10; by Jones, 4; by Allen, 1. Passed balls—Emery, 3; Allen, 2. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—Scannell.

At Waterville, May 11th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b., .	3	2	1	1	0	4	2	1
Campbell, r.f.,	6	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
Putnam, l.f., .	6	3	3	3	0	3	2	0
Pennell, 1b., .	5	2	2	4	0	8	0	0
Wakefield, 3b.,	6	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Pulsifer, s.s., .	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Little, c.f., . .	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	1
Emery, c., . .	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Wilson, p., c.f.,	4	2	1	1	0	1	3	0
Mildram, p., .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals, . .	45	17	10	12	3	27	10	5

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hall, l.f., . .	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	1
Kalloch, r.f. .	5	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Bonney, 1b., .	4	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
Latlip, 3b.. . .	5	0	3	5	0	1	1	5
Hoxie, 2b., . .	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	3
Reynolds, c., .	5	1	2	4	0	6	1	1
Jackson, s.s., .	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
Nash, c.f., . .	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	2
Purington, p., c.f.,	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Barnes, p., . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals, . .	34	6	9	14	1	24	10	16

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, ...	2	4	1	2	6	0	1	1	x	—17
Colby, . . .	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	— 6

Earned runs—Bates, 4; Colby, 1. Two-base hit—Hall. Three-base hits—Pennell, Reynolds. Stolen bases—Bates, 16; Colby, 6. Double plays—Putnam and Wakefield; Putnam and Pennell; Hall and Reynolds. Bases on balls—Bates, 7; Colby, 8. Struck out—by Mildram 3; by Purington, 1; by Barnes, 4. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—Scannell.

At Lewiston, May 18th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b., .	5	2	2	5	0	1	5	1
Wilson, 3b., .	6	1	2	4	1	2	2	0
Putnam, l.f., .	6	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Pennell, 1b., .	3	3	1	4	0	8	0	0
Pulsifer, s.s., .	5	1	2	2	0	1	2	1
Little, c.f., . .	4	3	2	6	0	0	0	0
Brackett, r.f., .	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emery, c., . .	2	4	1	3	0	10	0	1
Mildram, p., .	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	1
	38	18	12	26	2	27	12	4

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hall, c.f., . .	4	1	2	2	1	3	0	0
Kalloch, r.f., .	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bonney, 1b., .	2	0	0	0	0	8	2	0
Latlip, l.f., . .	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hoxie, 2b., . .	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Reynolds, c., .	5	1	1	4	0	6	2	0
Lombard, 3b., .	5	0	1	1	0	3	1	1
Jackson, s.s., .	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Barnes, p., . .	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	0
Purington, p., .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	37	7	6	9	2	27	10	4

Innings, .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	0	0	3	4	2	1	1	7	0	—18
Colby, . . .	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	— 7

Earned runs—Bates, 5; Colby, 3. Two-base hit—Little. Three-base hits—Wilson, Emery. Home runs—Hoffman, Pennell, Little, and Reynolds. Stolen bases—Bates, 14; Colby, 3. Double plays—Barnes, Bonney, and Reynolds. Bases on balls—Bates, 7; Colby, 5. Struck out—by Mildram, 6; by Barnes, 5; by Purington, 1. Time—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—Scannell.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

[The alumni are respectfully requested to send to these columns Communications, Personals, and everything of interest concerning the college and its graduates.]

ALUMNI NOTES.

The Bates Alumni Association of Maine held their annual dinner at the Hotel Atwood, May 20th. Prof. G. B. Files, '69, is President of this Association, and J. L. Reade, '83, Secretary. A full report of the banquet will be given in our next issue.

'83.—Arrangements are being made for a reunion of the class of '83 at Commencement. O. L. Frisbee, J. L. Reade, and L. B. Hunt have the matter in charge.

'90—Fifteen of this class have already signified their intention to be present at the Commencement Reunion. The class of '90 assess each member one dollar a year, the sum at the end of five years to be used for the improvement of the library.

COMMUNICATION.

Alumni Editor of Student:

I WISH to urge through your columns a more general attendance of alumni upon the annual meeting of the Alumni Association in June. Outside of an active few the interest displayed in its affairs has seemed to be in the last stages of consumption. The body of alumni is now large enough to be a great power in college affairs and to exert a powerful influence in the improvement of the financial condition of the institution. United and unanimous action is necessary. If alumni will make as much exertion to be present at this meeting as they make to dine in the gymnasium, new life and power will be given to the organization. Alumnæ, also, should put forth an extra effort to be present and enroll themselves as members of the Alumnæ Association, which will be organized during Commencement week.

The annual meeting of the College Club will be held on Wednesday, June 29th, at 4.30 P.M., in the room of the Eurosophian Society.

WM. F. GARCELON.

IN MEMORY OF A. C. H., '91.

[Lines written at the instance of a visit to the old home and last resting place of A. C. Hutchinson, in Antrim, N. H., by his classmate, F. L. Pugsley.]

I go to see the place where they have laid him,
The spot where our belovéd lies at rest;
Cold is the couch and damp that they have made him,
Yet is the soul of our belovéd blest.

And, though erewhile the snows lay deep above him,
And frosts of winter pierced his lowly bed,
Yet unto such as knew in life to love him,
The soul of our belovéd is not dead.

The form that here in dreamless sleep is lying,
Is nature's remnant that must soon decay;
But dust to dust is not the end of dying,—
The soul of our belovéd lives to-day.

But now the spring-time comes, and, softly stealing
O'er leafless wood and grass plot brown and sear,
And from these forms of death new life revealing,
She weaves the matchless garment of the year.

So life o'er death shall ever be victorious;
And though in grief our tears for him are shed,
His crosses borne, he wears a crown more glorious
Than ever hath adorned a kingly head.

May we who, for a season, yet remaining,
Must bear the heat and burden of the day,
In simple faith, without complaint or feigning,
Our Father's will and Duty's call obey.

PERSONALS.

'69.—Rev. Wm. H. Bolster, who has become pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church at Dorchester, Mass., previous to his departure from Weymouth was tendered a farewell reception by his parishioners. A purse of $200 was presented to the retiring pastor. Rev. Mr. Bolster was also tendered a complimentary supper by the Weymouth Club.

'71.—The late consular reports, No. 135 and No. 137, contain the report of United States Minister, Hon. J. T. Abbot, as to the foreign commerce of Columbia, with statistics; also his report as to the regulations for commerce with the San Blas coast.

'74.—Rev. Thomas Spooner, pastor of the Free Baptist church at Lawrence, Mass., has been giving a series of Sunday evening sermons on the "Pilgrim's Progress." Stereopticon views have been used, and large congregations have been present. The pastor enters upon the fifth year of his work at this place with excellent prospects.

'75.—F. L. Evans, Esq., has been again elected city solicitor of Salem, Mass.

'75.—Mayor A. M. Spear, of Gardiner, will deliver the address Memorial Day at Bath.

'79.—Rev. R. F. Johonnot and wife left Lewiston, Friday noon, April 20th, for their new home at Oak Park, Chicago. Many friends said good-bye to them at the depot. Mr. and Mrs. Johonnot leave behind them a large circle of friends. Previous to their departure they were tendered a farewell reception at the residence of E. M. Briggs, Esq., Mountain Avenue. J. R. Dunton, '87, principal of the grammar school, after solos had been sung, in an effective speech presented Rev. Mr. Johonnot with an elegant gold watch, the gift of the Bates Street parish.

'80.—Prof. I. F. Frisbee, principal of the Latin School, Lewiston, has issued the prospectus of the Ocean Park, Old Orchard, School of Oratory for a term of three weeks, beginning July 19th and closing August 5th. Professor Frisbee managed this school with great success last year.

'81.—Rev. F. C. Emerson, of Madison, Me., has accepted a call to the Congregational church of Audubon, Minn.

'81.—C. S. Haskell has recently been elected president of the Jersey City Teachers' Association, which has a membership of 450. Mr. Haskell is organizing a European excursion that is to include the important places of interest in England, France, and Belgium. The party is to start June 29th. The trip, which is six weeks in length, costs $300, and cannot fail to be of the greatest enjoyment to all members.

'81.—Geo. L. Record, of Jersey City, an enthusiastic champion of free trade and Grover Cleveland, recently addressed a large audience at Newark, N. J.

'81.—Among the interested alumni at the opening game of the college league, we noticed Rev. H. E. Foss of Bangor. The trustees of the Grace Methodist Church, of which Mr. Foss is pastor, have voted to increase his salary to $1,900.

'81.—Rev. R. E. Gilkey preached an anniversary sermon to the Odd Fellows in the Free Baptist Church, Richmond, Sunday, April 24th. Rev. Mr. Gilkey having accepted a call to preach in Dover, N. H., began his labors there May 8th.

'82.—G. P. Emmons, M.D., and wife have a son, born May 4th.

'85.—John M. Nichols, we understand is taking an advanced course in Chemistry at Cornell University.

'85.—Among the recent visitors to the college has been C. T. Walter, A.M., manager of a successful publishing house at St. Johnsbury, Vt. The *St. Johnsbury Republican*, of which Mr. Walter is editor, has been changed to a daily, the first number being issued May 19th.

'86.—From the *Eastern Gazette* of April 21st we take the following: "A local institution to which the people of this place point with especial pride is the Monson Academy. For the year which is drawing to a close the school has been under the instruction of Mr. C. E. B. Libby. Mr. Libby has given the greatest satisfaction, and although he has had flattering offers to go elsewhere, he will remain here for another year. An old resident says he is the only teacher that has ever been in charge of this school who has apparently suited everybody."

'87.—Jesse Bailey, who will graduate from Yale Divinity School, May 18th, has accepted a call to become pastor of Emanuel Congregational Church, of Watertown, N. Y., a city of 18,000 inhabitants, twenty miles from the Thousand Isles. Mr. Bailey will receive a fine salary, and will enter upon his work at once.

'89.—The spring term of the Lee Normal Academy closed on Friday, May 6th, with an enjoyable entertainment. "Eighty students have been in attendance this spring," says a report, "and the exercises of examination showed hard work on the part of teachers and students. Lee Normal Academy, under its present principal, W. E. Kinney, is fully sustaining the high rank it has so long maintained."

'89.—A. L. Safford, principal of the high school at Pittsfield, N. H., has been elected superintendent of schools for the district composed of Shelburne, Buckland, and Coleraine, Mass. His address is Shelburne Falls, Mass.

'89.—Rev. H. W. Small, wife, and son, of Knoxville, Tenn., have been visiting Mr. Small's parents at Lisbon Falls. Mr. Small, it will be remembered, at one time thought of going to India. We learn that he is now a member of the Methodist denomination and has in view a pastorate near Rockland.

'90.—Eli Edgecomb, of Leeds, was married, May 1st, by Rev. F. C. Rogers, to Miss Eva May Fickett, of Auburn.

'90.—William F. Garcelon has recently visited Lewiston and the college. Mr. Garcelon, we learn, is not presi-

dent of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., as was stated in our last issue, but president of the Debating Club connected with this Association.

'90.—G. F. Garland will, in June, take a position with a Chicago business house.

'90.—E. W. Morrell, principal of the Montpelier (Vt.) Seminary, is giving excellent satisfaction, and has had his salary increased during the year.

'90.—C. J. Nichols is studying law in the office of A. F. Moulton, Esq., Portland.

'90.—The Springfield High School recently closed a very profitable term with interesting exercises by the graduating class. The principal, Mr. H. J. Piper, was the recipient of a memorial album with signatures of directors, graduates, school, and citizens. Mr. Piper, we understand, goes to Pittsfield for a few weeks to instruct the graduating class in elocution.

'90.—Thomas Singer has resigned his position as General Secretary of the Lewiston Y. M. C. A. Mr. Singer has performed faithful and valuable service for the Association, and it was hoped that he might be induced to withdraw his resignation, but on account of ill health he feels compelled to lay aside for a time the work for which he has proved himself so well fitted. At a special meeting of the board of managers, Mr. Singer's resignation was regretfully accepted, and resolutions expressing appreciation of his work were unanimously adopted.

'91.—Miles Greenwood has a position with the firm of C. O. Morrell, Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

'91.—A pleasant reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Plummer at their new home on Church Hill, Winthrop, last Friday evening. The members of the Winthrop Literary Club, together with the pupils of the high school, and many prominent citizens of the town called to offer their congratulations and good wishes to the newly married couple. Rev. C. W. Porter, in behalf of the company, presented Mr. and Mrs. Plummer with a beautiful etching, finely framed, and two large silver spoons. Complimentary remarks concerning Mr. Plummer's work as principal of the high school, and the appreciation of the school supervisors and parents in regard to the same were made by Dr. A. P. Snow and Dr. Taggart.

—*Lewiston Journal.*

'91.—W. B. Watson has joined the staff of the *Auburn Gazette*.

EXCHANGES.

Many of the exchanges of the month are characterized by the retiring bow of present boards of editors and the modest introduction of a new editorial staff.—The change is not apparent in the pages of the exchanges, and they have evidently suffered no loss in the transition. Athletics are receiving their full share of attention, just now, and editorial columns are full to monotony of exhortations to athletic activity and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Another much-written of topic—co-education—is being sufficiently discussed in college papers.—Opinions *pro* and *con* are given without

reserve, and still the question is, as yet, unsettled.

Our friend the *Owl*, however, decides that "co-education has been weighed in the balances and found wanting; that women by nature require a different training from that bestowed upon men; that their place is by the fireside; that their duties in life differ *in toto* from those of men, and no system of education can be devised which will serve as a preparation to both one and the other class."—The *Owl* believes in "cultured women but not in maidens who are quite at home in *calculus* differentiations, and who would gasp and stare if asked to prepare a meal." The *Owl* further considers that co-education is detrimental to progress among students, and that all that has been urged in regard to the refining influences of women in colleges and universities has failed in results. It seems to us rather early to pronounce in such unmodified terms the failure of co-education, in these days when large universities are opening their doors to young ladies and in the continued prosperity of institutions that have always been co-educational. We fear the scales were not reliable. The *Owl* believes in cultured women. So do we; and also most heartily in the one who is "at home in calculus differentiations," and we fail to see how the one characteristic is incompatible with the other.—As for girls, who, while at home in calculus differentiations turn pale when asked to prepare a meal, we are not acquainted with them on this side the line, and we believe, moreover, that thought in mathematical lines tends to no less practicality than that in some more feminine directions. Women may be benefited by special training in domestic lines—most certainly if their "place is by the fireside." But domestic economy is not the only thing taught in female institutions.—The curriculum is not so far different from that in co-educational schools. Broad culture has the same basis for men and women and is gained by both by not unlike study. Why is questioned the natural easy association of young men and women in the seeking for the foundation of broadest culture? Why should young women be ostracized during the years of their education from the forms of society in which they must mingle in subsequent years? There may be dangers attendant upon co-education.— So there are in separate institutions, but we believe that the results of co-education prove it to be quite as conducive to true manhood and womanhood as the separate institutions, and that progress instead of being hindered by it is made broader and truer.

The Nassau *Lit.* magazine closes the year with the April number, and the present board of editors seem to have succeeded in making the last number the best. It is an ideal college magazine, with its bright stories and excellent literary articles, its lively "Gossip," and "Contributors' Club," its interesting "Editor's Table," and the gems of poetry that fill its pages. "The Doctor speaks" in the April number and among other things says:

"The trouble with young writers, is that they are too apt to write about ideas which do

not at all enter their own existence, and that, too, in a manner which they hope will not bear the characteristic marks of youth. The result is that what they construct is in no way the outcome of their own individuality, and hence produces the very effect which they persuaded themselves they were avoiding. The mistake lies in a misconception of what should be their object and of themselves in relation to that object. They have an idea that the word 'literary' refers to a world and an atmosphere of its own, in a far countree, entirely separated and very different from life; and that in order to do as the Romans do, one must throw off everything connected with his own individuality and put on a dress prescribed by rule, and altogether distinct from that of his ordinary life. Being ignorant of any distinction between what is involved in the word 'style' and what is mere diction, phraseology, and arrangement of sentences, they tell themselves that they are producing style when they avail themselves of sonorous and perhaps unfamiliar words, clumped in a catchy arrangement of clauses, after the model they seek to imitate. Some one should tell them that by all this process, though they may be constructing firmly-scaffolded paragraphs, they are not producing style. That much-abused term designates a quality which has its genius and life-center in deeper metaphysical ground than any assumed or acquired schemes of phraseology, and can only be educated in the way that character—to which it bears a family resemblance—is, namely, internally. The process should be a growth, not a building. Of course, as in your character-moulding, you may perform an action for sake of applause so often that the affectation becomes a natural pose ; so in the cultivation of this thing, 'style,' you can imitate mannerisms until they become second nature, but they will always bear the stamp of affectation to the careful reader, and can never become the automatic outcome of your personality, as style should be. For it is of a subjective rather than an objective nature, and in its formation are included one's environment, one's carriage, one's attitude toward the world."

From an article in the *Pennsylvania Monthly* on "College Supervision" the following extract shows one opinion in regard to it:

"There is scarcely a more severe or unreasonable critic of the college rules and regulations than the average student. The cry of 'kindergarten methods' rises oftenest from the very chaps who stand most in need of those same methods, personally and practically applied. And yet there is every reason to believe that, in after years, there are no more warm supporters of the necessity and use of college rules and regulations, than the fellows who were loudest, in their student days, in the opposition to them. College trained men are the men who make the best citizens, ordinarily, and who are most to be depended on for support of law and order, in times of danger and revolt. It is not insulting a boy or young man to hedge him about with self-acting rules, in the days of his preparation for practical life. Experience has shown that putting the average student on his honor is a doubtful experiment. It works out into evil, in a vast majority of cases. Sentiment must give way to fact, here. The ultimate results are too valuable to be left to themselves for their development. That is to say, the growth of the most superb character cannot be left to itself without a very vigilant and vigorous watchfulness. Young men are most generally apt to drift with the current, instead of making a current for themselves. If the current moves in a right direction, even drifting with it is not the *best* thing for every one. We all need laws for our highest happiness and security. To adapt ourselves, readily, to the rules we meet every day is a habit, whose first beginnings are rightly conceived to be a part of educational work, in its true sense."

The month has brought several new exchanges to our table, among them the *Journal*, a neat volume of thirty-eight pages, published at the University of Alabama. The *Exponent*, published at Fayette, Mo., has also introduced itself to us, and we are glad to welcome it.

Our Animal Friends is a bright interesting little magazine, and no doubt serves its purpose in creating a wider

sympathy for the abused animals it so warmly defends.

We also acknowledge the *Speculum*, published at Michigan State Agricultural College. The *Minotoniam*, Mechanic Falls, Me. The *Paris Hill Record*, Paris Hill, Me. The *Parker Papyrus*, Parker College, Winnebago City, Minn. The *Blue and White*, Columbia College, New York. The *Mt. St. Joseph Collegian*, Baltimore, Md.

POETS' CORNER.

A BOTANICAL IDYL.

When first the sun assurgent scans the sky,
While on the grass agrestis dewdrops lie,
When morning zephyrs asperus begin
To fan the light pubescence on his chin.
Steals forth the ringent Junior from his lair
To ruminate for inflorescence rare.

By ways diffuse and sinuous he goes,
'Mid herbs heteromorphous and gyrose,
Where many a deliquescent arbor grows
With foliate frondescence fibrillose.
The suffrutescent stolon there reclines
All strigillase with sarmentaceous spines;
And every step in his sclerose advance
He sheds grossypine pappus from his pants.

And oft an indurated word he speaks,
But rugosely persistent, still he seeks
Through farinose ferrugineous mud
For æstivation valvate in the bud;
For phaenogams with tubes campanulate,
Compositae with petals ligulate;
For vernal inflorescence racernose,
With ovules amphitrophus and globose;
Till nited rays umbellate from the sky
Proclaims the sun is pendulous on high;
Then home with trailing pedicels he speeds,
And equitant his Deutch Aufgabe reads.

—'93.

SENIOR'S SOLILOQUY.

Must we part? The happy hours
We have passed together here—
Must they be like faded flowers
Naught but memory left to cheer?
Such is life. Time's restless ocean
Never calm nor still can be.
Ever onward flows its current
Rolling to Eternity.

Here we meet to say our farewells,
In the early morn of life.
Earth for us with pleasure laden
Hides the care, conceals the strife.
Though we know not what the future
May for each one have in store,
Yet our Heavenly Father knoweth—
He is good; what need we more?
Must we part? Ah, yes! a life-time
Is but like an April day;
Now 'tis smiling; now 'tis pleasant,
Now its light has passed away.
We may meet while yet life's morning
Is with rainbow colors hued,
Or when youth's bright aspirations
Time has chastened and subdued.

We may meet when life is waning,
Cheeks are furrowed; hair is gray,
Or perhaps beyond the river
In the realms of fadeless day.
Farewell, teachers; be your teaching
Not as seed by wayside cast.
May there be a glorious reaping
When the harvest comes at last.

—*A Would Be Senior of '94.*

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

"It is amazing how little we, as a people, know of the history and the affairs of our nearest neighbors," writes the Hon. William E. Curtis, chief of the Bureau of American Republics, in an able paper entitled the *Progress of the South American Republic* which he contributes to the May number of the *New England Magazine*.

"With the events of the Old World we are tolerably familiar, from the time the serpent entered Eden to the latest eviction of an Irish tenant, or the latest scandal on the Riviera; but a cloud of ignorance has hung over the southern half of this hemisphere, and until

recently we have known but little of the progress or the condition of fifty millions of people whose aspirations have been similar to our own, and whose advancement in civilization and commercial prosperity have been their pride and their glory."

He goes on to show how marked has been the progress in the nations south of us since their emancipation, and gives some interesting facts concerning their advancement and possibilities that are worthy of the careful reading they will doubtless receive.

The *Atlantic* opens its May number with a rare contribution; a correspondence between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Thoreau, edited by F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass. The letters are brief and characteristic, giving glimpses of the inner life of two great men.—Among other good articles of this issue is one by Prof. J. J. Greenough who, writing of the "Present Requirements for Admission to Harvard College," says:

"The desire of the college is to require each student who is admitted, not only to have a large amount of useful knowledge, but at the same time to know how to use this knowledge to the best advantage. All the changes which have been made tend toward this desirable end. The old system of examination aimed to find out whether the candidate had studied those books in language or science which the college recommended. The new system aims to find out whether he can reason and use the knowledge he has gained from those books. Surely such a requirement as this is a good foundation for a liberal education."

When we consider the wonderful strides which the giant Progress has made on every hand, we are almost lead to believe that the word *impossible* has become lost from the vocabulary of the discoverer and inventor of the present day. The *Literary Digest*, in one of its late reviews refers, however, to an instance in which it appears the word must needs be re-instated. It says:

"The papers recently brought the intelligence that a French lady had left a legacy amounting to 100,000 francs to the French Academy of Sciences under the condition that this money be used to establish communication between the Earth and the inhabitants of Mars. The idea is a strange one; but in France it was eagerly embraced, and the various phases of the problem discussed. One of the most popular of French writers came out in defense of the feasibility of the project. The idea is perhaps simple enough, but so many grave difficulties present themselves that it seems evident that for the present, at least, 'we shall doubtless be compelled to forego the pleasure of exchanging ideas with any dwellers in other planets.'"

Outing has always shown a marked interest in 'cycling and has done much to increase its popularity. Not many years ago it enabled Mr. Stevens to make a bicycle trip through many parts of the world and this month the magazine announces its purpose to send out another representative, Mr. Frank G. Lewz, of Pittsburg, Pa., who is to make a complete circuit of the globe. This young bicyclist is said to be a keen observer and a pleasant writer, and it is expected that the contributions which he will make to the *Outing* during his tour will be of much interest.—In this month's issue of the magazine Mr. J. William Fosdick gives a brief account of a trip "By Wheel from Havre to Paris," and Mr. Stevens continues upon his journey "From the German Ocean to the Black Sea," relating several striking experiences that give an insight into German and Bohemian character.—The prominent

article of the month, however, is by John Corbin on "The Training of the Harvard Intercollegiate Team of 1891." It shows the thorough system under which the work is taken up throughout the year, and gives some interesting scores.

Lippincott's offers, this month, as an attraction to readers of fiction, the complete novel, entitled "The Golden Fleece," from the pen of Julian Hawthorne.—Thomas Stevens writes, as only such an enthusiast can, on the merits of "Bicycling"; W. J. C. Meighan, in the *Journalistic Series*, describes graphically some incidents that come into the life of "The Traveling Correspondent," and Mr. Floyd B. Wilson has a paper on "Personal Economies in our Colleges" in which he suggests the advisability of placing in the college curriculum a course of study that shall give to the student some practical knowledge of *how to win* financially.

The feature of the May *Century* is the prominence which it gives to art subjects. It opens with a paper by the American painter, Healy, who is now residing in Paris, which gives an outline of the life of Thomas Couture. W. Lewis Fraser of the *Century* Art Department, gives a sketch of the American painters, Carl Marr and J. H. Dodge, and of the sculptor, Hubut Adams.—A fine copy of Luini's "St. Apollonia" is given in the series of the Italian Old Masters, with sketches of the author's life by Stillman & Cole. The architect, Henry Van Brunt, writes of the "Architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition," and illustrates the article with a large number of statuary groups and designs. The poetry of the number is especially good, having among its contributors Thomas B. Aldrich, Louise Chandler Moulton, Edith M. Thomas, Julian Hawthorne, the late Herman Melville, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

The article, which makes notable the *Review of Reviews* for May, is the brilliant character sketch of Gladstone by Mr. William T. Stead. We cannot do better than to quote the following. He writes:

> "There is something imposing and even sublime in the long procession of years which bridges as with eighty-two arches the abyss of past time, and carries us back to the days of Canning and of Castlereagh, of Napolean, and of Wellington. (Gladstone is the custodian of all the traditions, the hero of the experience of successive administrations, from a time dating back longer than most of his colleagues can remember.—He represents the element of the ideal in our political strife. He is the statesman of aspiration and of enthusiasm; he is the man of faith, the leader of the forlorn hope, the heaven-sent champion of the desolate and the oppressed.) He towers before us like one of his own Olympian deities, and if like these ancients he occasionally descends to the haunts of mortal men, and condescends like Jove to very human frailties, he is still of Olympus, Olympian."

Education for May has just reached our table. Two of its contributions attract our attention. The first is an opening paper of a series of "Notes on Principles of Education," by Rev. M. Mac Vicar, Ph.D., L.L.D., superintendent of the Educational Department of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in New York City. These lectures are the result of much thought and research, and treat fully the prin-

ciples of teaching and the methods of instruction.—The second article is a paper on School Supervision by Louis J. Black, principal of the Anderson School, Chicago. As conclusion to an article of special merit, he gives the following high conception of what the supervisor may do and be:

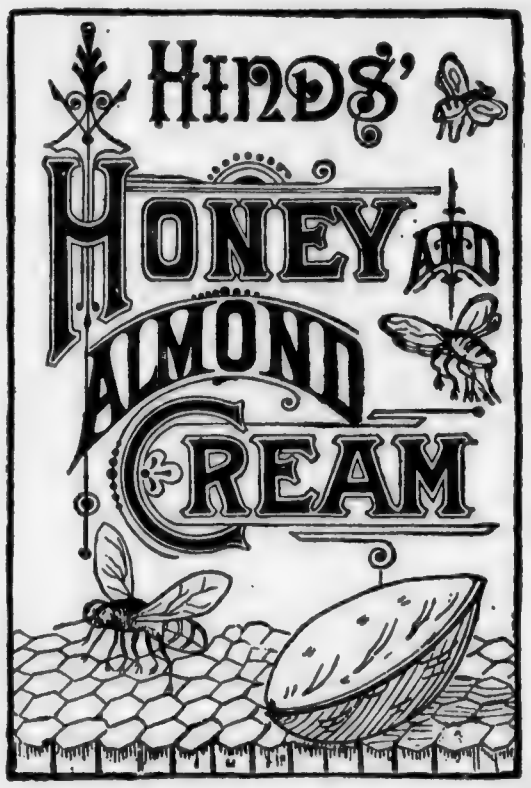
"Supervision is the oversight; it has its fountains in a just and lofty understanding, which communicates its fervor and wisdom to all who come within the radius of its influence. To enliven, to fill with ideals, to give wings to thought, and speed to act, belongs of right to those who lead and guide. Confidence in them rests on the fact that they are the mediums for the dissemination of a light which burns in them clearly and radiantly. Their torches must be illumined at the highest of sources, and must be as free as possible from mere earthly fumes and obscurities. In a school, as in any department of life, the most joyous of functions and the most useful of arts, is to give strength to hands that would otherwise be weak, to give heart to motives that would otherwise be dull and uncertain, to give light to hopes and imaginings that would otherwise be lampless, depressed, insecure, feelingless.

Lovers of that which is choice in literary and artistic value will turn to the May number of the *Cosmopolitan*, which attains in this issue even more than its usual high degree of excellence. Its contributions, from some of our best writers, are profusely illustrated by twelve or more different artists. A portrait of Lowell appears as frontispiece, accompanied by a short illustrated poem of his, entitled "A Nobler Lover." Edmund Clarence Stedman contributes the poem "Falstaff's Song," which is appropriately illustrated and set to music. Henry James gives a keen and sympathetic sketch of Wolcott Balestier, the young writer whose early death is so universally lamented. Thomas Wentworth Higginson writes on "School, College, and Library." Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen describes, in a fascinating manner, "Two Visits to the Lapps." Secretary S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institute, continues the interesting subject of aerial navigation in an article on "Mechanical Flight," and Luther G. Billings, of our navy, portrays the cruel reign of "one of the most remarkable men during the days of travail and suffering of poor, blood-stained Hayti, King Henri Christophe I." Other papers that call for mention are: "The Merit System in Government Appointments," by Theodore Roosevelt, a member of the National Civil Service Commission; the "Politics of the Russian Famine," by Murat Halstead, and the "Notes," by Edward Everett Hale. "The Passing of Sister Barsett," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "Sevillian Vignettes," by Marion Wilcox, and a farce, entitled "Evening Dress," by W. D. Howells, complete this interesting number of the *Cosmopolitan* as it starts out on its new year.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The faculty of the Chicago University will be American, only six of the one hundred teachers being from abroad.

The University of Michigan Republican Club has issued invitations for a general convention of college Republican Clubs, at Ann Arbor, on May 16th. Many prominent Republicans are expected to speak.



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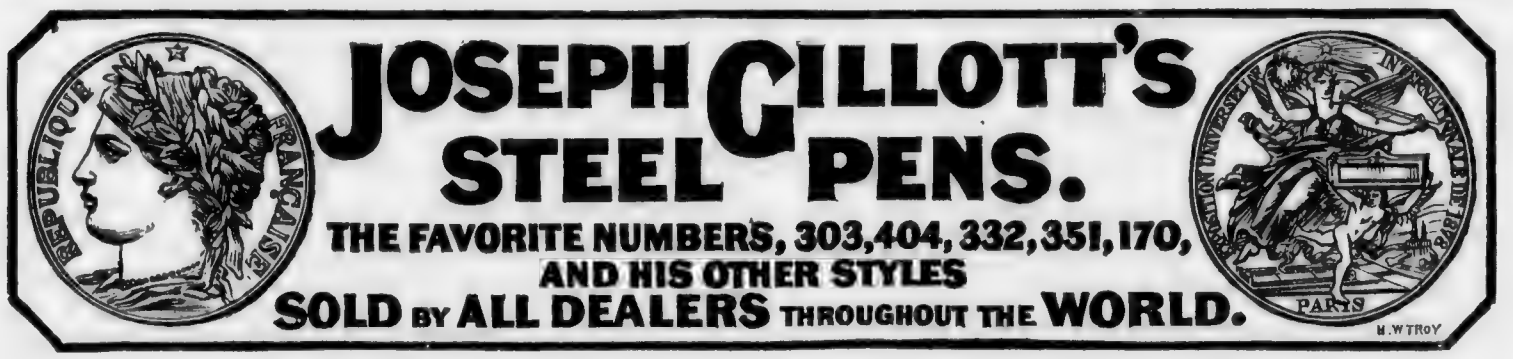
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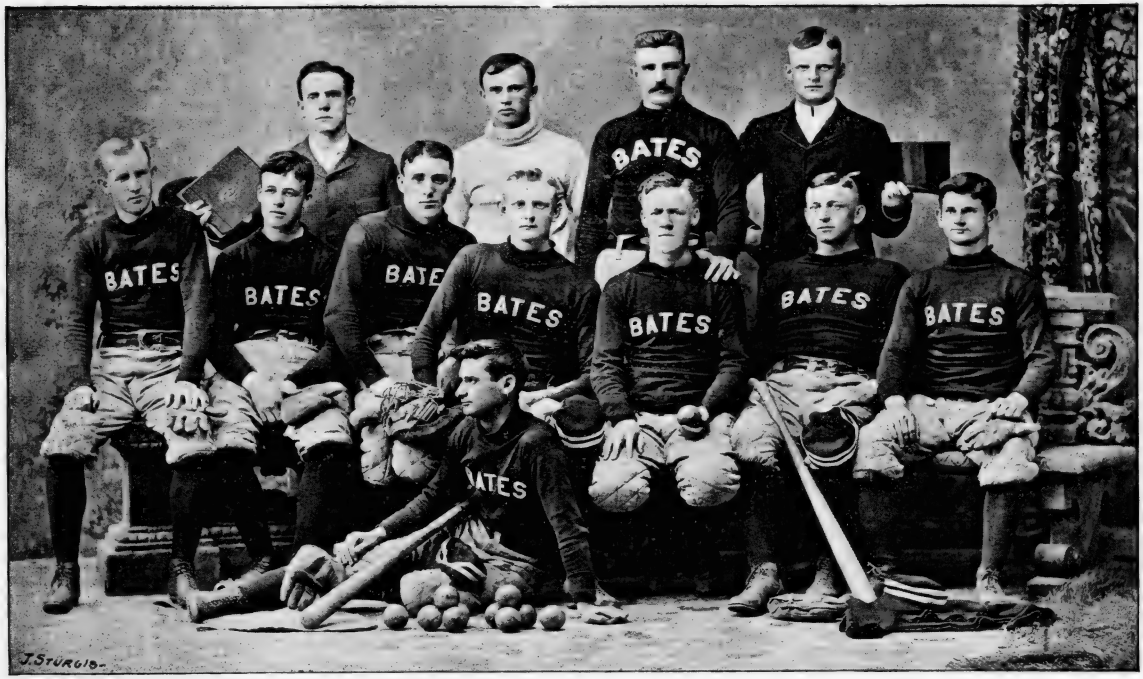
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VOL. XX. JUNE, 1892. No. 6.

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A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

J. F. FANNING,	H. B. ADAMS,
MISS G. P. CONANT,	R. A. STURGES,
MISS A. L. BEAN,	E. J. WINSLOW.
Business Manager, .	L. E. MOULTON.
Assistant Manager, .	E. L. PENNELL.

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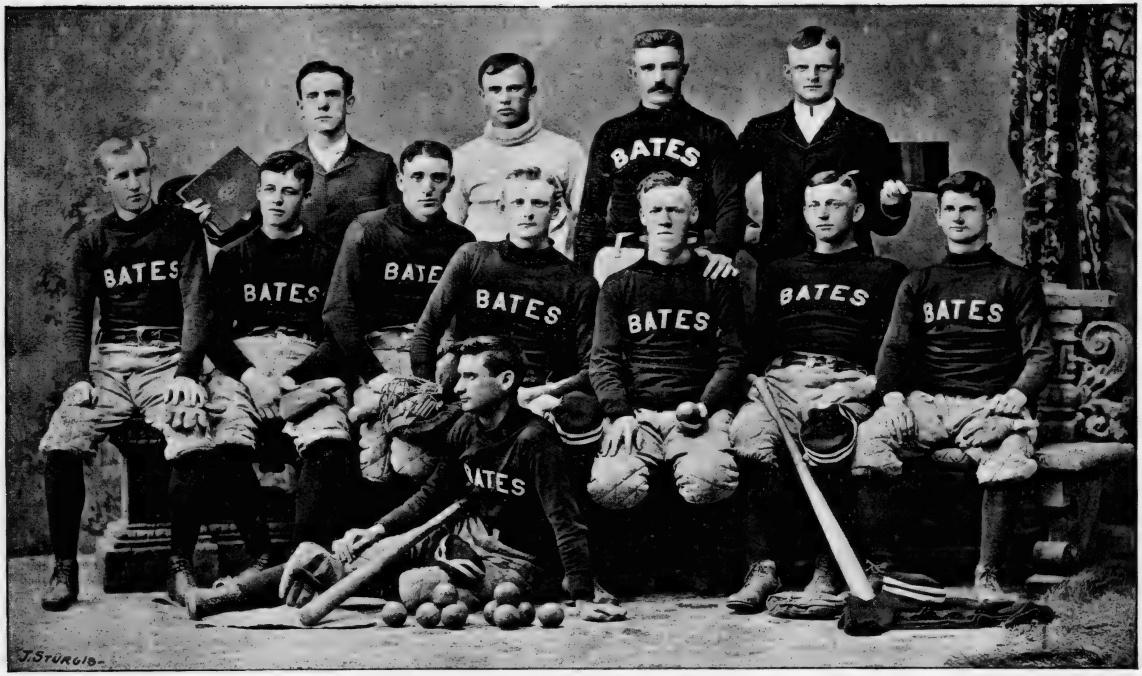
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EDITORIAL.

ANOTHER school year has come to an end, and once again the alumni and friends of Bates are gathered about their *Alma Mater* to greet old classmates and acquaintances, to show their appreciation of the year's progress, and to wish Godspeed to the outgoing class. More than the usual number of undergraduates, too, though free from college work and anxious to reach home after so long a time spent in study, are staying to enjoy the closing exercises of this year's graduates.

Commencement is a time of rejoicing, and all should in this way unite to make it the happiest time of the year, a fitting close to a course well and satisfactorily spent. And yet the thought is ever present that one more class of earnest young men and women is going out to represent our college in the world's workshop. But success is sure. All classes that have left these halls have been a credit to themselves and to their college, and we, who have been associated in so many ways with the members of '92 through the past three years, feel sure that their success will be no less. In all college matters they have shown a lively interest, and their work for our ball team and tennis interests will not soon be forgotten, We wish them



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EDITORIAL.

ANOTHER school year has come to an end, and once again the alumni and friends of Bates are gathered about their *Alma Mater* to greet old classmates and acquaintances, to show their appreciation of the year's progress, and to wish Godspeed to the outgoing class. More than the usual number of undergraduates, too, though free from college work and anxious to reach home after so long a time spent in study, are staying to enjoy the closing exercises of this year's graduates.

Commencement is a time of rejoicing, and all should in this way unite to make it the happiest time of the year, a fitting close to a course well and satisfactorily spent. And yet the thought is ever present that one more class of earnest young men and women is going out to represent our college in the world's workshop. But success is sure. All classes that have left these halls have been a credit to themselves and to their college, and we, who have been associated in so many ways with the members of '92 through the past three years, feel sure that their success will be no less. In all college matters they have shown a lively interest, and their work for our ball team and tennis interests will not soon be forgotten. We wish them

every success, and expect the college to receive from them increased fame and honor.

THE watchword of to-day in every line of thought is, "Forward." New methods are continually being introduced, and educators vie with each other in their endeavors to present the truth by new and original methods, and in forms in which it may be most easily assimilated. The days of text-book work alone have gone by, and the idea is continually gaining ground that education should be carried forward in touch with Nature, instead of abstractly.

One of the methods by which this may be accomplished is embodied in the expression, "the laboratory idea," a term that is frequently met with and of which we shall hear more hereafter. And what is meant by this? "Its fundamental thought," says a *New York Post* letter, "is that the scholar is to have practical experience in the thing he studies, just as in the study of chemistry he takes the chemicals in his hands and actually performs the experiments, instead of merely reading about them in a book." This idea can be carried out not only in all of the Natural Sciences by field work, collection of specimens, and in other ways, but in grammar, history, geography, and literature, as well. Many of us, as teachers and educators, will need to be acquainted with these forward movements in education, and an example may be given to illustrate the laboratory method of instruction. In geography, for instance, instead of allowing the pupil to cram his mind with useless facts, long lists of capitals or principal cities, he is taught to draw outlines of continents, to indicate the general direction of the largest rivers, the position of the largest cities, and to show the habitat of the characteristic animals and plants.

Text-books in the different branches are being prepared upon this laboratory idea, and it is very probable that many of the students of to-day will soon be called upon, as teachers, to use their influence in discarding the old memorizing system for one which helps the scholar to think for himself.

ECONOMIC problems and questions of social science are engaging the attention of men to-day, as never before. He who would keep abreast of the times in the great forward movement of thought which is going on must have access to a well-selected library, one department of which contains books bearing upon socialism and kindred topics. Particularly does this apply to the college student. We wish to call attention through the editorial columns of the STUDENT to the good work which many of the alumni are doing for their *Alma Mater*. Some, perhaps, are not aware of the valuable additions which have been made to the college library, especially in works treating upon the topics already suggested, as well as some bearing upon the law. Some of the classes assess each member a certain sum and the amount is then used in the purchase of new books from year to year. This good work already begun, in addition

to that which we trust will be taken up by future classes, will show quite as well as attendance upon commencement exercises and class reunions, that the alumni are still interested in the welfare of their *Alma Mater*, and are trying to make a recompense for all that they have received from her, and will, as the years go by, help to give us what every college demands—a large and well-selected library.

WE HAVE a suggestion to make which, although it comes too late to be acted upon this year, may be worthy of future consideration. That is, that members of the lower classes, who come from fitting schools at a distance from the college, should be encouraged to attend the commencement exercises of those fitting schools.

We are led to make this suggestion by an observation of two things. First, that the prosperity of the college is largely indicated by the size and quality of the Freshman classes; and second, that nothing so attracts the students of a fitting school to a college as association with acquaintances who are enthusiastic undergraduates of that college. In many cases the above suggestion would be carried out if the student were allowed to complete the term's work, and take his tests a week or two before the college commencement, and it seems to us that the inconvenience of allowing this in special case would be more than repaid by the advantage gained in creating an interest in the college among the fitting school students and graduates.

COMMENCEMENT time makes one think of what college means, and the end that comes to every student, *nolens volens*, awakens recollections, both sober and merry, that have filled the four years, it may be the happiest that come into his life. College, with its pleasant associations and friendships that are life-long and that have a bond peculiar to themselves; college, with its good fellowship, its songs and cheer, its failures and successes, its revelation of new truths and the insight it gives into the boundless regions of knowledge, its mental rewards for hard work, and the cheer and inspiration it gives for work in after years, all that makes college what it is, is peculiar to itself. But with its pleasures it brings responsibilities. Success and failure mean far more to a college man than to one without this four years' preparation, and a man makes or mars his fortune practically while in college. No other place or condition in life presents more critical opportunities for showing the stuff one is made of, and nowhere else are conditions more encouraging for the development of qualities that mean success.

College has been called a "weeding out process," and so it is, or may be, in individual life. It is a time for uprooting tendencies that interfere with healthy growth, and a sowing and development of the seed whose fruits are not only pleasant but enduring. To the man or woman wno lives up to the full enjoyment and privilege of four years in college, life in after years is far from a burden, and it will con-

tain no sweeter or more helpful recollection than those of college life.

THE PAST term has been a most successful one as regards work along athletic lines. Never has there been a greater interest manifested in the work, nor has the association been in a more prosperous condition.

In base-ball our success has been unprecedented. The pennant once more comes to Bates as the winner of the Maine Intercollegiate Championship, having lost but one game out of the eight played, and that one after the championship had been won in seven straight. Colby, owing to unfortunate circumstances, was unable to put up her usual good game, but in the games with Bowdoin, the interest was intense and continued until the very last. Besides the record in the college games, the nine has made a good showing against other teams of the State.

This result is largely due to the amount of practice put in by the men before the actual season opened. A valuable help has been the use of the cage which was secured through the efforts of Captain Emery, who is further entitled to credit for the efficient way in which he has handled the team, and for the enthusiasm and confidence which he has inspired by his personal efforts. The effect of all this has been apparent on the diamond. Whereas in other years, on account of the lack of a suitable place for training, the team has relied largely for practice on actual contests, this year at the opening of the season we put into the field nine men who were thoroughly equipped for good work, not only in a theoretical but also in a practical knowledge of the game. Instead of playing its best games at the last of the season, the team has played uniformly good ball. In the graduating class, Bates loses three of her best men from the regular team,—men who have played on the nine during their whole four years in college; but with the excellent material that remains, and with what may be added by the incoming class, she will doubtless maintain her usual standard in this direction.

The interest in tennis has received a new impetus with the formation of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association, including the four colleges of the State. The success of its first tournament, held at Portland, June 7–10th, insures its continuance as a permanent organization. In this tourney, Bates won the championship in singles and second place in doubles.

The wisdom of the course in changing the time for holding the annual field-day of the college, from the fall to the summer term, has been clearly demonstrated. At the recent meeting a much better showing was made than would have been possible had it occurred in the fall. The men had had the benefit of their work in the gymnasium during the winter, and of the in-door meet held last term, and consequently were in much better condition. As a result of this, one State record and several of the college records were broken, and the general work was in many respects superior to that of previous years.

In this connection it may be relevant to speak of athletics for the fall term. With prompt attention to the matter early in the term, there is no reason why we may not make a good beginning in foot-ball, and in a few years the college be represented by a first-class eleven. The old prejudice against the game as being a brutal sport, is fast dying out. It has become evident that it is not brute strength alone, although that is an important factor, but rather science which is needed to be successful in foot-ball, as well as in base-ball and other sports. We have material enough from which to develop an excellent team, but it will require time and practice to do it. We must not expect to learn it all in one year, nor need we be disheartened by defeat. Even if no more successful than in our first venture in this line, let us continue and take a step in advance with each year. In this way, before those who are now in the lower classes shall graduate, Bates will have a foot-ball eleven worthy of a place by the side of her base-ball nine.

IN THE graduates of any institution who go out into the world, carrying with them that certificate of success which a good college education and a fair amount of vigorous determination give them, and treasuring a right appreciation for the good which they have received, there lies one of the strongest supports which a college or university may possess. Many a college can point to some alumnus as the originator of some important feature in the college life or of some valuable scheme that has worked a praiseworthy result, or as the donor of some department which his own experience or his keener insight have shown to him could thus be made of greater usefulness.

The alumni of Bates have always been true to the college to which they owe so much, but there seems to be of late a special interest manifesting itself that promises much for the future as it shall be increased by the new and hearty interest of each and every one of its graduates. Loyalty to and support of an *Alma Mater*, both by direct expressions of interest and by indirect influence, is the duty of every graduate who owes anything in his life's success to the four years he spent within her college walls. The prosperous year which Bates is just closing and the bright future that is opening before her may well inspire her splendid array of alumni and alumnæ to lend every effort to further the interests of the institution which is so dear to them. Already her College Clubs and her various Alumni Associations are making plans for still broader extensions of her growth and influence that call for the hearty counsel and support of all, for from those who have at heart her highest interests, Bates deserves and is to receive great things.

The University of Pennsylvania has decided to found a "traveling scholarship in architecture," yielding an annual income of $1,000, which will enable the holder to travel through Europe and study the best methods of architecture.

LITERARY.

IVY POEM.

By E. J. Winslow, '93.

In the boundless sky, the restless sea,
And in the vast untrodden wold,
There dwells a silent majesty
That awes the proud and thrills the bold.

And in the far extended space
Of nature's wonder house confined,
Is every form of imaged grace
To please the sense, or charm the mind.

But sunlit vale, or shady grot,
By nature's rarest art entwined,
Yet lacks the charm of that fair spot
Which speaks the presence of mankind.

'Tis not upon the trackless shore
The spirit loves to wander best,
With fonder steps we linger o'er
The paths that other feet have pressed;

Where pain and pleasure come and go
But joy o'er all triumphant reigns,
Where hour by hour, 'twixt ebb and flow,
The constant tide of hope remains.

Awake to memory's mute appeal.
The heart of man is quickly moved,
A tender reverence to feel
For that which other hearts have loved.

And thus for thee, O stately halls,
With echoes long familiar grown,
For thee whose memory-haunted walls
We learn with joy to call our own.

We fix a token here to show
The firmness of our loyalty,
And fondly dream that we bestow,
In this, a new-born majesty;
Since, by this emblem, some shall know
That scattered on life's changing sea
Are hearts that never cease to glow
With tender thoughts of thee.

But yet a second duty calls,
A twofold aim impells to-day,
We leave our emblem on these walls,
But bear their richer gift away.

A gift of magic words, that fling
Enduring charm o'er scenes like these,
That comfort from the past can bring,
Whene'er the present fails to please.

We reckon not as cause to mourn
The pleasures that passed away;
As well might June, with tears forlorn,
Lament the tender buds of May.

From memory's wealth we bring the flower
Of every joy that blossomed here,
We clasp them all in one bright hour,
And make that hour a souvenir.

The sunset glories of the past
Illume the portal where we stand,
And far ahead their radiance cast
Shall be for us a guiding hand.

Then swiftly speed ye changing years,
Ambition would not bid ye stay,
But oft as this fair day appears
We'll pause upon life's toilsome way,
And while the hour of sunset nears
Each heart will hush its chosen lay,
And listen, till in dream he hears,
The songs we sing to-day.

THE HEROIC ELEMENT OF HISTORY.

IVY-DAY ORATION.

By H. B. Adams, '93.

VIRGINIA'S noted son, in one of his famous efforts, declares: "It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope." With equal assurance may the student of history and of human nature exclaim: "It is natural for man to indulge in the worship of heroes." In the language of Carlyle: "Hero worship exists, has existed, and will forever exist,—universal history is but the united biographies of heroes." Greece in her "Golden Age"; Rome in her palmiest days; proud England, mistress of the seas; our own great republic, with her magnificent past and her glorious fut-

ure;—what are the histories of these but a record of the doings of their great men?

Roll back the tide of time, and inquire in what light heroes were regarded even before recorded history. In prehistoric times, how easy for an imaginative race like the ancient Greeks to people the world with demigods, miraculous beings who, while on earth, were capable of performing wonderful deeds, and who, after death, were supposed to be exalted to places among the gods.

With what glowing enthusiasm did Homer sing of the exploits of Achilles before Illium. In the Odessy, Ulysses will forever live; while above the tomb of Virgil, the musical bard of Mantua, the whispering breezes still sing of Æneas. In the misty pages of the "Nibelungen Lied," the hero, Siegfried, stands forth as a rival of Achilles, and the German Illiad holds almost equal rank with Homer's immortal production. The story of William Tell has at some time been upon every school-boy's lips; and, although recent revelations declare this narrative to be but a myth, and William Tell but a creation of the fancy, yet the Swiss will hesitate to give up their patriot, whose memory is so deeply enshrined in the hearts of his admirers. Thus, in all lands and in all times, there has been an heroic age, and the exploits of its heroes have been the favorite theme of poets.

But is there no nobler conception of hero? Must he be regarded as an ideal existing only in the imagination, as a creation of the poets? Go stand upon Mount Œta's summit, in the classic land of Greece. Look down into the narrow pass of Thermopyle. Here Leonidas with his three hundred Spartans bravely fell before Xerxes's mighty host. Well may Simonides proclaim your heroism, brave spirits, and well may he sing in plaintive elegy of those who gave their all for country at Platea, and on the crescent plain of Marathon! Behold Pericles pronouncing his glowing panegyric over the Greeks who fell in the Peloponnesian wars! From the heathered hills of Scotland, too, come breathings of patriotism and reality; and the sword of Wallace and the deeds of Bruce still rouse to enthusiasm the dwellers in the land of the bagpipe and the plaid. Hampden's name will forever ennoble England's heroic pages, while in the sunny land of France the Maid of Orleans has shown that heroism resides in other than manly hearts.

But in treating our subject, in discussing the heroic element of history and admiration for heroes, we are permitted to speak in the broadest terms, and to define hero worship as admiration for great men wherever they may be found, whether their deeds have been performed upon the bloody battlefield, or by the quiet fireside; in crowded senate halls or at the stake of torture. For courage and daring for the right may be found in every walk of life. With Germany's history Martin Luther is indissolubly connected and between the lines and on every page of German history may be read his never-to-be-forgotten declaration, "Though as many devils oppose

me as there are tiles upon the roof, I will go to Worms."

England's history is Westminster Abbey. Here is her "treasure house." In this gray old pile rest her heroes, her illustrious dead. O, well has it been said: "If every record on earth besides were blotted out, and the memory of the living should fade away, the stranger could still in Westminster Abbey write the history of the past."

"Old structure!
I seem to hear the steady beat
Of century-waves around thy feet."

These heroes in silent repose are grim reminders of the misty past. On these marble slabs may be read the civilization of ages. England, through the remains of her great men, plainly declares her history.

In the career of our national existence, the heroic element has played a prominent part. The history of our Republic is the history of its founders, its ministers, its educators, its generals, an illustrious line, and chief among them appear the forms of Washington and Lincoln. Before our eyes there should continually be pictured that band of heroes, who, with pen in hand, and fearless of the consequences, affixed their names to that immortal document which meant to succeeding generations, liberty; to them, if unsuccessful, death. Nor do we need a Westminster Abbey to perpetuate the fame of our heroes. That monument at Bunker Hill, at Washington, those shafts which thickly dot Gettysburg's field—to us, every one is a Westminster Abbey.

Thus has it ever been. At creation's dawn, there was implanted, deep in the human breast, this admiration, this love for the heroic. The pages of history repeat it. Our lamented Garfield voices the sentiment when he exclaims: "If there be one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man." And, in the broader sense in which Carlyle uses the word, hero, it is equally true. Through all the ages, from Homer and Virgil, to Dante and Milton, to "reach the heights attained by great men" has been the most serious dream of youth.

May the tender plant, which we today intrust to the sheltering care of our *Alma Mater*, serve ever to remind us of those illustrious men whose deeds have made history what it is. In performing our part in life may we keep the saying of Emerson constantly before us: "Every man is a hero and an oracle to somebody."

And may the memory of this, our Ivy Day, ever awaken in our hearts an admiration for heroes and the heroic.

CLASS ODE.

WORDS BY G. M. CHASE.

MUSIC BY A. P. IRVING.

From the hillside where in sunshine
Three years long our journey lay,
Let us gather all the flowers
That have bloomed along the way.
Twining garlands
To adorn our Ivy Day.

'Twas not pleasure that we sought here;
Nobler aims inspired our powers;
But our feet would often weary,
Were the path not edged with flowers,
Strewing brightness
Through the dreary, toiling hours.

Little time that hillside pathway
And its flowers and sunshine last;
But their memory o'er our future
Still a tender charm shall cast,
Breathing fragrance
From the garden of the past.

IVY ODE.

WORDS BY G. M. CHASE.,

MUSIC BY A. P. IRVING.

In the footsteps trod by thy children
On many bright summer days,
We come to bring thee our ivy
And our humble song of praise.
Though we know that all we can give thee
Is less than the debt we owe,
Yet we bring our ivy, the symbol
Of the much that our love would bestow.

When we leave thee, leave for life's battle,
If victory crown our brows,
We'll proudly entwine thy ivy
With our strife-won laurel boughs.
And if we must fail in the battle,
Our cypress wreaths shall shine,
Transformed to radiant beauty
By leaves from our loved ivy-vine.

May thy walls be mantled with ivy!
May our lives adorn thee with praise!
Our deeds more nobly requite thee
Than this feeble song we raise!
And when the wear of long ages
To the dust our name consigns,
Still may thy children crown thee,
A circlet of fair ivy-vines!

LOUIS AGASSIZ.

BY C. C. FERGUSON, '92.

THOSE that are born near Nature's heart and have an enthusiastic love for her handiwork, need only have patience and perseverance, and she initiates them into her deepest secrets. In that land where Nature has exerted herself most to create a grand and beautiful scenery, where the rapid-flowing river, the everlasting, slow-moving glacier, the lofty, rugged mountain peak, the noble, calm lakes, combine in their majestic or picturesque beauty to make an ideal locality for the out-door lover, amid scenes most favorable for developing a zoölogist or naturalist, Louis Agassiz was born, and in him was fostered that remarkable love of nature which made him a leader among his fellow scientists. The neighboring rivers and lakes poured forth their bounty to create his first aquarium, and thus to ground him in that knowledge of fishes that made him famous long before he had reached the usual age of greatness. The rocks of his country presented to his keen eye the history of long past eras, written in fossil hieroglyphics, of which he almost intuitively recognized and grasped the meaning. Indeed, his works on fossil fishes supplied a long-felt want, won for him the praise and approval of the great Cuvier, gained him the friendship and support of the world-renowned Humboldt, placed him in touch with the leading scientists all over the globe. All were eager to aid in every possible way the youthful prodigy in the realm of natural history. Even England and remote America deigned to notice him in flattering ways while yet a youth.

The glaciers with their great and snail-like moving masses of snow and ice, the bowlders with their smooth and grooved surfaces told him the story of a past age, before unwritten, when ours was all a land covered with glaciers, sealed up with the frosts of perpetual winter. The exposition of this new theory of an ice age met with a

torrent of opposition, but only time and advancement in science have been required to prove its entire correctness and to increase, consequently, the fame of its discoverer. The same perseverance that made him copy whole books of science because he was too poor to buy them, characterized his work all through life. That and his indomitable enthusiasm led him to make that series of Alpine investigations in regard to glaciers which proved to him conclusively the truth of his new theory in regard to them. He, as it were, from their very depths, wrung the secret of their existence, and presented it to mankind. Genius and hard work go hand and hand in his life. Midnight hours are frequent. Life is too short to accomplish his aims, he feels, if any time is wasted. So we cannot be surprised at the vast amount of work, of original research, he accomplished, when we consider the genius and the hurrying zeal of the man.

Heidelberg, the university where he had spent pleasant and hard years of study, was not slow to recognize the genius of the young Agassiz. She offered him a full professorship, but he chose to remain at his village, teaching in Lausaune, and carry on amid quietness, his great projected work.

In 1846, feeling the need of gaining further knowledge of the fishes and geological formations of America, he set sail to this country, little dreaming that it would become his future home, and that it would be long years before he would again see the native land he loved so well. Circumstances kept him here, and thus our country won her noblest ornament in science.

In America, his genius puts forth its brightest blossoms, and they mature into a fruit far-reaching in its influence, broadly extending in its significance to the nation. Here that fascinating and genial address, that remarkable power of adaptation to people and circumstance, that almost unparalleled simplicity of style in speaking which made a most abstruse scientific topic simple to the listener, that broad sympathy with men of every condition, displayed itself in Agassiz in a way pleasing and refreshing. The practical, common-sense methods which marked his teaching in Switzerland and which had filled all that came in contact with him with some of his own zeal for nature, now developed itself to its fullest extent under the propitious skies of New England. By the practicality of his methods he made his pupils think and discover for themselves, and in this he proved himself a true teacher. His lectures, simple and eloquent, carried the hearts of all by storm and filled them with new enthusiasms. Harvard felt herself honored to have him upon her faculty. America did everything possible to promote his investigations. The coast survey steamers were always at his disposal, and through them he was enabled to his heart's content to study the wonders of the deep underworld of the sea, and to lay up treasures that were to form the nucleus of the great museum of which he had long been dreaming, and which was ultimately to become a reality as the Agassiz Museum.

No man was filled with more patriotic sentiments. In the time of our nation's deepest distress, when like a threatening evil genie the South towered over the North, to show his confidence in the justice of Northern views and his belief in their speedy triumph, he became an American citizen.

His life was full to the brim of great achievements in science, and of no man could it be better said that he employed all his minutes profitably. Yet even he laments over the briefness of the time to work and the little he has accomplished. He, as Newton, feels himself standing as a child on the seashore, while the great ocean of truth lies undiscovered before him.

Kindly in his family, beautiful in his social relations, honorable in his public work, indefatigable in his studies, the great naturalist in the century preceding Darwin, Agassiz's life is more fascinating than any novel and most inspiring to every one desirous of self-improvement.

Methinks I see that remarkable group of great men gathered at the Saturday Club, Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, Lowell, Agassiz, and many others whose names are now historic; but no one among them, to me, is more inspiring, recreating, than that enthusiastic seeker after light, that one who has wandered far from the loved land of his birth to further benefit mankind by his researches—Louis Agassiz.

Cornell will offer a course in the Russian language and literature next year.

PROCRUSTEANISM.

VALEDICTORY.

By Roscoe A. Small, '92.

HISTORY resolves itself into a series of colossal attempts to make all men conform to a single standard. Procrustes, that infamous robber who stretched all comers upon a single bed, and mutilated or racked their tortured limbs until they corresponded with the length of the terrible couch, but who finally met deserved death at the hands of Theseus, is not merely a myth of the poetic Greeks; he is a reality, and his spectral face stares at us from every page of the story of the past. We see his Protean form in almost every man whose name shines in history. Napoleon, Louis XIV., Newton, Augustine, diverse in thought and life as men could well be, alike manifested that intolerance of deviation from a self-established standard which is everywhere the characteristic mark of Procrustes. The great men of the past have been not only the leaders of thought and progress, but also, with scarcely an exception, the would-be tyrants of thought and action; and how insignificant are their numbers compared with the multitude of petty despots whose names have been lost in merited oblivion!

The power of Procrustes is entirely dependent upon the neglect and cowardice of others; but mightier than thought or reason is the force of native laziness and inveterate habit, supported by that of blind fashion—the cumulative effect of the interaction of the will of natural leaders and the hero-

worship of the multitude. This force has at all times been so great that the many have submitted tamely to the domination of the few; so great that men have even gazed upon the face of Nature herself and fancied that she had issued to them the irrevocable decree, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther"; so great that they have dared to turn the leaves of holy writ, and affirm that progress was forbidden of God.

Yet never has Procrustes been permanently victorious. The avenging Theseus always arrives, often delayed, inevitable as death. Peoples crushed into slavery burst forth under the leadership of some bolder spirit, scattering their oppressors like straws before the whirlwind. Intelligent beings, compelled to bow to false ideals, prevented from thinking for themselves, whether by the efforts of others or by their own dispositions, revolt against their tyrants and revolutionize thought. The mask of intolerant conservatism is torn from nature and the Bible, and they appear in their true light as the aiders, not the hinderers of advancement, the material obstacles of the one vanishing before the revealing hand of invention and discovery, the statements of the other modeling themselves to fit new and nobler interpretations. For by as much as the laws of nature are mightier than those of man, by as much as life is mightier than death, by so much is individualism mightier than Procrusteanism. It is the central idea of all nature. It was this tendency to individualism which, through the differentiation of parts, executed the magnificent fiats of Genesis, transforming a huge, formless cloud of homogeneous fire-mist into the great globe of the earth; effecting the never-ceasing upward growth of life, culminating in man himself. It was individualism that first led some primeval savage to till the virgin soil, that has made possible and accomplished every step of the marvelous progress of the human race from the lowest barbarism to the most enlightened civilization. All the forces tending toward uniformity and repression are not merely complemented by other forces tending toward individuality; they are dominated by them. The species or the individual that does not change to fit different surroundings must ever be driven to the wall. Individualism is life; uniformity is death. The spirit of Procrustes is not yet subdued. We see it embodying itself everywhere around us. It is that spirit which declares that one must cling to his political party through right and wrong; which sets up an arbitrary literary standard and tries all authors by it; which says that every child must be educated in the same way and for the same end; which commands every man to believe the authorized religious dogmas, and, if he cannot do so, denounces him as a heretic or an infidel.

Yet the destroying Theseus will not fail to arise. The spirit of individuality, burning in the breast of some son of the divine, will never fail to overcome the weight of dead repose. The vanquished tyrant may spring to life in a new form beneath the very heel of

his conqueror, may even transfuse his spirit into the bosom of his slayer, yet that spirit grows weaker by every conflict. God-given individuality must finally subdue man-ordained uniformity. Procrustes bound men with the fetters of military despotism, of domestic slavery, of degrading ignorance; the spirit of individualism has stricken them one after another from his limbs; it will free him from the last, but strongest, chain—that of soul-annihilating indolence, unwillingness to think broadly, deeply, spiritually; and then will Procrustes have been vanquished forever; then will man be truly free.

The battle-cry of freedom has sounded since the beginning of the world. May it ring on, swelling more loudly with each mighty reverberation, until fulfillment shall be found for that glorious dream of the ages—universal and complete liberty, the happiness of all through the liberty of all!

MÆCENAS.

CLASS POEM.

BY E. E. OSGOOD, '92.

SCENE: *Palace of* MÆCENAS *on Esquiline Hill, Rome.*

Enter MÆCENAS, *alone.*

Mæcenas. My heart is chilled with gloom to-day. I would
Horatius from his Sabine farm were here
To melt this gloom with his own heart's fiery glow.

Enter a slave.

Slave. My lord, thy poet-friend Horatius stands
Without. And shall I bid him enter now?

Mæc. Yes; 'tis a welcome hour that brought him from
His country villa. Bid him enter. Haste!
[*Exit slave.*

(*To* HORACE, *entering presently.*) Welcome my heart's friend. Methought that thou wast out
Of Rome to-day.

Hor. And so I was this morn,
But business called me hither at an early hour.
Thou seemest sad, my patron-friend, to-day,
I would that I might drive thy gloom away.

Mæc. Yes, Horace, I am sad. Lo, I have sought
Pleasure continually, yet have found none.
I have wandered by light-hearted brooklets,
By murmuring rivers, thundering waterfalls,
Listened to the birds' heaven-laden chantings,
Looked upon the jeweled stars above me,
Lingered 'mid the smiling flowers around me,
Sought the arena's bloody shows, the theatre's charms,
And tried to drown my gloom in floods of wine.
My heart is like the heart of Psyche. Lo,
From shrine to shrine I pass, a comforting
Apollo to behold, yet find him not.
Girt round with pleasures, still I have no joy.
Is joy some far-off palace, whose golden door
Will never ope to me? 'Tis the sad thought,
Grim death brings an eternal nothingness,
That, like a chilling glacier, stiffly flows
Over my heart's bright flowers and kills them all.

Hor. Despair not, friend. O thou who Atlas-like
Upheld'st the mighty Roman Empire with
Thy giant mind hast a more noble fate
Than this. Trust in the gods to give thee peace.
We need heaven's spirit in our hearts to make
Earth's beauties glorious. Our souls, apart
From deity, are like the spark, which soon
Doth lose its radiance when sundered from
The flame. But we, when joined to the divine,
Help light the darkness of a sorrowing world.
Over the path thou treadest now I've trod.
I once, as thou, was Epicurean,
Then Stoic, now am neither Stoic nor
An Epicure, but Stoic-Epicure.
Neither is good enough alone. I hate
The mournful, hollow-hearted Stoic creed,
Which makes of life and beauty one great pyre
On which to burn the soul in agony,
Thinking the dross will sink to ashes, while
The pure will rise to heaven's courts. Nor yet
Is Epicurus grand enough alone;

For he calls life one great gay banquet hall,
Nor lets the soul be solemn for a while.
Neither is good enough to stand alone,
I'd take the best of both and blend in one.

Mæc. Well dost thou say, O Horace. Thou dost have
Simplicity. For it I first began
To love thee. But these aching pains that through
My bones rush, whisper, "Death, the eagle grim,
Will soon swoop down and seize upon his prey."
O what is death? Say, is there a beyond?
O that thy loving heart might go with me
Over death's briery road, and lead me on,
To an eternal home! And O that I, like thee,
Might trust in gods and immortality!

Hor. And O that I might lead thee to that trust!
Over the billowy sea of doubt I, too,
Have sailed. I heard the siren's luring voice
And would have been their victim. But praise Jove!
I heard Orpheus' diviner music. Then
Their power was gone, and I was henceforth safe.
Mæcenas, there is an immortality.
Once, when I stood on Mediterranean shore,
Doubting if there be immortality,
I saw a heron from the water rise
Into the heavens, and ever higher soar
'Till lost in distant sky. Then cried my heart,
O bird! the soul is e'en like thee. It, too,
Shall rise out of earth's ocean blue into
Heaven's airy blue and be forever part
Of deity. The warlike Marius
By ruined Carthage sits, yet longs to be
In Rome. And thus our souls, unsatisfied,
Sit 'mid life's ruined battlement's and long
To rise and mingle with the joys of heaven.
O immortality! heaven's blessed boon
To man! Mæcenas, thou my brother, friend!
If thou must leave me, we shall meet again.
Beloved Virgil we shall once more see,
And hear his harp pour forth its golden notes
Upon the breeze of heaven. Such hope the gods
Bestow. Thou say'st thou canst not trust in gods.
Thou knowest how at Philippi, when the force
Of Brutus fled before Octavius' band,
I, too, fled, leaving e'en my shield behind.
And so he flees life's battle-ground without
A shield who has not hope in gods above.
Barren were Egypt, if the sacred Nile
Its banks did not o'erflow and raise the crops
To life. Barren the heart, unless belief
In deity flow o'er it, watering
The rootlets of its flowers and raising them
To beauty and to hope. To thee, my friend,
The gods such blessed comfort long to send.

Mæc. Horace, I must, I will, I do believe
Thy words. They heal my heart, deep wounded by
The spear of doubt. Joy thrills my soul anew.
O when a child I did believe in heaven.
Thy words that childhood faith to me have given.

Hor. Praised be the gods! And though, that thou must leave
Me for a while, my heart doth weep, yet in
Its tear-drops gleams the light of joy; for I
Shall soon be by thy side again, and we
Shall walk together through the halls of heaven.
Like children to their mother, we shall be
Clasped to the bosom of eternity.

UNITY IN COMPLEXITY.

SALUTATORY.

By Miss A. V. Stevens, '92.

MANIFOLD are the wonders of the universe. Innumerable are the objects and forces that surround mankind. Varied and conflicting are the emotions and experiences of human life. In the midst of this complexity, man has stood bewildered, as in a labyrinth, seeking eagerly, and often in vain, for signs of system, order, and unity in all these relations.

Yet to the poet and philosopher of all ages, nature has revealed a faint perception of her harmony and beauty, and their dreams and longings find realization in the results of scientific research. The record which nature has preserved in the rocks proves to the geologist that the same forces that

are at work to-day were in operation millions of years ago, when our rocks and mountains, which we are wont to regard as so firm and unchangeable, were not yet formed. For as Tennyson sings,

"The hills are shadows and they flow
From form to form and nothing stands;
They melt like mist, the solid lands,
Like clouds they shape themselves and go."

In his chemical investigations man dissolves the hardest rocks into invisible gases. The diamond and graphite, so different in appearance, testify to the same composition. All the manifold objects which surround us are now reduced to some seventy so-called elements. And as the chemist applies the principles of spectrum analysis, and forces to his service the magical electricity, he catches sight of a still grander vision—that of a single element or force underlying all material forms.

The astronomer beholds the unity of the solar system, the planets revolving about the sun in accordance with the law of gravitation. Directing his telescope toward the most distant confines of the stellar system, he sees the stars vibrating in response to the universal law.

But it is in tracing the geological history of the earth that we observe the surest proofs that ". . . thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs."

Life through the ages has been preparing for its culmination in man. As one has said, "Not a stone, plant, or living creature but carries its thread to man's loom, there to be woven into human nature." This grand unity of purpose amid the complexity of form has been Nature's secret, waiting for its interpreter in man. And not in idleness has she waited, but she has been keeping her forces at work not only for his physical comfort, but for the enlightenment of his mind when he should be fitted to receive her revelation. In rock, tree, and in man himself, Nature has recorded her plan and purpose, and to him alone of the whole creation have been given the keys to unlock, and the power to interpret it. Thus man recognizes in himself the fulfillment of the grand prophecy of creation.

Nor is man's perception of an essential unity confined to the physical world. In the history of the achievements of the human race, he finds ever the silver thread of progress running through the warp and woof of mistake and error. The philosophical historian, studying the origin of our intellectual, political, and religious freedom, finds it in the germ among the earliest peoples. The growth and decay of successive civilizations have enriched the soil about the roots of the plant until it has sprung up, budded, and blossomed into beauty.

Once men thought mind and matter opposed, as good to bad. Now science and philosophy recognize in them, and in the laws under which they act, a beautiful harmony and unity. "If the laws of our reason," says one scientist, "did not exist in nature, we should vainly attempt to force them upon her; if the laws of nature did not exist in our reason, we should not be able to comprehend them."

In proportion as man grows into an understanding of the unity of the natural and spiritual worlds, he attempts to embody it in his own creations. Whence is the charm of that wonderful poem, "Paradise Lost"? Why do thousands pause before the picture called "The Angelus"? A strongly centralized thought, whether expressed in poetry, painting, or whatsoever way, greatly attracts the human mind and forms the ideal that every artist strives to attain.

The scientist and the poet alike are benefactors of the race. The one by his exact investigations proves to us nature's unity. The other by his wonderful insight into the divine order and beauty keeps before the minds of his fellow-men the unity and harmony around them and within them. Great is the influence upon character of this perception of universal law and order. By it man places himself in harmony with his surroundings and recognizes his true position in the great mysteries of creation, and his relationship, through his higher powers, to his Creator.

Thus the light of science reveals all nature as an orderly system governed by eternal and harmonious forces. The unity of each department is only a part of the higher unity pervading the whole, even into the realms of mind and spirit. Man's ability to comprehend the laws of the universe interprets to him the wide range of his own intellectual power. Amidst the vast awe-inspiring infinities presented by his imagination, his mind is entranced by the fundamental unity of the infinite whole, and his soul vibrates in response to the grand harmony of the universe.

CLASS HYMN.

By Miss A. V. Stevens, '92.

Air—*Robin Adair.*

Father in Heaven, we bow
  Before Thy throne.
E'er hath thy loving care
  To us been shown.
Bright memories throng each mind,
With gratitude entwined,
For all thy mercies kind,
  In years now flown.

We to the future look,
  Seeing not the end.
Amidst its trials and griefs,
  Strength to us lend.
Let not our faith grow less
That Thou dost ever bless.
May, o'er our restlessness,
  Thy peace descend.

And when upon our view,
  Gleams that bright shore,
Where, earthly cares at rest,
  Friends part no more,
While the grand harmony
Swells through eternity,
Take us at last to Thee,
  Life's lessons o'er.

CLASS ODE.

By Miss A. V. Stevens, '92.

Air—*Maiden's Prayer.*

Swift-fleeting Time has brought the hour to part,
Hopes for the future spring in every heart,
Yet on the past our thoughts delight to dwell,
Fain would we linger to say "Farewell."
  Sadly we leave thee,
  Dear *Alma Mater*,
  Memories golden
  Still will cling to thee.

Teachers and friends, so faithful and so true,
Bright realms of thought have opened to our view,
Glimpses of Nature's wondrous harmony—
These our best treasures, life's argosy.
  Sadly we leave thee,

Dear *Alma Mater*,
Back o'er our past years
Look with grateful hearts.

Our college days, so happy and so bright,
Upon our future shed a roseate light,
Inspire a noble purpose in each soul,
Never to falter ere we reach our goal.
Sadly we leave thee,
Dear *Alma Mater*,
Yet ever forward
Look with hope and trust.

LOCALS.

Vacation !

Who rang the bell ?

'96 promises to be a large class.

Professor Chase will resume his work next term.

The Sophomores devoted June 2d to a class ride.

The band scored a great success at Bath on Memorial Day.

Carr, '94 (translating in the Athalie), "I adore thee, Emily."

The class of '95 closed the term's festivities with a ride to Lake Auburn.

The Juniors lately enjoyed a pleasant evening at the home of McFadden, '93.

Professor Hartshorn gave the Seniors a reception on the evening of June 23d.

A male quartette from the college furnished music at the Junior Exhibition.

A further report of Commencement week will be given in our next issue.

We are pleased to hear that Campbell, '95, is fast recovering from his illness.

Professor Hayes entertained the Seniors at his house on the evening of June 24th.

The present indication is that the incoming Freshman class will number about sixty.

The trip of the Juniors up to Mount Gile observatory was an exceedingly enjoyable affair.

On June 14th the Seniors went on a geological expedition to the Hatch farm in Auburn.

F. E. Perkins, '94, is to be head waiter at The Imperial, Old Orchard, during the summer.

Joiner, '93, will attend Dr. Moody's Summer School of Bible Study, at Northfield, Mass.

The Juniors were finely entertained at the house of Professor Angell, on the evening of June 16th.

Most of the students remained in town to attend Commencement and the promenade concerts.

The evening of June 18th was passed very pleasantly by Seniors at the house of Professor Stanton.

The college band played at the Prize Declamations of the Latin School at the Main Street Church, June 17th.

Hoffman, '93, has been elected captain of the ball team for the coming year, and Marden, '93, manager.

Professor Angell left June 21st for Providence, R. I., to attend a reunion of his class at Brown University.

Several of the students have secured positions for the summer in the hotels at the mountains and sea-side resorts.

The Seniors of the Eurosophian Society have presented to the Society eighteen new volumes for the library.

This number of the STUDENT will be late in reaching subscribers, as Commencement is a week later than usual.

Professor H. W. Hastings, from the Emerson School of Oratory, has been drilling the Seniors and Juniors on their parts.

For the first time in the history of the institution the Seniors appeared in the conventional cap and gown. May the custom be continued.

The annual reception to the members of the incoming class by the Christian Associations will occur some time during the second week of the term.

A new feature and one that should be continued is the issuing of a neat card, giving the complete programme of the exercises of Commencement week.

The music for the class and ivy odes at the Junior Ivy-Day exercises was composed especially for the occasion by A. P. Irving, a member of the class.

A quartette from the College Glee Club furnished music at a reception given by the alumni of the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, on June 8th.

Several members of the Junior class have been doing excellent work in entomology. Especially worthy of mention in this respect are Spratt and Stickney.

The Seniors expected to hold their Class-Day exercises on the campus, but on account of the weather were obliged to hold them in Hathorn Hall, as usual.

W. E. Ranger, '79, principal of the Lyndon Institute, Lyndon, Vt., and a member of the examining board of the college, has been at the college during Commencement week and the week preceding.

Reverend G. M. Howe, of the Pine Street Congregationalist Church, lately addressed a union meeting of the Christian Association upon the subject "The McCall Mission in Paris."

The *Lewiston Journal* of June 11th contained a picture of the ball team with a short account, giving the base-ball record of each of the players, and also a description of the graduating class.

Both the Eurosophian and Polymnian societies have held a '93 and a '94 meeting during the last part of the term, and both have attended receptions given by the Seniors during the week before the Commencement.

A large body of the students attended the Memorial Day exercises in City Hall and listened to the very able oration by F. J. Daggett, '89. As Mr. Daggett was introduced, the students arose and welcomed him with the boom-a-la-ka.

F. J. Daggett, '89, addressed a general meeting of the students after chapel, May 31st. He spoke of his interest in the college, and also emphasized the need for a student to improve his opportunities for development outside of his books.

The college council for the year beginning June 30, 1892, is elected as follows: Seniors,—J. F. Fanning, E. J. Winslow, H. B. Adams, and A. P. Irving; Juniors,—S. I. Graves, A. H. Miller, and J. W. Leathers; Sophomores,—A. G. Weeks and F. S. Wakefield.

The following students have been selected as instructors in the gymnasium for the coming year: Hoffman and Miss Gould, '93, French, '94, and Bolster, '95. They will attend the summer school of instruction at the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard, this summer.

The Athletic Association held a meeting June 23d to organize for foot-ball for the coming fall. The meeting was addressed by W. F. Garcelon, '90, and W. E. Ranger, '79, and several of the undergraduates. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the meeting resulted in the election of Moulton, '93, as manager, and Hoffman, '93, captain of the foot-ball team to be put in the field next fall.

On the evening of June 4th the college celebrated the season's base-ball victory with great enthusiasm. After parading the city, led by the ball team in carriages and the band, the students met in the gymnasium, where ice-cream and bananas were served up. Appropriate toasts were responded to by Walter, '92, Manager Little, '92, Professor Hartshorn, Stevens, '89, and Miss Hogdon, '93.

The Polymnian Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Fanning, '93; Vice-President, Graves, '94; Secretary, Miss Staples, '95; Treasurer, Page, '94; Librarian, Pease, '95; Executive Committee, Moulton, '93, L. J. Brackett, '94, Miss Hastings, '95; Editorial Committee, Miss Bailey, '93, Field, '94, Miss Steward, '95; Orator, Adams, '93; Poet, McFadden, '93.

The Sophomores who were engaged in the exercises on Mt. David early in the morning of June 21st have been suspended from the college until the beginning of the fall term. This severity is due to the fact that the exercises savored a little too strongly of the forbidden custom of burning analytics. As a consequence of this, only five of the Sophomores took part in the prize debates on Monday afternoon, June 27th.

The assignment of Commencement honors was as follows: Valedictory, R. A. Small; salutatory, Miss A. V. Stevens; ancient languages, C. C. Ferguson, first, O. A. Tuttle, second; modern languages, W. B. Skelton, first, Miss J. F. King, second; psychology, Scott Wilson, first, A. P. Davis, second; mathematics, C. N. Blanchard, first; rhetoric and English literature, E. E. Osgood, first, Miss V. E. Meserve, second; physics and geology, N. W. Howard, first, L. M. Sanborn, second; chemistry and biology, H. E. Walter, first, A. F. Gilmore, second.

The first tournament under the auspices of the Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Association was held on the Vaughan Street courts of the Portland Tennis Club, June 7–10. The tour-

ney was a decided success. Bates was represented by Howard, '92, and Sturges, '93, in the singles, and in the doubles by the same two, and Pettigrew and C. Pulsifer, '95. Howard, '92, won the championship in singles, defeating Dana of Bowdoin in the final round. In the doubles, Howard, '92, and Sturges, '93, secured second prize, defeating Dana and Payson, Bowdoin's crack pair, on the morning of June 10th, but being themselves beaten by the second team from Bowdoin, Pierce and Pickard, on the afternoon of the same day.

The Promenade Concert by the band, to be given on the evening of June 30th, will be a new feature of Commencement exercises at Bates. Following is the programme :

[CAMPUS AND HALLS ILLUMINATED.]

1. March—High School Cadets, Sousa.
2. Overture—Oriental, Bleger.
3. Darkies' Patrol, Lansing
4. Selection—Bohemian Girl, Balfe.

Fireworks and Illuminations from the Summit of Mt. David.

5. American Student's Waltzes, Missud.
6. Railroad Galop, Collins.
7. March—"Col. Brett," Hall.

Ice-cream served on the grounds. During the evening the President and Faculty of the college will receive friends of the college in the Eurosophian room.

The College Club has presented five medals to the participants in this year's field sports, as follows: A gold medal to J. B. McFadden, '93, for breaking the state record in pole vaulting; and silver medals to Ross, '93, and Bolster, '95, for breaking the college record in the running high jump; to Morrill, '95, who broke the college record in putting the shot; and to Skelton, '92, who broke the college record in the mile run. This club, which for the last year has consisted of nine of the alumni, who are enthusiastic in the athletic and other interests of the college, promises to be an efficient means of encouragement to the students. They have received sixteen new applications for membership to the club. They announce that other medals will be offered for the athletic sports of next year.

The Ivy-Day exercises of the Junior Class occurred on Tuesday afternoon, June 21st. Music was furnished by Callahan's Full Orchestra. The programme was as follows:

MUSIC.

Prayer by the Class Chaplain.

MUSIC.

Oration—The Heroic Element of History. H. B. Adams.

MUSIC.

Poem, E. J. Winslow.

PRESENTATIONS BY THE TOAST-MASTER.

Jockey, A. P. Irving, Cap and Spurs.
Bachelor, R. A. Sturges, Companion Box.
Bashful Man, F. L. Hoffman, Fan.
Persuasive Man, Miss M. J. Hodgdon, Whip.
Ladies' Man, E. W. Small, Photo Album.
Band Man, D. B. Lothrop, Bugle.
Candidate for Honor, Miss A. G. Bailey, Leather Medal.
Cutter, J. F. Fanning, Sneakers.
Soloist (Lost Chord), M. W. Stickney, E String.

CLASS ODE.

PLANTING THE IVY.

The officers were: M. E. Joiner, President; J. B. McFadden, Toast-Master; R. A. Sturges, Marshal; G. M. Chase, Chaplain. Committee, R. A. Sturges, Charlotte B. Little, F. L. Hoffman, Annie L. Bean, J. F. Fanning.

The Seniors have engaged a splendid array of talent for the Commence-

ment Concert. They are as follows: Mrs. Anna Burch, of New York, soprano; The Myron W. Whitney Male Quartette, of Boston; and the Beethoven Club, of Boston. Miss Jennie Kimball Jewett will be accompanist. The programme:

PART I.

Two movements from Sextet, op. 82.—Gouvy.
Pastorale, Intermezzo, } Beethoven Club.
Strike the Lyre.—Cooke.
Myron W. Whitney Quartette.
Solo for Violoncello—O Cara Memoriam.—Servais. Miss Georgia Pray.
Solo for Soprano—Infelice, Recitative, and Aria.—Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Anna Burch.
Hungaria Rhopsodie, arr. for Sextet.—Liszt.
Beethoven Club.
Fantasie for Violin—Faust.—Gounod-Alard.
Mr. C. N. Allen.

PART II.

Robin Adair.—Buck. Quartette.
Caprice de Concert for Flute.—Terschak.
Mr. G. B. Van Santvoord.
Solo for Basso—The Young Mountaineer.—Randegger. Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Solo, Soprano,
a. Last Meeting.—Grieg.
b. Heart's Springtide.—Wickede.
Mrs. Anna Burch.
Proposal—Osgood. Quartette.
Souvenir de L'Opera—Romeo and Juliet.—Gounod. Beethoven Club.

The following prominent citizens and alumni were present at the Commencement exercises: Dr. D. W. Durgin, D.D., of Hillsdale College, who delivered the sermon before the Divinity School; Rev. J. C. Osgood, Alton, N. H.; L. W. Anthony, Providence, R. I.; Rev. D. Penney, D.D., Augusta; E. A. Thissell, Esq., Florence, Mass.; B. F. Haley, Esq., New Market, N. H.; Arthur Given, '67, publisher the *Morning Star;* H. F. Wood, '67, Bath; Rev. Luther Townsend, Westhampton, Mass.; Rev. J. A. Lowell, Danbury, N. H.; Cyrus H. Latham, Esq., Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Charles W. Talpley, Farmington, N. H.; Levi W. Gilman, Melrose, Mass.; Rufus Deering, Esq., Portland; Rev. C. E. Cate, Portland; L. M. Webb, '70, Portland; Josiah Chase, Esq., '70, Portland; C. A. Bickford, '72, editor of the *Morning Star;* Rev. F. W. Baldwin, '72, East Orange, N. J.; George E. Smith, '73, Boston; Rev. Thomas Spooner, '74, Lawrence, Mass.; Hon. A. W. Spear, '75, Gardiner; L. M. Palmer, M.D., '76, Framingham, Mass.; Rev. F. E. Emrich, '76, Framingham, Mass.; O. B. Clason, '77; O. H. Drake, '81, Principal of Maine Central Institute; Rev. A. C. Townsend, '88, graduate of Yale Divinity School; Professor W. F. Tibbetts, '88, of Hillsdale College; W. L. Powers, '88, Principal of Gardiner High School; E. L. Stevens, M.D., '89.

The annual Field-Day sports of the Athletic Association were held on the afternoons of June 6th and 7th. Although there seemed to be less interest than usual upon such occasions, former records were broken in eleven out of the twenty events. Standing high jump—Bolster, '95, 4 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. (record, 4 ft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.); 2d, Pennell, '93. Stretch kick—Sims, '93, 7 ft. 5 in. (record, 7 ft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.); 2d, Haynes, '93. Hitch kick—Hoffman, '93, 8 ft. (record, 7 ft. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.); 2d, Pennell, '93. Running broad jump—Bolster, '95, 16 ft. 11 in. (record, 17 ft. 10 in.); 2d, Pennell, '93. Throwing hammer—Morrill, '95, 75 ft. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. (record, 63 ft. 5 in.); 2d, Ross, '93. Throwing the hammer (limited to 140 pounds)—

Hayes, '95, 59 ft. 9 in. (record, 54 ft. 5 in.); 2d, French, '94. Running high jump—Ross, '93, and Bolster '95, 5 ft. 4 in. (record, 4 ft. 11 in.). Putting shot—Morrill, '95, 31 ft. 4 in. (record, 9 ft. 2 in.); 2d Ross, '93. Standing broad jump—Bolster, '95, 9 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (record, 9 ft. 5 in.,); 2d, Putnam, '92. Throwing ball—Pennell, '93, 318 ft. (record, 337 ft.); 2d, Putnam, 92. Pole vault—McFadden, '93, 9 ft. 10 in. (record, 8 ft. 7 in.); 2d, Moulton, '93. Hurdle race (120 yards)—Pennell, '93, 17 sec. (record, 16 sec.); 2d, Hoffman, '93. Running kick—Hoffman, '93, 8 ft. 3 in. (record, 7 ft. 10 in.); 2d, Haynes, '93, and Sims, '93. Mile run—Skelton, '92, 5 min. $8\frac{1}{2}$ sec. (record, 5 min. 14 sec.); 2d, Haynes, '93. 100 yards dash—Bolster, '95, 11 sec. (record, $10\frac{3}{4}$ sec.); 2d, Pennell, '93. Mile walk—Ross, '93, and Spratt, '93, 9 min. $50\frac{3}{4}$ sec. (record, 8 min. 42 sec.). 220 yard dash—Pennell, '93, $39\frac{1}{2}$ sec. (record, 25 sec.); 2d, Bolster, 95. Half mile run—Hoffman, '93, 2 min. $18\frac{1}{2}$ sec. (record, 2 min. $26\frac{3}{4}$ sec.); 2d, Small, '95. 440 yards dash—Pennell, '93, 1 min. 2 sec.; 2d, Small, '93. Two mile go-as-you-please—Skelton, '92, 11 min. 35 sec. (record, 11 min. 55 sec.). The class of '93 took 59 out of the 100 points, and won the ribbon for the second time.

The Eurosophian Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Joiner, '93; Vice-President, Marsh, '94; Secretary, Miss Willard, '95; Treasurer, Weeks, '95; Executive Committee, Bruce, '93, Cook, '94, Miss Collins, '95; Librarian, Pierce, '94; Assistant Secretary, Miss Wheeler, '95.

The Junior exhibition occurred at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, Monday evening, June 27th. The committee of award consisted of Walter E. Ranger, A.M., Nathan W. Harris, Esq., Rev. George M. Howe. The decision of the committee will be made public Commencement Day. Music was furnished by the college quartet. Following is the programme:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Mountains. Edgar Llewellyn Pennell.

Effects of the French Revolution.
Charles Herbert Swan, Jr.

The Ideal in Fiction.
Alma Grace Bailey.

The Battle of Marathon.
William Fisher Sims.

MUSIC.

Art Necessary to Our Highest Development.
Mary Josephine Hodgdon.

Light. John Sturgis.

Dangers that Menace Our Municipalities.
Howard Burton Adams.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."
James Bernard McFadden.

MUSIC.

The Novel as a Reformer.
Charles Brooks Little.

The Influence of Music.
Clara Genevieve Callahan.

Individuality as a Factor of Success.
Grace Patten Conant.

The New Englander's Heritage.
George Millett Chase.

MUSIC.

As certain of the property holders in the vicinity complained that the new base-ball ground fence shut off their view, a committee consisting of Skelton, '92, Marden, '93, and L. J. Brackett, '94, were chosen by the Athletic Association to confer upon the matter with the complainants.

The latter gentlemen very generously offered to furnish a canvas to be used during the games, and the fence has been removed.

The sixth lecture in the pedagogical course was delivered May 21st, by Professor J. H. Parsons, principal of Cony High School, Augusta, upon the subject, "Methods of Teaching Latin and Greek." The lecture was very finely prepared, and both interesting and suggestive.

The seventh lecture, upon the evening of June 2d, was by Miss Augusta Prescott of the Lewiston High School; subject, "English in Secondary Schools." Some of the ideas brought out are as follows: The teacher should be familiar with all literature, and strive to impart her knowledge in the most impressive manner. She should hold the pupil to honest work in this department and as far as practicable control his reading. Practical methods were suggested for accomplishing this.

The eighth lecture was given by Professor Files, principal of the Lewiston High School. He argued strongly in favor of the ranking system, as an incentive to diligence, and said that the principal evil of the system, which was in discouraging the dull student, might be obviated by taking into consideration the pupil's application to his studies. In regard to examinations, several results should be aimed at: to possess the pupil's attention during recitation, to make necessary the use of the faculty of observation, to secure independent study, to train in mechanical correctness, and in compactness and readiness of expression; and on the part of the teacher, to get a basis for ranking and to correct personal prejudice.

The ninth lecture, upon the subject of "Moral Instruction," was given by J. F. Moody, principal of the Auburn High School. He emphasized the importance of example as the best means of educating in morals.

The tenth lecture, on the evening of June 16th, was by Miss Anna B. Badlam, principal of the Lewiston Training School; subject, "How Can a Teacher Grow in Efficiency?" It was very much enjoyed by those who heard it.

The pennant for the Maine Intercollegiate championship in base-ball again comes to Bates. Of the eight games played, Bates won seven straight, losing the last to Bowdoin at Brunswick, June 11th, which was postponed from the scheduled date on account of rain. The tabulated scores of the three concluding games are as follows:

At Waterville, May 28th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b.,	6	4	2	4	0	6	0	0
Wilson, 3b., .	6	2	1	1	0	0	3	2
Putnam, l.f., .	7	4	3	9	0	1	0	0
Pennell, 1b., .	7	5	5	7	0	6	1	0
Pulsifer, s.s., .	6	1	2	4	1	3	0	0
Little, c.f., . .	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	1
Brackett, r.f., .	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Emery, c., . .	6	3	3	3	0	8	4	1
Mildram, . .	4	1	1	1	0	3	2	0
Totals, . .	54	24	20	32	1	27	10	4

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hall, c.f., c., .	5	1	2	4	0	6	1	1
Kallock, r.f., .	4	2	2	2	0	4	1	0
Bonney, 1b., .	5	0	2	2	0	8	0	0
Latlip, 3b., l.f.,	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	1
Hoxie, 2b., . .	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Reynolds, c., .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lombard,3b,lf.,cf.,	4	0	1	1	0	3	1	4
Jackson, s.s., .	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Purington, p., 3b.	4	1	2	3	0	1	4	2
Barnes, p., c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals, .	34	7	10	13	0	27	13	12

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	6	3	0	1	4	2	3	3	2	—24
Colby, . . .	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 7

Earned runs—Bates, 4; Colby, 1. Two-base hits—Putnam, Purington. Three-base hits, Hoffman, Putnam, Pennell, Pulsifer, Hall. Home run—Putnam. Stolen bases—Bates, 19; Colby, 7. Double play—Pennell and Pulsifer. Bases on balls—Bates, 5; Colby, 5. Hit by Pitched ball—Latlip. Struck out—by Mildram, 9; by Purington, 2. Passed balls—Emery, 1; Reynolds, 1; Hall, 3. Wild pitch—Barnes. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—Kelly.

At Lewiston, June 4th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b., .	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Wilson, 3b., .	4	1	2	2	0	1	3	3
Putnam, l.f., .	3	1	1	4	0	5	0	0
Pennell, 1b., .	4	1	1	1	0	9	0	1
Pulsifer, s.s., .	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Wakefield, c.f.,	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Brackett, r.f., .	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Emery, c., . .	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
Mildram, p., .	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals, .	32	5	6	9	1	27	8	6

BOWDOIN.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Allen, c., . .	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Savage, 1b., .	4	0	0	0	1	14	0	0
Fairbanks, 3b.,	4	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Downes, r.f., .	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Hutchinson, s.s.,	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Hinkley, l.f., .	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sykes, 2b., . .	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	2
Chapman, c.f.,	3	1	1	1	0	4	0	0
Farrington, p.,	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals, .	31	4	3	3	3	24	12	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates, . . .	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	x	—5
Bowdoins, . .	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Bates, 1; Bowdoin, 1. Home run—Putnam. Stolen bases—Bates, 3; Bowdoin, 3. Double play—Hoffman and Pennell. Bases on balls—Bates, 2; Bowdoin, 2. Struck out—by Mildram, 2; by Farrington, 3. Wild pitch—Farrington. Time of game—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpire—Kelly.

At Brunswick, June 11th:

BOWDOIN.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Allen, c., . .	6	1	1	1	0	2	3	2
Savage, 1b., .	4	3	1	1	0	8	0	1
Fairbanks, 3b.,	4	4	3	3	0	5	4	2
Downes, r.f., .	4	2	3	4	0	1	0	1
Hutchinson, s.s.,	5	2	2	2	0	5	2	1
Hinkley, l.f., .	5	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Sykes, 2b., . .	5	0	2	2	0	3	3	1
Chapman, c.f.,	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Farrington, p.,	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals, .	42	13	13	15	0	27	14	8

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoffman, 2b., .	3	1	0	0	1	2	6	1
Wilson, 3b., p.,	5	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Putnam, l.f., 1b.,	5	1	2	5	1	6	1	1
Pennell, 1b., .	4	2	3	6	0	7	0	0
Pulsifer, s.s., .	4	1	3	5	0	5	3	3
Wakefield, cf, 3b,	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Brackett, r.f., .	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Emery, c., . .	4	1	2	2	0	2	2	1
Mildram, p., c.f.,	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Little, l.f., . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals, .	39	8	12	20	2	24	17	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bowdoins, . .	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	—13
Bates, . . .	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	— 8

Earned runs—Bowdoin, 4; Bates, 3. Two-base hits—Downes, Hinkley, Pennell, 3. Three-base hit—Pulsifer. Home run—Putnam. Stolen bases—Bowdoin, 4; Bates, 6; Double play—Fairbanks. Bases on balls—Bowdoin, 5; Bates, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Downes, Chapman. Struck out—by Farrington, 2; by Mildram, 1; by Wilson, 1. Wild pitch—Farrington, Mildram. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—Kelly.

The silver cup offered to the member of the Bates team making the greatest number of runs was won by Pennell. Hoffman reached first base the greatest number of times and therefore won the prize of five dollars. Manager Little secured the silk hat offered to the manager of the winning team. The following table shows the record of each member of the team, in the intercollegiate games:

	A.B.	T.R.F.	R.	H.	B.AV.	F.AV.
Hoffman,	27	32	19	9	.333	.902
Wilson,	40	17	11	8	.200	.833
Putnam,	43	26	18	18	.419	.947
Pennell,	38	29	21	16	.422	.950
Pulsifer,	35	17	6	13	.371	.791
Wakefield,	24	19	9	4	.166	.777
Brackett,	25	10	5	4	.160	.500
Emery,	24	27	16	10	.417	.928
Mildram,	29	20	9	6	.207	.942
Campbell,	21	16	9	5	.238	.833
Little,	14	11	8	4	.286	.500

Home runs—Putnam (4), Pennell (2), Pulsifer (2), Hoffman, Little. Three-base hits—Pennell (3), Pulsifer (2), Emery, Hoffman, Putnam. Two-base hits—Pennell (4), Pulsifer (2), Campbell, Little, Putnam, Wakefield, Wilson.

The graduating class this year numbers but twenty members, being the smallest for several years. Of these, three are ladies. Politically, the class contains sixteen Republicans, two Democrats, one Prohibitionist, and one who is an independent but of Democratic sympathies. In religious beliefs there are eleven Free Baptists, two Universalists, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Unitarian, and one Congregationalist. For future occupations, eight propose to teach, three will enter the ministry, three will study law, and three, medicine, two will engage in business pursuits, and one intends to be a biologist. Most of the class have been engaged in teaching at some time during their course. Miss King has taught twenty-four terms. Gilmore has earned $2,000 since entering college, principally by teaching. Putnam has realized $1,300 from his dealings in stamps. All of the other members of the class have been able to pay a large part of their expenses by their personal efforts. The oldest is thirty-eight years of age, and the youngest nineteen. The heaviest weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds, the lightest, one hundred and fifteen pounds. Two of the class are each six feet and one inch in height while the shortest measures five feet and five inches.

Cyrus N. Blanchard, West Farmington: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 185 pounds; light brown hair; brown eyes; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, Goldsmith; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended occupation, business; expenses, $1,250; earned $750 during course, chiefly by teaching; has taught five terms.

Abbott P. Davis, West Nottingham, N. H.: Age, 28; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 132 pounds; black hair; blue eyes; favorite study, Ethics; favorite author, Hawthorne; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, democrat; intended occupation, ministry.

Delbert G. Donnocker, Pike, N. Y.: Age, 38; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 160 pounds; black hair and eyes; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended occupation, ministry; has supplied in different pulpits most of time during course; has taught some.

Ernest W. Emery, Melrose, Mass.: Age, 22; height, 6 feet 1 inch; weight, 168 pounds; very light brown hair; blue eyes; favorite study, Latin; favorite author, Dickens as a prose writer, and Shakespeare as a poet; religious preference, Baptist; politics, independent, almost a democrat; intended profession, medicine; has kept no account of expenses;

has earned about $100 during course by manual labor; has taught two days.

Chauncey C. Ferguson, Plymouth, Me.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 140 pounds; light brown hair; blue eyes; favorite study, Natural Sciences; favorite author, as a novelist, Scott, as a poet, Longfellow, as a historian, Macaulay; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended occupation, teaching; expenses, $1,000; has taught over a year in the Latin School; earned $350 during the course, chiefly by teaching; has taught five terms.

Albert F. Gilmore, Turner: Age, 24; height, 6 feet 1 inch; weight, 170 pounds; black hair and eyes; favorite study, Natural Sciences; favorite author, Shakespeare; religious preference, Universalist; politics, republican; intended occupation, teaching; expenses, $1,200; earned $2,000 during the course by teaching, supervising schools, and in the book business; has taught twelve terms.

Nelson W. Howard, Lewiston: Age, 19, youngest in the class; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 145 pounds; dark brown hair; hazel eyes; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, law; expenses, $1,200; earned $500 as proprietor of the bookstore.

Josephine F. King, South Paris: Age, 27; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 135 pounds; brown hair; blue-gray eyes; favorite study, Moral Philosophy; religious preference, Unitarian; politics, republican; intended occupation, teaching; earned $400 during the course by teaching; has taught twenty-four terms.

Jacob R. Little, Lewiston: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 170 pounds; blonde hair; blue eyes; religious preference, Congregationalist; politics, republican; intended occupation, business; earned $500 as teacher and hotel clerk; has taught one term.

Vann E. Meserve, Rochester, N. H.: Age, 24; height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 115 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; favorite author, Longfellow; religion, Christian; politics, prohibitionist; intended occupation, teaching; expenses, $1,100; earned $350 during the course by teaching; has taught seven terms.

Ernest E. Osgood, Alton, N. H.: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 135 pounds; light brown hair; hazel eyes; favorite study, Languages; favorite author, Hawthorne as a novelist and Tennyson as a poet; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, ministry; expenses, $1,100; earned about $225, chiefly by teaching; has taught two terms.

William H. Putnam, Lewiston: Age, 23; height 5 feet 11½ inches; weight, 165 pounds; brownish black hair; gray eyes; favorite study, English Literature; favorite author, Shakespeare; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended occupation, law; expenses, $1,200; earned $1,300 during course by dealing in stamps.

Lauren M. Sanborn, North Baldwin: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 9¾ inches; weight, 145 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; favorite study, Mechanics and Physics; favorite author, Hawthorne; religious preference, Methodist; politics, republican; will be a pedagogue; expenses, $900; has earned $325 during course by teaching, canvassing, and taking the census; has taught three terms.

Alvin D. Shepard, Pike, N. Y.: Age 24; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 145 pounds; black hair and eyes; favorite studies, Latin and Chemistry; favorite author, Hawthorne; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; has earned $600 during course by teaching; has taught four terms; at present principal of high school and superintendent of schools at Pittsfield, N. H.

William B. Skelton, Bowdoin: Age, 20; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 140 pounds; brown hair; blue eyes; favorite study, Political Science; favorite author, Shakespeare; politics, republican; intended occupation, law; expenses, $1,200; earned about $500 during the course by teaching and newspaper work; has taught last three years in Latin School.

Roscoe A. Small, Lewiston: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 9¼ inches; weight, 147 pounds; white hair; blue eyes; favorite study, Natural Sciences; favorite author, Carlyle; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; will teach a while at any rate; earned $600 during the course mainly by clerical work.

Olie A. Tuttle, South Lee, N. H.: Age 22; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 130 pounds; black hair; gray eyes; favorite studies, Geology and Botany; favorite author, Scott; religious preference, Congregationalist; politics, democrat; intended occupation, teaching; expenses, $850; earned $300 by teaching chiefly; has taught two terms.

Annie V. Stevens, Lewiston: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 115 pounds; Auburn hair; hazel eyes; religious preference, Universalist; politics, (?); favorite study, Sciences; favorite author, Scott; intended occupation, teaching; taught one term.

Herbert E. Walter, St. Johnsbury, Vt.: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; weight, 136 pounds avoirdupois; dark hair; eyes, "green in the dark"; favorite study, Ornithology; favorite author, Charles Darwin; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, biology; expenses, $1,200; earned $300 during course by teaching and journalism; taught one term.

Scott Wilson, West Cumberland: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 149 pounds; black hair; hazel eyes; favorite study, History; favorite author, Shakespeare; politics, republican; expenses, $1,100; earnings, $750; taught one year in the Latin School and was instructor two years in the gymnasium.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

[The alumni are respectfully requested to send to these columns Communications, Personals, and everything of interest concerning the college and its graduates.]

A YEAR AGO.

By D. C. W., '85.

The sky was blue a year ago,
  But not as blue as now;
The pussy-willows, then, I know,
  Were bursting on the bough.
And now, 'tis true, the fields are drear,
  But still it seems like May;
You see, I did not know you, dear,
  A year ago to-day.

I thought that I was growing old;
  Life looked more grave, each year.
'Tis strange what fancies I could hold,
  Before I knew you, dear!
The world looked dark to me, because
  My hair was turning gray;
I'm ten years younger than I was
  A year ago to-day.

Life was in prose, a year ago,
  'Tis rhymed romance, sweet, now.
And all the world is brighter, though
  I cannot quite say how.
The sky is clear and fair above,—
  I used to think 'twas gray;
But then,—I did not know you, dear,
  A year ago to-day.

BATES ALUMNI BANQUET.

THE second annual banquet of the Bates College Alumni Association of Maine was held at the Hotel Atwood, in this city, Friday evening, May 20th. The evening was stormy, and there were several other attractions in town, so the attendance was not quite equal to that of last year, there being forty-eight present. Before the dinner, the annual election of officers occurred in the hotel parlors, with the following result: President, H. W. Oakes, '77; Vice-President, E. M. Briggs, '79; Secretary and Treasurer, John L. Reade, '83; Directors, John A. Jones, '72, L. M. Webb, '70, A. M. Spear, '75.

The march to the dining hall took place at about half past nine, and for upwards of an hour and a half the wants of the inner alumni and alumnæ, were abundantly supplied by the good things spread before them by mine host of the Atwood. At ten o'clock President Oakes rapped for order, and after a few brief words of greeting called upon John L. Reade, of '83, to act as toast-master. Mr. Reade, before announcing the toasts of the evening, read the following letter from President Cheney:

LEWISTON, ME., May 17, 1892.

To the Bates Alumni Association of Maine:

My Dear Friends,—Duties call me elsewhere or I would meet with you next Friday evening.

That your gathering will be a pleasant one, and that great good will come to your *Alma Mater* from it, I have no doubt.

It is nearly thirty-eight years since the work of founding the institution now called Bates College was begun; and it is nearly twenty-nine years since the institution became a college. The success it has met with must speak for itself. It must, however, be regarded as still in its infancy. That its work is increasing on the hands of those of us who are appointed to especially care for it is well known.

We need five new professors to-day; and yet we have not the means within four thousand dollars on the average to meet our expenditures from year to year.

In the end all colleges must look to their alumni for the means to do their work, and it speaks well for the interests of education in our country that as a rule they do not look in vain.

That He who holds all means in His own hands may give to you, and to all the alumni of the college, enough to supply your own needs with something to spare for the needs of the college, is my prayer from day to day.

Rev. Dr. Summerbell will bear this note to John L. Reade, Esq., your Secretary and Treasurer. Sincerely,

O. B. CHENEY.

The letter was received with applause, and at its conclusion the toastmaster called upon Dr. Summerbell to say a few words as President Cheney's substitute, which he did very gracefully. The regular toasts of the evening were then responded to as follows:

Bates College: Our *Alma Mater*. In the words of the great Daniel, "It is a small college, but there are those who love it." Well has its growth been likened to that of the fruits of the earth, "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." The period of the blade and the ear are safely past. May the full corn in the ear ripen to the fullness of the harvest, uninjured by the winds of adversity, and, an honor to our city, our State, and our Nation, may it continue to stand, and

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Hon. A. W. Spear, '75, Gardiner.

The Pedagogue: "The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array." May the pedagogues from Bates in the future, as they have in the past, continue to merit the reputation of being the best teachers of "the young idea" that are graduated from the colleges of old New England.

J. R. Dunton, '87, Lewiston.

Memories of College Days:

"A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into our memories."

Who can ever forget them, those four years of happiness? Happiness perhaps not always unalloyed with griefs, but all in all years to which the memory of him who has experienced them ever reverts with pleasure, and for whose return, alas, impossible save in the domain of the imagination, he often sighs in vain. Ah, happy college days, thou art gone,

"Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone and forever."

L. G. Roberts, '87, Lewiston.

The College Athlete: Not in body alone, but in mind as well. Believing thoroughly in the need of the sound mind in the sound body, he cul-

tivates neither at the expense of the other, but by a wise care for both, fits himself in the best possible manner for the struggle of life which lies before him.

Prof. J. N. Parsons, '81, Augusta.

To the Fairest:

"O woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes without you.
Angels are painted fair, to look like you;
There's in you all that we believe of heaven;
Amazing brightness, purity, and truth,
Eternal joy, and everlasting love."

Prof. G. A. Stuart, '77, Lewiston.

The following is a full list of those present: Prof. G. C. Chase, '68, and wife; Prof. T. L. Angell; Mrs. E. B. Angell; Prof. B. F. Hayes and wife; George B. Files, '69, and wife; Addison Small, '69, and wife; Edgar M. Briggs, '79, and wife; Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, '76, and wife; Emma J. C. Rand, '81; Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, '86, and wife; Prof. L. G. Jordan, '70; Prof. J. Y. Stanton and wife; H. W. Oakes, '77, and wife; Rev. Martyn Summerbell; I. N. Cox, '89; Mrs. I. N. Cox, '91; W. B. Small, '85; M. H. Ingalls, '91; J. H. Parsons, '81; R. E. Attwood, '85; F. E. Foss, '83; Blanche Howe, '90; Mary F. Angell, '90; Ethel I. Chipman, '89; Miles Greenwood, '91; Miss Lillian Fassett; Leonard G. Roberts, '87; John R. Dunton, '87; Hon. O. B. Clason, '77, and wife; Hon. A. M. Spear, '75, and wife; W. H. Judkins, '80, and wife; J. L. Reade, '83; G. A. Stuart, '77, and wife; N. W. Harris, '73, and wife.

J. L. READE,
Secretary.

IN THE GARRET.

I climbed one day to the garret high
  Of a farm-house that I know,
Leaving the noise of busy life
  Behind me, far below.

A pleasing picture met my eyes
  The western window through,—
Daisied meadows, wooded hills,
  And mountains, dim and blue.

Through the open window odors came
  Of the fragrant, new-mown hay,
And the cheery sound of the mower's voice,
  Though faint and far away.

The sunbeams fall across the floor,
  Aslant the long brown beams,
And the dark recess beneath the eaves,
  For the sunshine, darker seems.

And yielding to the influence
  Of the dim and misty glow,
My mind is filled with thoughts of those
  Who lived long years ago.

Here stands a box with letters filled,
  Faded and dim the ink;
Yet once fond eyes read o'er those lines,
  And wept or smiled, I think.

And there a chest, packed to the lid
  With garments, quaint and old,
And faint perfumes my senses fill
  As I gently touch each fold.

O garret, dim, and wide and old,
  With an air that seems of the past!
You take me back to childhood's days,
  Those days that would not last.

No happier place was ever found,
  From all the world aloof,
Nor sweeter music ever heard,
  Then the rain upon thy roof.

C. W. M., '77.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood, of Bath, delivered the annual address before the Theological School, at Commencement. Mr. Wood's subject was: "A Fallen Giant of the English Pulpit and

Lessons from his Life for American Ministers."

'69.—Rev. W. H. Bolster, the newly elected pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church of Dorchester, Mass., was given a reception at the pretty church building on Gleason Street, Tuesday evening, May 31st.—*Boston Traveller.*

'69.—At the recent meeting in Turner, of the Androscoggin County Teachers, Prof. George B. Files, of the Lewiston High School, gave a very interesting paper on "Benefits and Evils of Written Examinations." In this article, which was well received, Prof. Files made many excellent points. He believed that great care should be exercised by the teacher, both as to the character and style of the questions. The teacher should give attention both to the writing and spelling of the papers as well at to the subject matter.

'70.—L. M. Webb, Esq., is President of the State Sunday School Association.

'71.—The Republicans have nominated Hon. J. M. Libby, of Poland, for State Senator from the west side of the Androscoggin. After graduating, Mr. Libby read law with Strout & Holmes of Portland, and was admitted to practice at the Androscoggin bar early in the 70's. The following, which we clip from the report of the convention, shows that in Mr. Libby the party has a strong candidate: "He has been chairman of the Republican town committee in Poland a number of years, and is a member of the Republican Committee for Androscoggin County. He has been supervisor of schools in Poland. He was a member of the Legislature from Poland in 1876 and 1877, and previous to 1890 was county attorney of Androscoggin County for four years. He was elected State Senator in 1890, and is now a candidate for re-election."

'72.—Civil Engineer J. A. Jones has completed a very fine plan of the Maine State Fair Grounds. It is a complete map of these extensive grounds, and will greatly aid the trustees at their meetings.

'74.—F. L. Noble, Esq., of Lewiston, delivered the address, Memorial Day at East Wilton. Concerning this address the *Wilton Record* says: "The oration by F. L. Noble, Esq., was one of the grandest and noblest to which we have listened, ringing with patriotism from beginning to end."

'77.—Henry W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, the law partner of Judge A. R. Savage, has been nominated by the Republicans for county attorney of Androscoggin County. We clip the following interesting sketch: "Mr. Oakes attended the schools in Auburn and graduated from the Auburn High School in 1873. He entered Bates the same year and was graduated in 1877. He then taught school for a while, and was at one time assistant principal in the Auburn High School. He read law with Frye, Cotton & White in Lewiston, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar at the spring term, 1880. Directly after this he taught school again and was principal of the Auburn Grammar School. Mr. Oakes was in the common council of the Auburn city

government in 1882 and 1883 and was again elected a member in 1891 and again in 1892, at the present time being president of the board. He has become widely known through his connection with the New England Order of Protection, of which order he is now supreme vice warden. He is an Odd Fellow, and is a Past Grand in Androscoggin Lodge. He has been on the Auburn School Board, and has served the city in other positions of honor and trust."

'77.—G. A. Stuart, superintendent of Lewiston schools, attended the meeting in Boston of the New England Superintendents of Schools, before whom he made able addresses.

'79.—E. M. Briggs, Esq,, has been elected city solicitor of Lewiston.

'79.—Fletcher Howard, of Sheldon, Iowa, is a member of the Democratic State Committee.

'80.—Death has recently entered the home of Rev. F. L. Hayes, pastor of the F. B. church at Minneapolis, Minn. A little daughter was buried Friday, June 3d. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. O. H. Tracy, '82, State Missionary, and Rev. J. T. Ward, editor of the *Free Baptist*.

'81.—W. C. Hobbs has been elected superintendent of schools at North Attleboro, Mass.

'81.—William P. Foster, Esq., has poems in the *Century* for May and June.

'81.—Hon. Ruel Robinson declines to be a candidate for re-nomination for Judge of Probate of Knox County.

'82.—Rev. John C. Perkins of the First Parish Church, Portland, who will be married June 28th, in Roxbury, Mass., will sail immediately after the marriage, for England, returning in time for the opening of the church in September.

'83.—Miss Emma Bickford will shortly sail as a missionary to Berar, India. On Sunday, June 19th, Miss Bickford delivered a farewell address at the Bates Street Baptist Church. A local paper says of the services: "The farewell services to Miss Bickford at the Bates Street Baptist Church, last evening, drew a very large audience. After appropriate singing by the choir and congregation, the pastor introduced the speaker, Miss Bickford, in a short but glowing account of what has been accomplished in foreign work in the last 100 years and the outlook for the future. Then came the sweet-voiced evangel, with tearful eyes, to tell how the love of God and zeal for the salvation of lost men and women are drawing her to the land where millions are without the Gospel or the Word of God. If true eloquence, as Webster says, exists in the 'subject and in the occasion,' nothing was lacking to render this talk effective. It was the eloquence of the heart which reached the heart."

'83.—F. E. Foss, instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has presented to the college library a copy of "Notes on Highways" which he has prepared for the use of the students in the institute. It is a beautiful and unique volume, with many illustrative plates.

'83.—Rev. O. L. Gile died at Richmond, Wednesday, June 1st, aged 35.

He was formerly pastor of Pine Street Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, and on Sunday, June 19th, a memorial service was held in this church in his remembrance. The Odd Fellows Lodge, of which he was a member, united with the church and society in the service. The music was composed and arranged by the chorister, and was especially appropriate to the occasion. J. L. Reade, Esq., who was a classmate of Mr. Gile, will furnish a sketch of his life for the next number of the STUDENT.

'84.—Miss Ella L. Knowles, Esq., one of Helena's most successful lawyers, has been nominated by the people's party for attorney-general of Montana. After graduation, Miss Knowles took the chair of elocution and Latin in an Iowa college, ably filling this position. During the first year of her residence in Helena, she taught school, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar. She introduced in the territorial legislature a bill granting women the right to practice law in Montana. During the last two years she has pursued her chosen occupation of law very successfully at Helena and Butte, where she has an extensive practice.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert has been appointed Superintendent of Schools in Walpole, Foxboro, and Norfolk, Mass.

'85.—C. T. Walter of the *St. Johnsbury Republican* is a member of the Republican State Committee of Vermont.

'86.—J. W. Goff, Esq., of Madison, South Dakota, is President of the Young Men's Republican League of Lake County.

'86.—C. E. Stevens, superintendent of schools for the towns of Leicester and Holden, Mass., has accepted a position as superintendent at West Springfield, with a fine salary. This excellent situation and increase of salary came to Mr. Stevens with no solicitation on his part. Mr. Stevens is meeting with much success in his chosen profession, and another town, we understand, stood ready to engage his services at the same salary which he will receive at West Springfield. "Bates boys are plenty in this State," says Mr. Stevens in a recent letter. "Two have been elected this spring as superintendents of schools and others will be soon."

'87.—J. R. Dunton, principal of the Lewiston Grammar School, has been elected President, for the ensuing year, of the Androscoggin County Teachers' Association.

'87.—Rev. Roscoe Nelson began his pastorate of the Congregational church at Windsor, Conn., Sunday, May 28th. The church, which has been without a pastor for some time, is now happy in its final settlement of so able a man, and earnestly hopes that his stay may be long and his labors crowned with success.

—*Religious Herald.*

'87.—L. G. Roberts, Esq., of Lewiston, delivered the address Memorial Day at Lisbon Falls. We clip the following report: "In the evening a good audience gathered to listen to the Memorial address by L. G. Roberts,

Esq., of Lewiston. The band played several selections. The address of Mr. Roberts was a very eloquent and able production, and was pronounced equal to any which has ever been delivered before Berry Post."

'88.—From a Democratic paper of West Virginia we take the following item concerning the election of H. H. Hatter as delegate to the Minneapolis convention: "Neither the names of Blaine, Harrison, Goff, or Elkins, nor the speeches of any of the delegates created half the applause in the Republican State Convention as did the colored alternate, H. H. Hatter when he appeared on the platform to accept his election."

'88.—We find in the *Ornithologist* and *Oologist* for May, "Bird Notes from Central New Hampshire, Winter of 1891–92," by James H. Johnson, principal of the high school at Charlestown, N. H.

'89.—The Memorial Oration at Lewiston by F. J. Daggett, now of the Harvard Law School, was an able effort. Mr. Daggett's numerous friends at Bates were much pleased to meet him in the college chapel during his brief stay in Lewiston.

'90.—H. B. Davis will remain another year as principal of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., at an increase of salary.

'90.—E. W. Morrell retains his position the coming year as teacher of the natural sciences and higher mathematics in the Vermont Methodist Seminary.

'91.—At the home of the bride, on College Street, Lewiston, Wednesday evening, June 15th, occurred the marriage of Miss Lillian Maud Fassett to Mr. Miles Greenwood of '91, the ceremony being performed by Rev. George M. Howe. Only the family friends were present. Among the wedding gifts were a gold watch for the bride and a check for $500 from Mr. Charles Greenwood.—*Lewiston Journal.*

SOUND AND SIGHT.

I drank the sparkling wine
  And danced the merry round,
I sang the praises of the vine,
  Methought, to happy sound.

Alas! 'Twas not Life's thrilling voice,
But Death's sham cry that called, "Rejoice."

Amid the hues of Autumn's wood,
  When colder grows his breath,
I walked in thoughtful mood:
  Lo, scarlet hues of Death!

O Life, once deaf and blind to thee,
Thy voice I hear, thy truth I see.

W. E. R., '79.

EXCHANGES.

The magazines of the month up to this date present rather a discouraging aspect to the exchange editor. Base-ball scores and programmes of Commencement week are significant of most interesting events and are of local importance, but as far as criticism is concerned, they are somewhat narrow in their field.

Commencement issues are promised in many exchanges, and a few have already reached our table.

These numbers are getting to be very popular in the college world, and they may well be so. The most inter-

esting week of the college year may well have its events noticed particularly, and, while heavy orations are burdensome the usual exercises of Commencement week are of general interest.

Both *Aggie Life* and *The Colby Echo* contain some excellent advice on a vacation subject. It is in regard to booming their colleges during the summer months. *Aggie Life* thinks that one student is a more potent advertiser than any printed matter or any work done by a Faculty; and this is true. Colby says the same thing in these words: "Remember cartloads of printed matter can't make the impression that one contented student can," and confidently adds: "We know we are members of the best college in Maine and we are perfectly satisfied with it. Why not let the public know of our condition?"

We are just as sure as is Colby that we are members of the best college in Maine, and we mean to follow this excellent advice in advertising our own college during vacation.

Let the boom-a-la-ka resound in as many places as are represented in our college and let the Boom, Bates! Boom! be exemplified by all her loyal sons and daughters.

The *Nassau Lit.* defines the work of the critic thus:

"Criticism does not consist in a few well chosen epithets applied to a man's style, neither does it consist in abstruse comparisons with other authors. It has for its field only and always the individuality of the author to be studied; the personality of style which marks him and distinguishes him from everyone else. To be sure he may be considered historically when he must be studied in relation to the age in which he lived; but even then it is the individuality of the man and his style which is to be sought for; environment is secondary, and is of interest only as affecting his personality. The true critical insight seeks for that which differentiates one man from all others; one style from all others; one literature from all others. Which analyzes a piece of art and selects not what is common to a dozen but that which belongs distinctively to the painting under consideration. What vital ideas are we to get of a man's place in literature when we are told that his style is marked by clearness, elegance, and force, or when it is insisted that he has too many antithetical constructions or a too classical diction.

Such criticism fails to reveal to us the inner life, the primal essence of literature. In striving to get at the kernel it feeds us with husks. To be sure the distinctive charm of any poem or novel or essay is something not grasped and parceled out in cold statements. It can be felt far better than it can be described. And it is the function of the critic to paint as fully as possible that inner life, even though the outlines be often vague and the shading imperfect.

Some one has well said that the true spirit of criticism is always appreciative; no country photographer is capable of describing a Titian, nor is a ward school mistress master of Shakespeare. The highest criticism is always in love with its subject. Malignity and prejudice are absent, and instead of degrading and lowering its object, it elevates and ennobles it. Great indeed is the responsibility of the true critic. Mighty are the interests which he controls.

THE SWEET SERENITY OF BOOKS.

A sheltered eddy in a river's course,
Where placid waters sleep through sunny hours,
While near at hand the rushing current, hoarse,
Is wasting in the rocks its waxing powers.

A quiet corner in a world of strife,
Hushed in the soft embrace of memories old,
When swelling music drowns the din of life,
And vital beauty stills the greed for gold.

—*Dartmouth Lit.*

POSSIBILITIES.

Like a quivering lyre, man's heart
Playeth high or lower part.

Each has heights and depths unknown
Till a master-hand hath shown
How each false and wavering string
Into unison to bring. —*Exchange.*

Two Views of It.

The Past, great vista that stretches away
To the vanishing-point of the mind's dismay!—
I know that its flying echoes ring
Down the aisles of thought, and ever bring
Vast, voiceless feelings, like speechless prayer,
To the soul that will wait and watch for it there.
And yet, and yet,—I sometimes think,
That I'd rather lie on the pleasant brink
Of the brimming Present, and watch the streams,
Of its shifting currents, its passing dreams,
Its shallow drifts and its under-tow,
That strain my eyes toward the long ago;
That I gather more from the life that I *see*,
Learn better and deeper humanity
Than ever I could from the peerless few,
Who lived as only the great can do.
That the shimmering sun on the elm's young leaves,
And the wavering lights that twilight weaves,
With the balmy air when the day is thro',—
And the tangled moonlight pearls the dew,
Bring a deeper calm to my tired heart
Than the distant glories of time's great mart.
And, oh! the sweep of the west wind wild,
From the cloud-crag's splendor, sunset-piled,—
And the tameless beauty that tingles and throbs
Through the thunder's groan and rain-choked sobs,
To me are a more inspiring thing
Than deeds of heroes which poets sing.
—*Nassau Lit.*

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

A carefully prepared article appears in the June number of the *Atlantic* on "The Education of the Negro" by William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, to which are added comments by prominent Southerners. It is a valuable answer to the vexing race question, and is worthy of careful reading. He says: "Education, intellectual and moral, is the only means yet discovered that is always sure to help people to help themselves. Any other species of aid may enervate the beneficiary, and lead to a habit of dependence on outside help. But intellectual and moral education develops self-respect, fertility of resources, knowledge of human nature, and aspiration for a better condition of life. It produces that divine discontent that goads on the individual, and will not let him rest."

Lippincott's publishes this month a Western number and, besides a record in the *Journalistic Series*, of "Early Editorial Experiences," by Murat Halstead, and a description in the *Athletic Series*, of "La Crosse" by Frederick Weir, it has a paper from Hon. John James Ingalls, entitled "Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way," with a portrait of the Ex-Senator; an article by Professor John Bach McMaster on "The Struggles for the West," and one by William F. G. Shanks, on "The Great American Desert" that gives some information about the growth of some of the great Western cities.

The *Literary Digest* reviews a sketch of "Jacques Jasmin" that appeared in the May number of the *Temple Bar*, London. The name of this Gasçon poet who died in 1864 "has become," so it states, "very unfamiliar to English readers, so much so that Dr. Smiles has lately thought it worth while to publish a book about him, in order to remind readers of the present day of his existence. The most suc-

cessful translation ever made from Jasmin, showing the best that can be done with his *patois du midi* in English, is Longfellow's translation of 'The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé. This has a certain spirit and swing which makes it linger in the memory, and some people may know Jasmin simply from having read this poem in their youth."

We are glad not only to receive the good issue which *Outing* puts forth this month but also to welcome the *Outing Weekly Record* that enters upon its third season as a weekly reporter of the happenings in the tennis and cricket world. It will find cordial support among the many devoted to these popular sports. We are pleased it could report in the week's issue the result of the Maine Intercollegiate Tennis as bringing the championship in simples, and seconds in doubles to Bates.

Those who have been following the interesting novel-series, as they have appeared from month to month in the *Century*, will doubtless be pleased to welcome the new one that begins in this June issue, "The Chatelaine of La Trinité" by Henry B. Fuller, author of "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani."—The *Century* presents as frontispiece a portrait of the late Roswell Smith, who was the efficient President of the Company for twenty years. There are several sketches of his life and work. Washington Gladden writes biographically of Mr. Smith's connection with the *Century*; Amory Bradford, of the relation which he sustained to the Congregational Club of New York, of which he was for six years President; Secretary Shearer, of his interest in the American Tract Society, of which, from early manhood, he was a life-member, and also of his connection with Berea College, to which throughout his life-time, he was a large contributor.

Education, among other good articles, has one on "Teacher's Aid to Self-help" that is comprehensive and able. "The greatest work," he says, "male or female ever performs, is to qualify himself or herself for teaching. He or she who can be a real guide of girl or boy into self-help, exhibits tact, circumspection, observation, and general ability, that win honors in the forum or field. President Garfield was a renowned teacher in this respect, and the qualities that served him well in the school-room served him well in war and in Congress."

The *New England Magazine* for June presents a collection of reading matter of wide variety, and of a high degree of excellence. In a paper on "Art in Chicago," Lucy B. Monroe, the well-known critic, gives an outline of the new and growing appreciation of good art in this Western city, in a manner that does justice to the movement.—As the time of its convention draws near, the three papers which the *New England* presents on "The Christian Endeavor Movement" will be of special attraction. Rev. Francis E. Clark, the originator of the movement, writes of the "Early Days of the Society"; Amos W. Wells, the editor of the *Golden Rule*, the organ of the society, presents the work as "A New Religious Force," and speaks of

its helpfulness to the churches; and John Willis Baer, the Secretary, grasps vividly "The Outlook and the Opportunity." The article is fully illustrated with portraits of many who are prominently connected with the work.—Another paper ably written and also well illustrated that appears in this month's issue is on "General Armstrong and the Hampton Institute," contributed by Edwin H. Start, whom the magazine recently sent to Hampton, Va., that he might learn fully the aims and methods of this wonderful school which has been so successful in its work.

The principal article of the *Review of Reviews* for June discusses "Our Indian Problem and How we are Solving It," and describes quite fully "Haskell Institute" with its five hundred students now in actual attendance, as an illustration of Indian progress.—A wide range of live topics are editorially discussed under the head of "The Progress of the World." The *Review of Reviews* in its review of the different periodicals devotes, appropriately, considerable space to the consideration of the bright outlook for the *Cosmopolitan* as it welcomes Mr. Howells as one of its editors. It presents portraits of the Associate Editor, and of Mr. Walker, Murat Halstead, Brander Mathews, and Edward E. Hale.

Well does the *Cosmopolitan* in its June number fulfill the object for which it strives, namely, to bring choice literary thoughts and productions "to every one according to his needs." Walter Crane contributes an easily read article on "Modern Life and the Artistic Sense." Murat Halstead discusses in a vigorous manner "Our National Political Conventions," while Carroll D. Wright, whose name is so connected with the various social problems, considers "The Working of the Department of Labor."—Hiram Stevens Maxim, a discover of some important inventions and a native of Maine, adds another to the papers already published on the subject of aerial navigation and proposes the *Aeroplane* as a feasible machine by which locomotion through the air shall be made practicable. Edward Wakefield in a fully illustrated article on "New Zealand" opens to our thought "a lovely isle" of whose charms we are comparatively ignorant. Among other things, he says: "New Zealand is one of the most picturesque countries on the face of the globe, and it has, without any exception, the best climate. It seems to have been created specially for a tourist's paradise, and every year the stream of visitors to its natural wonders and beauties is becoming greater. It is destined to be the Switzerland of the southern hemisphere. Though little more than one hundred miles wide at any part, it has immense mountain ranges towering up into peaks over 13,000 feet high, and glaciers of a magnitude that is only equaled in the polar regions."

W. W. Heffelfinger, Yale's big left guard, has left college permanently to enter the employ of the Union Pacific Railway as civil engineer.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE TEST PRONOUNCER. A companion volume to "7000 Words Often Mispronounced." By William Henry P. Phyfe. G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York and London.

It is with pleasure that we take up this neat little volume which is to make of still greater use the valuable collection of "Words Often Mispronounced," to which it is to serve as companion. The need of a book of this nature has been felt, and its success is assured by the remarkable popularity which the larger book has already received.

It contains the identical list of the "7000" words without the pronunciation marks but with page references, which enable one to turn easily to the word in the other book when so desiring.

It is designed principally for the class-room. The words are printed in clear bold type, in groups of ten, which form a convenient basis for lesson assignment. Not only does it save time and strength of the teacher, who must otherwise write each day's list upon the board or upon distributing sheets, but it affords the pupil opportunity to become familiar, not with the written word, but with the printed word as he meets it upon the ordinary page.

The list is in itself exceptionally complete, comprising a collection of words difficult of pronunciation, such as could otherwise be gained only from years of dilligent reading. To all true educators of the day who recognize the importance of correct pronunciation and who are seeking to insure it among those placed under their instruction, we most heartily recommend this work which should find its way into school and college alike.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR. An Historical Study of the Sources, Development, and Analogies of the Language and of the Principles governing its Usages. By Samuel Ramsey. New York and London; G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $3.00.

If the statement is true that no grammarian ever wrote a book that did not in some degree improve this language of ours, the lovers of our English speech may look for good results from the publication of this excellent work that comes from the able hand of Samuel Ramsey. It is a book of about five hundred and seventy pages, neatly printed and finely bound, with a clear table of contents and a comprehensive index. The general attractiveness of the book itself and of the manner in which the subject is treated will contribute much toward insuring its success. It is divided into two parts. The first dealing with the English Language, its instability, its sources, its province, its general formation, and characteristics; the second, of English Grammar proper with treatment of the various parts of speech and syntax.

Although much of the subject matter was originally intended for private instruction as developed into its present form, the book is of wide interest and will recommend itself to the many who desire to know more of our English language than they can obtain from the general text-books, and who are unable to read the many works

that the increased interest in modern philology has produced. A chapter devoted to a remarkably clearly arranged and concise collection of "Suggestions to Young Writers," closes a valuable work which will deserve the prompt recognition which we feel sure it will receive.

POETS' CORNER.

THE TRIBUTE.

"What shall I give to thee, June, sweet June?"
The angel of spring-time said;
"As the day-shine paleth the silver moon
So my richest splendors would fade full soon
'Neath the glance from thy soft eyes shed."

"Then make me a blossom of light, I pray,
The fairest of all my band,"
She answered; and lo! from the lifeless clay
A white lily sprang to the light of day
At the touch of the angel's hand.

M. S. MERRILL, '91.

A MEMORY PICTURE.

Oh Artist, I am weary
Of your pictures; alike to me
Are the faces, smiling or frowning,
The landscapes, the ships, and the sea.

Paint me another picture,
A picture of children three
At play on a rocky hill-side
At the foot of a tall pine-tree.

Around, paint grass, and flowers
Many and bright of hue,
And a butterfly hovering o'er them
On wings all gold and blue.

Now paint brown hair, flushed faces,
Three pairs of merry eyes,
Little fingers twining flower-wreaths,
Little feet chasing butterflies.

Let a soft breeze seem to quiver
Through the pine-tree's somber boughs,
And ripple the grass, and the ringlets
That wave o'er the children's brows.

And over grass, flowers, and children
Let sunshine stream, as bright
As the splendor that bathes the meadows
Of dreamland in magic light.

G. M. C., '93.

FAME.

"I will find me the fairy isle," he said,
As his boat leapt forth on the silver seas,
And the ocean smiled to the blue o'erhead
As he flung his sail to the warm, sweet breeze.

"The Isle Enchanted;—men call it Fame!"
Oh, weary years on his quest he sailed;
And he won for himself an envied name,
For youth and strength o'er the world prevailed.

From a barren coast in the sunset's smile
He looked to the shore whence he sailed away,
O land that I left for this desert isle,
Would your rest and peace were mine own to-day.

MABEL S. MERRILL, '91.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The presidencies are vacant in no less than ten American colleges. A chance for '92.

It is said that there will be a convention of the classes of '93 from all American colleges at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Harvard has secured possession of a mountain peak on the Pacific coast, which has been christened "Mt. Harvard." The mountain will be used for astronomical observations, and an observatory will be erected.

The University of Wisconsin expects to establish a school of Journalism. This school, connected with the work of Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins, who is to take charge of Wisconsin's new School of Economics, will make that University one of the best

in the country for the training of journalists.

A Double Fault.

A tennis ball and a pitcher's sphere
Confessed in a friendly chat,
That one had been out on a *racket*,
While the other was off on a *bat*.

—*Amherst Student.*

The teacher asked, "And what is Space?"
The trembling student said:
"I cannot think at present,
But I have it in my head."

—*Exchange.*

About 4,000 of the 65,000 students in American colleges are preparing for the ministry.

The Chicago University has offered scholarships to each of the twelve Chicago high schools.

The United States is the only country in the world which spends more money upon education than upon war or preparation for war.

The Faculty of Leland Stanford has demanded the resignation of the editors of the college monthly magazine, the *Palo Alto*, owing to certain articles published in it.

Professor J. G. Schurman, Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy, has been elected president of Cornell University.

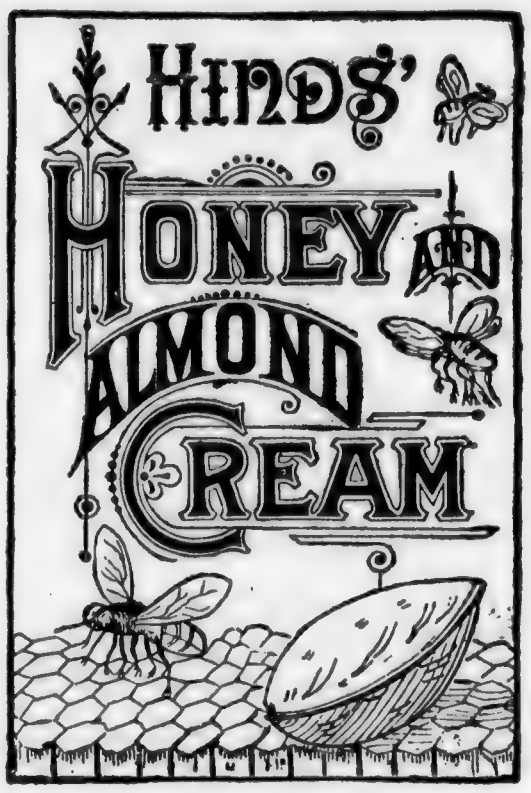
The system of recitations, proposed by President Harper, for the University of Chicago, is known as "Majors and Minors." A major calls for two recitations per day in some one study for six consecutive weeks, and a minor for one recitation per day in another study for the same period. At the end of this term, examinations are held, and the student selects another major and minor with the advice of the Faculty, or he may continue either his former major and minor or only one of them, choosing a new one in the place of that which he drops.

The University of Pennsylvania has students enrolled from every state and territory in the Union, and from twenty-eight foreign countries.

F. S. Stebbins of the Harvard Law School won the first prize of $50, offered by the American Notes and Queries Company for the longest word in an American Dictionary. The word had 24 letters and was palatopharingeolaryngeal.

Yale has lately taken the first step towards opening the university to both sexes. An official announcement of the action of the corporation states that 20 scholarships yielding the amount of tuition, of $100 each and 5 fellowships of $400 each, have been created. These will be open to graduates of all colleges, and the strictly post-graduate course and the degree of doctor of philosophy on and after the fall of 1892 will be open without distinction of sex. It is explained that this is not intended to compete with the colleges for women or with co-educational institutions, but to give the graduates of these institutions as good opportunities for advanced research as can now be secured in Europe.

The University of Nebraska has abolished the time-honorod names Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman, and in future no distinction will be made in nomenclature, save in the case of Freshman year, which will be known as the "first year of residence." The number of hours per week taken by each student determines his advancement.



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All candidates foradvanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral.

Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses for board, tuition, room rent, and incidentals are $180. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty-seven scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

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Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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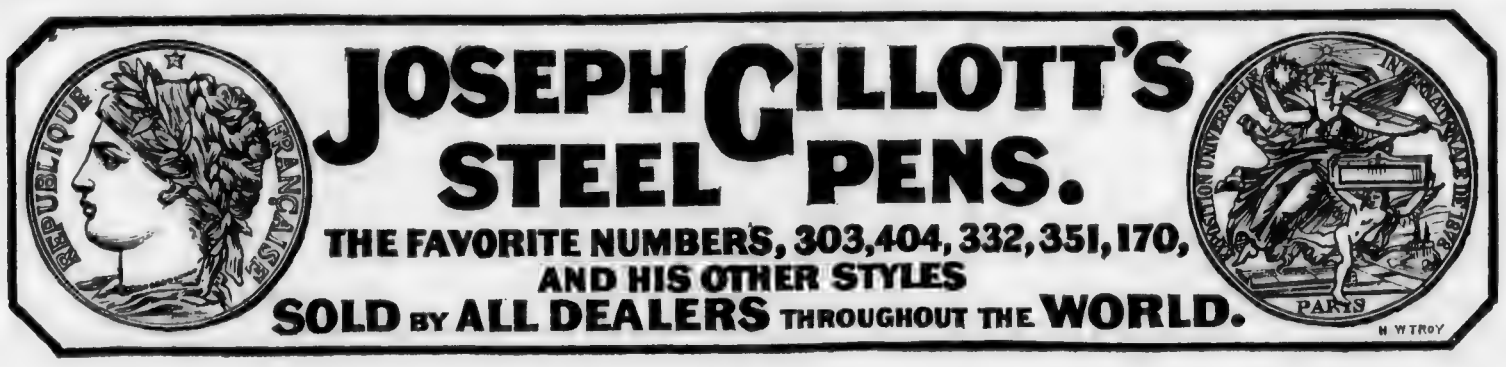
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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX. SEPTEMBER, 1892. No. 7.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

WHILE it is to be regretted that the Athletic Association has decided not to go into foot-ball actively this fall, on account of the condition of its treasury and the demands that will be made upon it next spring by base-ball and tennis, the wisdom of such action cannot be doubted.

This need not necessarily, however, prevent our playing foot-ball at home and thus acquiring a considerable knowledge of the game. The cold days of October and November are not suited to base-ball, and it is for this season of the year that foot-ball furnishes a lively, exhilerating sport. The prejudice that has long prevailed against the game as being a brutal sport is fast disappearing. All unnecessary roughness and brutality have been eliminated, and the sport is rapidly growing in popular favor. It has been demonstrated that mere brawn alone cannot win against agility and brains. Further it is also recognized that the game tends to bring out and develop those qualities which go to make up the successful man in life.

The interest manifested in the game thus early in the term augurs well for a team next year. There is no reason, if a proper amount of work is done this year, why, by another season, Bates cannot put an eleven into the

field that will successfully compete with the elevens of other colleges in the State. We have an abundance of excellent material, and a captain who understands the game. The one thing lacking is experience, and this can only be acquired by practice. It will require two or three years of playing to know the game thoroughly. As much may be learned this fall, with the coaching that is available, if good, honest effort is put into the work, as it would be possible to gain were we to go into a league. Let all of us, then, especially those of the three lower classes "line up" and get two elevens at work this fall. In this way Bates may occupy as favorable a position in foot-ball next year as she already occupies in base-ball and tennis.

A word in regard to tennis may not be amiss in this connection. Our annual fall tournament is to be held in a few weeks, and it is essential that all who can, should participate in it. Especially does this apply to the members of the Freshman class, as only in this way is it to be ascertained what tennis material they possess. The result of this tourney will determine largely the men to be selected to go into training in the spring as candidates to represent the college at the intercollegate tennis tournament next June. Work must be done, and it is important that it begin this fall, if we are to maintain the position which was won this year. With the addition of the three new clay courts and the putting in condition of the others, ample opportunity for practice is afforded. All that is necessary is that the opportunity be improved.

FOR some time it has seemed to us that the library should be open evenings. The present system, we think, is far from satisfactory, for the reason that it fails to accommodate all. The time from dinner until one, or half-past one, is wisely used for recreation and exercise. As the afternoon recitations for the greater part of the year begin at half-past three, this leaves but two hours for the preparation of these lessons, a time which we think all will agree is none too long. Now, with the present system of opening, this period of two hours when the majority of the students are busily engaged in the preparation of the afternoon lessons, with a period in the forenoon, when all are equally busy, is the only regular time of the day when one can obtain books from the library. Therefore, we repeat our statement that all are not accommodated as they would be were the library open evenings. For then an opportunity would be afforded to all for procuring desired books, as well as a chance for a quiet hour's reading after the lessons for the following morning had been completed. That this needed reform may be soon brought about is our earnest desire. The expense involved in providing the necessary apparatus for lighting would be small in comparison with the results which we think would certainly be attained.

"HITCH your wagon to a star," is a sentence of Emerson as rich in meaning as it is terse in expression,

that suggests a thought well worth consideration as we start out on a new college year.

Probably no student is without some ideal, some longed-for attainment, some purpose more or less definite, that consciously or unconsciously sways the actions and inspires the efforts of each day. Yet, while there are few so aimless as to mechanically perform daily tasks with no purpose whatever in view, it is equally true that there are those whose ambitions and aims are so narrow and so low that they are little better than no aims at all. We need not only to have a purpose but it must be high. It is certain that we cannot rise above the ideal we hold. We shall necessarily fall far short of it, yet if that which we are striving to reach is above and beyond us, whatever advances we make toward it will lead us in an upward course and beyond present attainments.

Only as our ideal is above us, can its magnetic influence lift us to a higher level. We may well ask ourselves to what we have fastened and whither are being drawn the *wagons* of our lives laden with choicest possibilities and powers. Of vastly larger meaning would be the opportunities of this year if each student in this and in every college in this land entered into the work, possessor of a comprehensive ideal and a definite purpose, to the realization of which there is the determination to bend every thought and endeavor.

Each must seek and choose for himself his own guiding star; an ideal that is high but not so remote that it cannot exert its power upon the commonest and smallest details, so removed that we are not connected with it, so clouded and dim that it cannot shed upon us its light and glow and beauty. Possess a right ideal. See it clearly. Mark its outline sharply and hold to it firmly. Doing this, no life can wander, waste and lost, because unled by an inspiring purpose, the guiding star of life.

THE question of introducing intercollegiate oratorical contests among the colleges of Maine, has already been suggested by some of the alumni of Bates, and none can fail to see the benefit that would proceed from such contests. It would not only stimulate to better efforts in the line of oratory, but it would arouse enthusiasm and college loyalty, and it seems to us that this would be accomplished with less feeling of hostility than is usually attendant upon intercollegiate athletic sports.

And, to come to the point, why does not Bates take the lead in this matter, and throw down the gauntlet at the feet of one of our sister colleges? It is election year, when oratory flourishes. There is not a class in Bates but has good material for the contest, and our friends are anxious to see it. Why not?

WITHIN a month two of America's noblest men of letters have passed away,—one a journalist, essayist, and lecturer, the other distinctively a poet, and both in the truest sense philanthropists, reformers, patriots. The

name of George William Curtis has been for forty years a familiar one to our reading public; that of John Greenlief Whittier has for two generations been held dear, and now, of all our poets, he has the first place in the hearts of his liberty-loving countrymen.

It is remarkable that neither of these men had the advantages of a college training. To be sure Curtis had an equivalent, and perhaps advantages far greater than those coming to most college men. For a number of years, in his youth and early manhood, he was in the society, at the Brook Farm, of some of New England's most intellectual and scholarly men and women; and later he spent four years in travel in the Old World. Whittier, reared in a family of moderate means, with few books near, and with the society of few, if any, of the truly educated to instruct or inspire him, had not, even after many years had passed, acquired a knowledge of books and methods equivalent to that which was almost the inheritance of Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow, and Holmes. That Whittier keenly felt at times the loss of a thorough classical training he himself declares in his verses. But he was a poet by nature, and one with a work to perform in which classical allusions and elegance of phrase could do little compared with the bold and rugged lines of one whose only purpose was to express.

> "A hate of tyranny intense,
> And hearty in its vehemence."

Whittier's modest estimate of his own worth and his purpose are in part given in his stanza:

> O Freedom! if to me belong
> Nor mighty Milton's gift divine,
> Nor Marvell's wit and graceful song,
> Still with a love as deep and strong
> As theirs, I lay, like them, my best gifts on thy shrine.

On the shrines of Freedom both these men bestowed their best gifts. They were in the front ranks of those contending so long and earnestly in this country for the abolition of slavery; and, showing nothing of selfish ambition, leaving lines of work far more congenial and profitable, they continued to put forth their noblest efforts to further every step of their fellowmen toward a better life and a higher ideal.

THE fall term is the busiest of the college year, and no doubt more work is accomplished in it than in either of the terms following.

Conditions for work are more favorable, and demands for activity are greater in almost all directions. A summer of rest and leisure gives renewed zest for regular college work, the glorious fall weather tempts to every kind of out-of-door sport, and society work demands much time and attention.

Amid all the stir and *busyness* of the fall, we are apt to crowd out one thing that should become a regular feature of our college life, and that is reading, apart from all college work. It may seem to many that regular study consumes all the time that can be given to mental work, but there are few who

cannot, if they choose, devote a certain amount of time each day to systematic reading. There is not, to be sure, much leisure time in college, but there is probably as much opportunity for reading as a person often gets later in life. One of our professors remarked once to his Freshman class: "Your leisure time for reading is while you are in college"; and he was right, incredible though it seemed to some in his class. Particularly valuable is it to those to whom the initial term of the year is one of beginning in so many directions, to reckon among their regular work a systematic course of reading. There are times during the day or evening which can be, and are easily wasted if not devoted to something in particular. Such a time is the first hour of the afternoon, for the majority of students, although requirements for study are not the same for all at that time. However, some time in particular should be selected and then adhered to. And the important part of it is to stick to it regularly, not reading one day and skipping three. One day skipped in three, means one book in three less than might be read. Regularity, system, stick-to-it-iveness is as essential in reading as in any work that has any beneficial results. What to read is a much asked question, and in the multitude of books written, it is difficult to choose.

James Russell Lowell wrote once: "My advice would always be to confine yourselves to the supreme books in whatever literature; still better, to choose some one great author and grow thoroughly familiar with him. For as all roads lead to Rome, so they all likewise lead thence; and you will find that in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any really vital piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to studies and explorations of which you little dreamed when you began, and will find yourselves scholars before you are aware. For remember that there is nothing less fruitful than scholarship for the sake of mere scholarship, nor anything more wearisome in the attainment. But the moment you have an object and a center attention is quickened—the mother of memory—and whatever you acquire, groups and arranges itself in an order which is lucid because it is everywhere in intelligent relation to an object of constant and growing interest."

It is considered by some a good plan to have a number of books on hand to be reading simultaneously. This may be advisable for persons who devote a large part of their time to reading, but when time is limited, it is best to read but one book at a time.

A note-book is indispensable to one who reads for profit. It is an aid in remembering a book to take quotations from it; and to criticize as one reads is helpful. So by devoting a certain time each day to reading, by reading regularly and critically, much literary work in which most college courses are so limited, can be accomplished, and no outside work can be more beneficial or more satisfactory.

"The things that cost most are the things that are given to us."

LITERARY.

THE PURPOSE OF COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

By N. C. Bruce, '93.

IN MY researches and investigations, in order to ascertain the true aim and purpose of college literary societies, I have found out this fact, that their origin was coeval with the founding of universities of learning, both in this country and the Old World. With the revival of learning, back in the sixteenth century, these institutions, too, were begun, having at least one valuable claim to existence, viz., to spread out before the man of letters the opportunity to regain that greatest of the lost arts,—powerful speech, exhibited so effectively in ancient times by such masters as Pericles, Demosthenes, and Cicero. And to my mind it is clear that the true design of these special associations in our colleges is not to bestow grace and power upon students without their prompt, active, and enthusiastic and individual work, but to afford the opportunity to those who keep everlastingly at work, faithfully doing what they can, to attain that grand accomplishment of logical thinking and ready speaking which so few acquire. Indeed, it is coming to be more generally known that man's greatest powers, especially that of moving and effecting his fellow-man by speech, are attained only by relentless efforts and energy. I read that the greatest of the many distinguished Irish orators, Edmund Burke, commenced early in his college course at Dublin upon the practice of writing essays and speeches, and to engage in impromptu debate. Pitt at Cambridge, Fox at Oxford, Webster at Dartmouth, Calhoun at Yale, Phillips at Harvard, Frye at Bowdoin, Blaine, Gladstone, and a host of college men and women who have achieved and who still are achieving so much for their fellow-men, all began early to strive to improve their thought and speech through the powerful agency of their college literary societies.

It has been wisely remarked that "the thoughtful man finds out early that he is only a field to be tilled, a mine to be worked, ore to be refined, a gem to be polished by himself." This is an age of rapid and marvelous progress in education, and the "deluge of commencement enthusiasm is but the foaming crest of a great and growing tide." It is a vast work that any college man may do, if he only begins at the beginning and makes use, not only of the great privilege of these societies, but of perseverance and purpose in every good work.

Another aim of these societies is to stimulate in members an earnest and intense desire to think, to write, and to speak pointedly and effectively. Perhaps the greatest need of man everywhere is to have the element of desire sharp and keen enough. Arouse the interest of the most idle, thriftless, and improvident man in any subject, and that man will accomplish more along that line. For one can attain the largest results if his will is strong enough, if his desires are sufficiently keen. Lowell happily observes that

"even God and Heaven can be had for the asking."

This is our time for harvesting upon these lines. Here we can discuss questions, listen to others, compare, and, by constant reading and reflecting, gradually learn method, and how to concentrate our thoughts and gracefully to say what we wish. These stirring times demand men and women of trained forces. Civilization itself is but a question of individual improvement. As we survey the future the question arises, What may not be accomplished by the college men and women who are learning in their several college literary societies how to grasp ideas and to give them out again with definiteness and power? It is sometimes said that secret societies, breeding prejudice, contention, and strife in some colleges, often obstruct the regular literary society in its work. But here we are saved from such embarrassment, and can improve our thought and speech if we will make use of the privileges offered. Ought any to be surprised at Emerson's influence as a writer and speaker after reading of his faithful work in the college literary society to which he belonged? There is no wonder at the readiness, directness, and curtness so happily blended in the speeches of President Harrison when one reads of his constant and enthusiastic labor in the literary society at Miami College in Ohio. Is it befitting to say that Grady with his eloquence, Daniel Dougherty with his silvered speech, Depew, the Demosthenes of America, of whose never-ceasing work in preparation students of history know, that these men had greatness thrust upon them, and that superior natural gifts were the most potent factors for success in these wonderful examples? Not if we are acquainted with the facts.

These men made use of their opportunities. How different it would have been with Edison, Wanamaker, with all of the truly great, living or dead, had they not made proper uses of the three important elements of success, time, place, and agency! Undergraduates have now these necessary conditions. Will they, too, accomplish something? It remains for them to say. Great reforms are yet to be wrought, gigantic evils are yet to be put down. Vast is the opportunity, and vast, too, is the responsibility of college men and women.

These literary societies offer us much. "It is ours to be the grave in which the hopes of the world shall be entombed, or the pillar of cloud that shall pilot the race on to its millennial glory. Let us not as college men forget our immortal trust."

THE TREATMENT OF THE QUAKERS IN EARLY NEW ENGLAND.

By Miss B. W. Gerrish, '94.

THE first Quakers to reach Boston were Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who arrived there from Barbadoes in 1656. That the treatment they received was most cruel and unjust cannot be denied. They were seized, and searched for marks of witchcraft, their books were burned, and they themselves were

cast into prison, the windows of their cells being boarded up lest the women might proclaim their doctrines to the crowd gathered outside. All this was done, too, immediately on their arrival, before they had time to conduct themselves either ill or well.

In the treatment inflicted upon these and all the other Quakers that came to the colony, the Puritans certainly showed themselves bigoted, harsh, and intolerant. Yet such treatment, while it was cruel, could not have been wholly without reason. In the beliefs of the Puritans may lie some motive for their action in this matter. They had come to the New World in search of religious liberty. Their view of religious liberty, however, differed widely from the one held to-day. It was the idea of the Puritans to worship as they thought right; but not for a moment did they think of allowing indiscriminate freedom of worship. A theocracy, like Israel of old, was their ideal of government. Implicit obedience to the law of God in all things was to be the basis of the whole system. The teachings of the Scriptures were to be the guide in morals and government, in private and in public life. Scriptural interpretation was to be strictly in accordance with reason. Says Fiske: "The state they were to build up was to consist of a united body of believers; citizenship was to be co-extensive with church-membership; and in such a state there was apparently no more room for heretics than there was in Rome or Madrid." The Puritans were constitutionally afraid of anything that savored in the least of heresy.

Let us now look at the views of the Quakers. This sect opposed the union of Church and State. They would not pay tithes, and refused to render military service or to take the oath of allegiance. The most striking peculiarity in their doctrine was the assertion of guidance by an "Inward Light." This "Light" led the Quakers to strange and novel conclusions, and even arrayed itself in hostility to the Bible.

The Quakers were carried so far in their scorn of magistrates that they would hoot at the governor as he passed along the streets. They rushed into church on Sundays and interrupted the sermon with untimely remarks. Thos. Newhouse came into the Old South Meeting-house one Sunday with a glass bottle in each hand; and as he broke them by striking them together, he said, "Thus will the Lord break you all in pieces."

This behavior on the part of the Quakers cannot, however, be given as any reason or excuse for the treatment they received at the hands of the Puritans, for immediately on the arrival in Boston of the two Quaker women persecution was begun. After several weeks of confinement, during which they were kept in a half-starved condition, the women were released only to be banished from the colony. This was but a beginning of oppression. The Quakers were undaunted by persecution, they even courted it. At this time there were no laws against Quakers in any of the colonies; but laws were made for the occasion, and, as they became more and more severe,

the Quakers came in increased numbers to brave their terrors.

Laws for banishment, and for corporal punishment of various sorts were enacted. Death was the penalty for a return from banishment. It became a penal offense for shipmasters to bring Quakers to the New England colonies. The laws of Massachusetts were the most severe, and in that colony the death-penalty was passed by a majority of one vote.

In accordance with this law, four people were hanged, and a fifth was condemned to death; but on the day before the one appointed for his execution public conscience was aroused to such an extent that the law was repealed, and the victim allowed to go free. The jails were opened, and oppression of the Quakers ceased.

This episode of the Quakers forms a dark page in the early history of our country. In their prejudice, our forefathers thought through persecution to rid the colonies of all whose religious views did not exactly meet their own. While we must admit that the Puritans were intolerant, yet we know that they had the interests of their country at heart. Their ideal was a religious rather than a civil Commonwealth, and in their short-sightedness they did what they thought would best tend to the preservation of that Commonwealth. It is ours to-day to rejoice that the foundations of our country were so faithfully laid, and that the light we have is so much brighter than that which shone on our Puritan ancestors.

"The most disgusting affectation is the affectation of being unaffected."

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE "GREAT STONE FACE."

By L. J. Brackett, '94.

TO GIVE an interpretation of the "Great Stone Face" is a task not to be hastily performed. It is so clear and simple in its teachings that the comments one would naturally offer would be rather in the form of outline than interpretation. It is like pointing out the nose on an ordinary Yankee's face. Its existence need not be proven, nor its position indicated. It is clearly evident to the observer. Yet our story deals with the world of thought rather than the world of matter, and for this reason we are at a loss to find a starting place, a tangible point to submit to the process of interpretation.

It would be well could we know the exact circumstances under which Hawthorne wrote this enthusiastic tale. But we shall be allowed to speculate as to the class of readers the author wished to reach. Was he attempting to stick a pin into the modern Gathergold? Did he wish to calm the soaring ambition of the modern Blood-and-Thunder? Is the arrow of his thought aimed at the aspiring statesman? A "policy holder" in any of the above "fraternities" might well read the warning: "Beware! Consider the empty honor of these men of apparent destiny!"

Let a man pursue wealth, and high social position may bring him something of honor and patronage. Let him display marked ability in military tactics and maneuvers, renown, praises, yea, a name in history, are his. Let him distinguish himself for force of

expression, marked oratorical ability or the like, let him display wonderful foresight in guiding the Ship of State, and his generation will love and admire him. Yes, let him distinguish himself on any field of action and the bard of his day will sing him praises as to a god. But such distinction will lack that solidity, and fall far short of that perpetual reverence accorded well-poised genius and unpretentious worth.

Yes, for the modern Gathergold, Blood-and-Thunder, here is a lesson; but it seems to us that the story was written with one grand purpose, one unfaltering mission—a stirring message to young America.

Starting as he does with Ernest, just from the knee of his mother, the author works out in the whole story the importance of early training. Did the mother wish her son to wield a mighty power on Wall Street, she must picture the consummate skill of Jay Gould, and inculcate a desire for wealth; did she wish him to become renowned for courage on the battle-field, let her recite the adventures of a Hannibal or Napoleon; did she hope for power in the state, she should train him in the orations of a Cicero, a Webster, or a Gladstone, acquaint him with their diplomacy, and inspire him with their patriotism. *But*, did she wish him to become a full man, of reverent spirit, generous emotions and commendable philanthrophy, *then* let her point to the one example and inspiration of generations, the One of whom John the Baptist preached and in whose name he baptized; the One through whose suffering humanity rejoices; the One by whom and after whom the very crags of that fertile valley in New Hampshire were so arrayed as to herald to its inhabitants a message of hope and trust, and over their daily life to cast a spirit of reverence and faith.

The importance of early training we have just emphasized; but what an urgent call upon young America to improve his opportunities! Of the thousands living under the shadow of his benign countenance, Ernest alone caught the true spirit of reverence and modesty inspired by those sublime features. He had no physical advantage over his neighbors. His eagerness to learn, and his trusting, childlike spirit alone enabled him to profit by that mighty teacher, Nature. To be sure all are not equally favored by Nature in their surroundings. But no prairie so barren, no forest so lifeless, no mountain crag so shapeless as to bear no message to the thoughtful. Difference of surroundings may slightly effect our undertakings and our successes; but it is difference in inclination and aptitude that distinguishes man from beast, the worthy from the unworthy.

In this tale there seems to be no hopeful message for the specialist. Only temporary fame is attributed to those who have become distinguished in a particular field of action; while the man who by nature and cultivation becomes susceptible of every truth is crowned with assurance of everlasting renown.

It is worth our while to note the hesitancy with which Ernest entertains

the suggestion that his own countenance bears resemblance to the "Great Stone Face." His humble nature prevented an appreciation of personal worth. The humble inhabitants looked for the cherished fulfillment only among those who had strayed far from their native hearth, expecting greatness only in some mythical or far-distant man. The fulfillment is finally discovered and happily received. Discovered? Where, in whom, and by whom? Within sound of their own voices, in a humble man of their own acquaintance and by one who, next to Ernest, is worthy of pre-eminence among mortals. We find the "prophet without renown in his own country." We find true worth the first to appreciate actual greatness.

It would seem useless to enter into a lengthy consideration of Hawthorne and his precious legacies. We know of his private character and life only as we see them reflected in his books. Doubtless a scholar of untiring research, his works at the same time indicate constant and appreciative association with Nature, from whom he has drawn many a valuable lesson, brightened and intensified by his own genius. His words rarely indicate more than affected depression. His thoughts are fresh and often astounding. In short, his life's work shows him to have been anything but a book-worm—a being he so aptly characterizes as "one who was born to gnaw dead thoughts."

His stories contain each a leading lesson. About this leading lesson numberless minor truths cluster. We have attempted to point out but few of the minor points in the "Great Stone Face," but have endeavored to emphasize Hawthorne's urgent call upon young America to choose a correct ideal, and then to direct thought and action to the acquirement of its reality.

INDIVIDUALITY AS A FACTOR OF SUCCESS.

By Grace P. Conant, '93.

HEAVEN bestows on each of her creatures distinctive characteristics and capabilities. That alone she counts successful which, true to its own individuality, develops to the highest degree those peculiar powers with which Nature has endowed it. The sturdy oak budding into life, the fragrant lily bursting into bloom, the verdant corn tasseling into maturity, each fulfills its noblest mission as it hastens the development of its own peculiar life. Thus the flowers of our human lives, with their diversified tints and shades of aspirations, longings, and capabilities, and their more precious fruitage, attain their highest perfection only as, true to their own best natures, they bring to the largest growth and capacity for good their special God-given powers.

The student of the times is forced to recognize that there are to-day certain influences which, winding themselves about the life, tend to dwarf and to crush its individuality and to unfit it for its highest service to the world. The inordinate love of popularity is leading far too many men,—politicians, preachers, poets, novelists, artists, and philanthropists, to slavishly

model after applauded names, to cripple individuality by catering to some popular demand that wins only an ephèmeral success. The influence of strong minds, in thought, in custom, in fashion, in society, in politics, and in religion, absorbs vastly too much the life-power of our personality and makes us mere imitators. The spirit of mimicry and imitation is in the very air we breathe. Divisions of labor that necessitate the repeated performance of a single circumscribed operation contract and enfeeble man's natural capabilities and make him one-sided and dependent. Organizations, combinations, and all those associations that are key-notes to the mighty enterprises of this nineteenth century, conceal within themselves the individual. Majority decisions absorb private convictions; mass movements, personal action.

Again, our educational systems:— our graded schools, that of necessity administer the same potion to all alike irrespective of individual constitution, needs, and capacities; our systems of higher instruction whose requirements and influences are so powerful that the graduates of any given institution bear nearly the same stamp, mentally, morally, and socially; our Delsarte systems in oratory; our methods in art, in music; all these, unless held in their true place, tend strongly to compress natural forces and to mould those poured into their cast of methods into much the same general likeness. We need go no further to show that as the extreme regard for self that produces the hermit and the monk was the bane of mediæval days, so the tendency toward the depreciation of self that gives the imitator is the danger of our time.

This, then, is the vital question. How can we of to-day, filled with all the enthusiasm of youth, with all the fair dreams of the future, amid these diverting influences, still be true to our best selves and our highest possibilities? The winged messenger of success brings to us these answers. Respect, first, a God-given personality. Not Shakespeare alone taught the meaning of his words, "Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting," though he treasured and developed an individuality that the shadow of ages has not dimmed. Milton taught it, deep and logical; Carlyle, concise and critical; Ruskin, philosophical and artistic; and our own Emerson, mysterious and epigrammatic. The religion of a Raphael, the imagination of a Titian glorified the canvas. The individuality of a Mozart, a Handel, a Beethoven, transformed the self-same scale into symphonies clear, distinct, and divine.

Further, let each human soul, right valuing its personal capacity, personal responsibility, personal destiny, possess a high ideal, worthy, well-defined and clearly its own; a loyalty to truth that shall not squander political individuality for party ties; disregard personal convictions of right for gain of popularity; thwart the highest purpose of a Creator by feeble conformity to man's weak opinion. Let it cultivate a readiness to see, to hear, to think for itself that shall not give to the world broken reflections of other lives, but,

the clear, penetrating flood of light as it bursts forth from its natural source.

Let every student realize the purpose of education. That it is to nurture, to cultivate, to place in such conditions as shall bring it to the largest growth, the embryo of the human life, that in after years, as its life-fibres drink in the purest and holiest influences, shall bloom into its fullest beauty. Education is not to crush individuality but to develop it.

Lastly, let him who would win life's truest success bend every effort in the line of his own greatest aptitude. Thus alone can he succeed and advance the great world's progress. Where would be the inventions and discoveries but for the Whitneys, the Newtons, the Edisons, who have been true to their peculiar gifts; where scientific knowledge but for individual researches and investigations; where the precious gems of literature but for the development of special powers; where our country itself but for the unswerving fidelity to truth and convictions, of those few strong souls who lived their lives into the new nation. Upon the individual of the present rests the destiny of the future.

True to itself, to mankind, and to God, let each life-thread add its color to the beautiful design, each polished stone fill its place in the wonderful mosaic, and each full clear note of a pure and noble life, blend its sweetness to earth's grandest music, and the stirring strain shall thrill the universe into one glad song that rising from baser things shall reach the ear of the great Master who is listening for each sweet voice as it shall fall clear and beautiful into His own universal harmony.

IN MEMORIAM

EUGENE F. SMITH.

FOR the first time in its history the class of '94 has been called to mourn the death of one of its members. The anxiety and ever decreasing hope, which, for over nine months has been centered upon our classmate, Eugene F. Smith, has given place to heart-felt sorrow that he has at last been taken from us. His pleasant ways, his genial, wholesome presence will be sadly missed by all his old associates and friends.

Mr. Smith was a graduate of the Lewiston High School, where he maintained an excellent standing in his class, and was considered in every respect a most promising young man. At college, too, he gave evidence of ability, and everything seemed to indicate a useful, happy future.

His power of making and of retaining friends was quite remarkable. Every one with whom he came in contact was attracted by his hearty, cheery manners. Without seeking popularity he was popular, and those who knew him best had the strongest attachment for him.

Generous, straightforward, hating everything that savored of hypocrisy, he was a man in whom one might place implicit confidence. A trust reposed in him was safe.

For a long time Mr. Smith suffered

from a throat trouble which at length developed into consumption. He passed away September 1st, at Higgins Beach, whither he had gone shortly before.

His patience and fortitude throughout his long illness could not but excite one's admiration. To his sorrowing parents, his classmates and many friends extend their sincerest sympathy and condolence. E. F. P., '94.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst to a higher plane of action our beloved friend and brother, Eugene F. Smith, and

Whereas, Though we recognize therein the hand of the all-wise Father, yet we deeply regret the necessity that has deprived us of our comrade's genial, warm-hearted fellowship and his superior intellectual ability; be it

Resolved, That we, the Eurosophian Society, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends in this their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Eurosophian Society, and printed in the BATES STUDENT, and also a copy be sent to the parents of the deceased.

A. C. YEATON,
A. J. MARSH,
J. B. HOAG,
Committee.

ORISON LEVI GILE.

FOR the third time in the nine brief years which have elapsed since the class of '83 left the halls of its *Alma Mater* has the hand of the angel of death been laid upon it. Remick, Grice, and Gile have each in turn received the

"summons to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,"

leaving to their classmates only the legacy of their virtues, and the fond memories of four years of pleasant association on campus and in classroom.

Orison Levi Gile, the last of the three to receive the "summons," was born at Bennington, N. H., October 22, 1856. It is not necessary at this time to give a lengthy account of his life. Sufficient to say that he fitted for college at New Hampton Literary Institute, entered Bates College in the fall of 1879, and was graduated with honor with the class of '83 four years later. After graduation he entered the Cobb Divinity School and completed the course of that institution. During this course he was pastor of the Pine Street Free Baptist Church in Lewiston, and of the church at Lisbon Falls. In the fall of 1885 he accepted a call to the Free Baptist church at Richmond.

In May, 1888, he was advised by his physician to take a rest but was loath to give up his work. In July of that year he went to Cape Elizabeth. In 1889 he was a delegate to the Free Baptist General Convention at Harper's Ferry. In April, 1890, continued ill health compelled him to give up his active pastoral duties, though he continued planning and trying to do something for the cause of the Master he loved and served. In April of the present year he had a severe hemorrhage and failed rapidly until his death, which occurred May 21st. He was twice married, January 1, 1884, to Miss Linda E. Nelson, who died in Lewiston, January 26, 1886, and June 22, 1887, to Miss Sadie E. Libby, of Richmond, who survives him.

He was converted when but a boy of sixteen, while living with his sister at Sutton, N. H., and his whole life from that time forth was consecrated to the cause of the Saviour. In college he was a diligent and faithful student, winning the confidence and respect of his instructors and fellow-students alike. A remark made by him on one occasion when opposing a proposition of some of his classmates to take a "cut" without giving the professor the customary five minutes grace, gave the key-note which actuated and controlled his whole life. He said "I wish to do right before God and man." What he thought was right in the sight of God and his fellow-men, that would he do, and what he thought wrong, that would he not do though all the influences of the world were brought to bear upon him to change him.

In his last sickness he was patient and cheerful to the last, ready for whatever came, and meeting death with the calm confidence of a perfect trust. His life was one of well-doing, of usefulness to his fellow-men; and death came to him as to one

"That wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

JOHN L. READE, '83.

LOCALS.

Cook, '94, is away teaching.

Spratt, '93, is teaching at Bingham.

Freshman "decs." will soon be upon us.

Dutton, ex–'93, was at the college recently.

Knapp, '95, has been elected treasurer of the College Y. M. C. A.

A pedestrian club has been formed among the young ladies of the college.

A new carpet greatly improves the appearance of the Eurosophian room.

The college band is in regular rehearsal again, and is doing good work.

Ross, '93, has been elected a teacher in the Lewiston evening schools for the coming winter.

O. L. Gile, whose obituary appears in another column, was chief editor of the STUDENT for the year 1882.

Lothrop, '93, has been appointed assistant librarian, in charge of the library for the year.

The Freshmen are experiencing the usual number of cloud-bursts and waterspouts incident to the fall term.

President Cheney was united in marriage to Mrs. Emeline S. Burlingame, of Providence, R. I., July 5th.

The Freshman class already numbers over fifty members, and it is probable that there will be several more additions.

Campbell, '95, who was obliged to leave his work last term on account of serious illness, is gladly welcomed back.

Manager Moulton of the STUDENT has a new double case Odell Type Writer which he will sell at a good discount.

Several of the students were employed at the Fair Grounds and as conductors on the horse-cars during State Fair week.

Three new tennis courts have been completed and fitted up, and the other

courts put in condition, giving us in all eight good clay courts.

The Freshman class have elected Parsons to represent them in the college council.

Fanning, Ross, and Marden, '93, and Graves and Page, '94, are teaching in the Latin School.

The officers of the College Council are: President, Winslow, '93; Secretary, Miller, '94.

President Cheney lately favored the young ladies of the college with a treat of the pears from his orchard.

Professor Chase has resumed his classes after an absence of a year, most of which was spent in travel abroad.

The Athletic Association has decided not to put a foot-ball eleven into the field this fall because of a lack of funds in its treasury.

The prospect for a pennant winning team next spring is good. The Freshman class contains some excellent base-ball material.

The officers chosen by the Freshman class for the year are: President, Howard; Vice-President, Thomas; Secretary, Miss Prescott; Treasurer, Gerrish.

Wakefield, '95, and Pulsifer, '95, have been playing on the Poland Spring ball team during the summer. Putnam, '92, has played first base and captained the team.

The newly elected officers of the Frye and Dingley Republican Club are: President, Sturges, '93; Vice-President, Small, '94; Secretary, Woodman, '94; Treasurer, Pease, '95.

The gentlemen of the Senior class have received very pretty and unique invitations to a reception to be given them by the young ladies of the class, on Saturday evening, September 24th.

The Frye and Dingley Club attended in a body the rally in City Hall, September 3d, addressed by Senator Frye, and also the one in Auburn Hall, September 10th, addressed by Congressman Dingley.

The meeting of the Y. W. C. A., September 9th, was addressed by Miss Gile of Lewiston, who spoke in an interesting manner of her experience in the slum and dive work in New York City.

The ladies of '95 gave a very pleasant reception to the gentlemen of the class, in celebration of their victory in the class ball game, at the home of Miss Neal, in Auburn, Saturday evening, September 17th.

The Sophomore-Freshman ball game occurred on the forenoon of the 16th inst. Both nines showed up unusually well, and the game was one of great interest. It resulted in a score of 15 to 8 in favor of the Sophomores.

The annual fall tennis tourney will probably occur early in October. The committee in charge of the same, as elected by the Athletic Association, consists of Sturges, '93; Field, '94; C. Pulsifer, '95; and Gerrish, '96.

The Cynescans have elected the following officers: President, Miss Hodg-

don, '93; Vice-President, Miss Leslie, '94; Secretary, Miss Williams, '95; Executive Committee, Miss Little, '93, Miss Cummings, '94, Miss Hastings, '95.

The young ladies of the college have formed a new organization to be known as the Fortnightly Club. The club is to meet every two weeks with Mrs. President Cheney, for the discussion of social and other problems of the day.

The tennis tournament of the Cynescans opened September 21st. Play will be continued daily, after the close of the afternoon recitation, until the tournament is finished. We are informed that the score will not be divulged to the public.

A number of the alumni have visited the college during the past few weeks. Among these are: Powers, '88; Day, '90; Garcelon, '90; Whitcomb, '90; Cutts, '91; Emery, '92; Ferguson, '92; Howard, '92; Small, '92; Skelton, '92; and Wilson, '92.

Recitations were suspended on Thursday and Friday, September 8th and 9th, on account of the State Fair, it being customary to allow one day off during Fair week, and the other day being granted by the Faculty in place of Labor Day which occurred on Monday of the same week.

The officers of the Sophomore class for the year are elected as follows: President, Smith; Vice-President, Hutchins; Secretary, Miss Neal; Treasurer, Miss Wheeler; Executive Committee, Morrell, Pettigrew, Bolster; Devotional Committee, Knapp, Miss Wright, Pease; Law and Order Committee, Webb, Morrell, Brown.

It is with great sadness that we chronicle the death of Eugene F. Smith, '94, whose decease occurred at Higgins Beach, September 1st. The funeral services were held at his home in Lewiston, Sunday, September 4th, and were attended by a large number of his associates in college and the Lewiston High School.

The Athletic Association has elected the following officers for the year: President, Moulton, '93; Vice-President, Pierce, '94; Secretary, Wingate, '95; Treasurer, Page, '94. Directors, Hoffman and Winslow, '93; Brackett and French, '94; T. Pulsifer and Bolster, '95; Thompson and Howard, '96. Tennis Committee, Sturges, '93; Field, '94; C. Pulsifer, '95; Gerrish, '96.

The ball team has played but three games this fall, all of which were with the Poland Spring nine, two at Poland Springs and the other on the home grounds. The team was severely handicapped by the absence of several of the regular men, losing all three games by the following scores: 17–4; 4–3; 17–14. The prospects for a winning team next spring are very good, the Freshman class having brought in some excellent material.

After the society meetings on the evening of the sixteenth, the students set out in a body, with the band in attendance, to serenade President Cheney. They gathered in front of the President's house, and after two or three selections by the band, President Cheney appeared upon the piazza

and introduced Mrs. Cheney. She responded to the enthusiastic cheering with a few appropriate remarks; and, after "Auld Lang Syne" by the band, the students quietly dispersed. Every one voted it a very pleasant occasion.

The Senior class have elected the following: President, Fanning; Vice-Presidents, Marden and Miss Church; Secretary, Miss Hodgdon; Treasurer, Lothrop; Executive Committee, Moulton, Winslow, Miss Little; Toast-Master, Swan; Chaplain, Spratt; Marshal, Sturges; Orator, Bruce; Poet, Winslow; Odist, Chase; Musical Composer, Irving; Historian, Hoffman; Prophet, Small; Address to Undergraduates, Miss Bean; Address to Halls and Campus, Irving; Parting Address, Miss Conant; Committee on Commencement Concert, Irving, Brown, Miss Bean.

The reception to the Freshman class by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations occurred in the gymnasium on the evening of August 31st. A short programme was rendered, consisting of a recitation by Miss Neal, '95; a declamation by Russell, '95; and music by the college quartet. Addresses of welcome were made by Spratt, '93, President of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Conant, '93, President of the Y. W. C. A.; and Professor Chase in behalf of the Faculty. With an intermission for refreshments, the rest of the evening was pleasantly passed in conversation, neat cards, having topics appropriate to the occasion, being provided.

The College Club announces the following prizes for the students of Bates for the year 1892–3:

1. Twenty dollars for the best short story written by an undergraduate.

Conditions: The story may contain from 2,000 to 3,000 words. It must not have been published. It must be forwarded to A. N. Peaslee, Garden City, N. Y., before May 1, 1893. The successful story becomes the property of the Club, and others will be returned on receipt of postage. The story must be signed by an assumed name and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the true name. There are no limits in subject. Style, plot, and character will be the chief elements in making the award. Write only on one side of the sheet. The committee reserve the right to reject all contributions if none are of sufficient excellence.

Committee of award: A. N. Peaslee, '90; F. S. Libbey, '91; C. J. Emerson, '89.

2. Ten dollars, or a gold medal of equivalent value, for the best college song written by alumnus or undergraduate

Any music may be used, and it is hoped that a song full of life and snap will be forthcoming. The productions must be sent to H. V. Neal, Laurel Avenue, Auburn, Me., before May 1, 1893, in same manner as with the story. If the successful song is of sufficient excellence it will be published.

Committee of Award: H. V. Neal, '90; F. S. Libbey, '91: F. W. Larrabee, '91.

FIELD–DAY PRIZES.

3. A gold medal to the winner placing the college record in the pole-vault at a higher point than ten feet and four inches.

4. A silver medal valued at four dollars to the Freshman winning the most points in the Field-Day Exercises, providing he wins five or more.

5. A silver medal to the winner making the record in the high jump five feet six inches or better.

6. A silver medal to the winner raising the record in the running broad jump to nineteen feet or better.

Fifty-four Freshmen have been reported up to date. Following is the list:

I. P. Berryman, Nichols Latin School,
Andover, New Brunswick.

Miss A. E. Bonney, Edward Little High School, Auburn.
O. C. Boothby, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss B. M. Brown, Milford High School, Milford, N. H.
Miss B. A. Bryant, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
L. P. Clinton, Nichols Latin School, Bassa, West Africa.
E. F. Cunningham, Nichols Latin School, Edgecomb.
O. F. Cutts, North Anson Academy, North Anson.
Miss M. E. Dolley, Gorham High School, East Waterboro.
H. L. Douglass, Gardiner High School, Gardiner.
Miss S. L. Doyen, Nichols Latin School, Stark.
Miss E. L. Dunn, Nichols Latin School, East Poland.
H. R. Eaton, Edward Little High School, Auburn.
R. D. Fairfield, Biddeford High School, Biddeford.
L. P. Gerrish, Nichols Latin School, Lisbon.
H. T. Gould, Nichols Latin School, Lewiston.
E. I. Hanscom, Nichols Latin School, Lebanon.
H. C. Hanscom, Edward Little High School. Auburn.
O. E. Hanscom, Nichols Latin School, Lebanon.
F. W. Hilton, Nichols Latin School, Lewiston.
A. B. Howard, Nichols Latin School, Sparta, Mich.
Miss E. M. Hunt, Nichols Latin School, Winnegance.
A. L. Kavanaugh, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Herbert Lord, Nichols Latin School, Berwick.
W. J. Malvern, New Hampton Literary Institution, Cheltenham, England.
Miss F. A. Mason, Cushing Academy, Milford, N. H.
L. S. Mason, Belfast High School, Belfast.
E. O. McAllisetr, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss N. B. Michels, Brunswick High School, Brunswick.
Miss G. L. Miller, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
A. P. Norton, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss J. L. Ockington, Nichols Latin School, Stratford, N. H.
Miss I. M. Parsons, Cony High School, New Portland.
W. S. Parsons, Nichols Latin School, East New Portland.
A. D. Payne, Nichols Latin School, Pike, N. Y.
Miss E. E. Peacock, Gardiner High School, Gardiner.
H. S. Peacock, Gardiner High School, Gardiner.
Frank Plumstead, Wiscasset High School, Wiscasset.
Miss G. B. Prescott, Nichols Latin School, Warren, N. H.
L. G. Purinton, Nichols Latin School, West Bowdoin.
J. E. Roberts, Maine Central Institute, Newport.
Miss E. B. Roby, New Hampton Literary Institution, Pottersville, Mass.
A. D. Rogers, Monson Academy, North Guilford.
Miss I. H. Smith, Pennell Institute, Gray Corner.
Miss Mary Staples, Hale High School, Stow, Mass.
E. B. Stevens, Edward Little High School, Auburn.
Miss W. Thayer, New Hampton Literary Institution. New Hampton, N. H.
G. W. Thomas, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
R. L. Thompson, Nichols Latin School, Lisbon.
L. D. Tibbetts, Edward Little High School, Auburn.
W. F. Turner, Simonds Free High School, Warner, N. H.
E. C. Vining, May School, Phillips.
Miss Helen White, Wiscasset High School, Wiscasset.
C. N. Williams, Edward Little High School, Auburn.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

[The alumni are respectfully requested to send to these columns Communications, Personals, and everything of interest concerning the college and its graduates.]

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Student:

WHILE in college no line of work had greater attractions for me than that done in the literary societies. The absorbing process of acquisition carried on through the week gave place on Friday nights to greater freedom of thought and to more original expression of ideas. Viewed in the light of my

experience since leaving college, I am confident that no work done in the institution has been of greater advantage to me than that done in the society room.

Now, at the risk of being thought unnecessarily pedagogical, I am going to hazard a few thoughts respecting profitable ways of doing society work. In the first place, every assigned part should be carefully prepared, a polished gem, even though the gem be small. Lack of time will often make a part short if well done, so be it; let the essay consist of a single page, the oration be two minutes in length, and the poem a single stanza. It is quality not quantity that you are seeking.

I presume the debate still holds a prominent place in the society meeting. Disputants will often lack time for preparing elaborate discussions, but there is no logical reason why each disputant should not fix firmly in his mind a few leading facts from which to draw out an argument. Do not wait to get points from others lest the debate prove pointless. "Begin at the beginning and when you come to the end then stop," is advice that is especially pertinent to the debate. Men have talked against time and are dead, but time still lives. Members who speak from the floor should never offer excuses, they are not supposed to be prepared but can derive much good from learning to think upon their feet. Even those members should study brevity, "the soul of wit."

A single sentence couched in strong, plain language adds much to the force of an argument, to the pleasure of an audience, or to a speaker's power, and certainly every member at a society meeting can offer this much.

I cannot urge too strongly the absolute necessity of cultivating in all your society work a pleasing tone of voice, a graceful attitude of body, and a clear, terse mode of expression. From my own observation I am convinced that more than one-half of a teacher's success depends upon his ability to use brief, distinct, comprehensive language. I believe that no man should enter a school-room as teacher, till he has had some instruction in elocution and made a thoughtful study of some work similar in scope to "Trench, On the Study of Words."

With best wishes for the success of your societies, the STUDENT, and the college, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

C. J. EMERSON, '89.

TO J. Y. S.

Truly to thee did lavish Nature give
A royal heritage! Each tremulous note
Poured from melodious wild-bird's tiny throat
Findeth thine ear attuned and sensitive.
Marvelous indeed to thee all forms that live,—
The fragile flower; the butterfly afloat
On gorgeous wings; the saffron velvet-coat
Of honey-bee, restless, inquisitive.

Master revered, upon whose locks have lain
For years the snows of Time, but in whose heart
There wells the fountain of eternal youth,
Thy influence serene is not in vain;
For we have learned through thee, O happy art,
To see in all things Goodness, Beauty, Truth.

J. L. P., '90.

PERSONALS.

'70.—"Lewiston has led off in Maine," says the *Lewiston Journal*, "in the matter of appointing a strong committee to exhibit the work of our schools at the World's Fair." Upon the committee of three we notice the names of Prof. L. G. Jordan, '70, and D. J. Callahan, '76. Mr. Callahan, as is known, is also State Commissioner for the Fair. Circulars have been sent to all the teachers and school officials and educators of Maine, setting forth in detail the plan for the educational exhibit of Maine at the great Fair.

'71.—Hon. Jesse M. Libby, of Poland, has been re-elected senator for Androscoggin County.

'72.—Hon. A. M. Garcelon, M.D., has just been elected representative to the legislature from Lewiston.

'72.—Mrs. Bessie M., wife of Rev. F. H. Peckham ('72), of Lewiston, died on Friday, July 22, 1892.

'73.—C. B. Reade, Esq., Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is traveling in Europe.

'73.—Edwin A. Smith, who for several years has been telegraph and news editor of the *Lewiston Journal*, has left the city with his family, and will locate at Spokane, Washington, where a desirable position awaits him.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear, of Gardiner, has been re-elected senator for Kennebec County.

'77.—Henry W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, has been elected county attorney.

'80.—Prof. I. F. Frisbee, of the Latin School, who sailed from Boston, July 2d, for Liverpool, to join his brother, Mr. O. L. Frisbee, '83, who was then at London, has returned and resumed his duties as principal of the Latin School.

'80.—At a meeting of the directors of the Cony High School of Augusta, Prof. W. A. Hoyt, of Brookfield, Mass., was unanimously chosen principal. "Mr. Hoyt," says the *Boston Sunday Globe*, "is a native of Winthrop (Me.), and comes to Augusta highly recommended."

'81.—Prof. O. H. Drake and wife (Miss L. E. Plumstead, '89), of Pittsfield, have a son, born August 7th.

'81.—The tenth anniversary of the marriage of Prof. and Mrs. Charles S. Haskell, of Jersey City, N. J., was celebrated at their summer home at Casco Terrace, Falmouth Foreside, Monday, August 22d. Prof. Haskell is principal of one of the public schools of Jersey City, N. J. In response to invitations, a large number of the relatives and friends were present. After dinner Prof. and Mrs. Haskell were surprised by the gift of an elegant silver service from relatives and friends. Foot-ball, lawn tennis, and other amusements were participated in from three till five P.M., after which there was dancing on the green, with music by the orchestra.

'81.—A very pleasant affair occurred at Wilton, on Wednesday, July 13th, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Jennie L. Hiscock, Wilton's noted vocalist, to Mr. W. C. Hobbs, '81, Superintendent of Schools at North Attleboro, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. G. Dunham, of

Attleboro. The pair stood under a beautiful wedding bell of flowers, the ceremony partaking somewhat of the Episcopal form. A large number of beautiful and costly presents were made by friends.

'81.—Prof. J. H. Parsons has resigned his position as principal of the Cony High School, Augusta, having been elected principal of the high school at South Framingham, Mass.

'82.—From the *Journal* we learn that Frank L. Blanchard is now on the staff of the *N. Y. Times*, and is also interested in a manufactory in New York City.

'82.—Palms and hydrangeas adorned the South Congregational Church, Boston (Edward Everett Hale's church), at noon, Tuesday, June 28th, and an expectant assemblage of friends filled the pews at the wedding of Rev. John Carroll Perkins of the First Parish Church, Portland, and Miss Edith Burnside Milliken. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Edward Hale, formerly associate pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody assisting.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'84.—Rev. Aaron Beede, the young and talented Congregationalist preacher at Alfred, has received and declined calls from churches at Berlin, N. H., and Biddeford, Me., because of the urgent importunities of his people for him to remain with them.—*Portland Argus.*

'84.—The report of Second Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, on the national guard of Maine, has been received by the War Department at Washington.

'85.—F. A. Morey, Esq., and wife, have a daughter, born September 11th.

'85.—In the *Morning Star* of September 1st, Rev. E. B. Stiles, missionary to India, has an interesting letter from that country.

'86.—The marriage of J. Whitney Goff, '86, and Miss Frances E. Shaw was solemnized Wednesday, June 22d, at Madison, South Dakota. The bride is one of Madison's most estimable young ladies, a graduate of the State Normal, and during a part of the past year a teacher in the same school. The groom has been a member of the local law firm of Williamson & Goff, and was recently elected a member of the State Normal Faculty, a position which he formerly held. Prof. Goff is a young gentleman of marked intellectual attainment, giving promise of a bright future. Numerous presents were sent in by admiring friends on the wedding day.—*Sentinel.*

'87.—Rev. Jesse Bailey, M. A., pastor of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Watertown, N. Y., was married on Wednesday, August 31st, at South Britain, Conn., to Miss Thalia E. Mitchell. Mr. Bailey preached at South Britain during his last year at Yale, and declined a unanimous call of this church to become its pastor.

'87.—F. W. Chase, principal of Belfast High School, was a delegate from the Belfast church to the National Y. P. S. C. E. Convention in New York.

'87.—Rev. Roscoe Nelson, Yale Divinity School, '92, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, at Windsor, Conn., on Tuesday, June

21st. The invocation was delivered by Rev. S. H. Woodrow, Bates, '88, Yale Divinity School, '92. On Thursday, June 30th, at Worcester, Mass., occurred the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Nelson to Miss Harriet Cooker.

'88.—J. H. Johnson has become principal of the high school at Pittsfield, N. H. On August 22d, a daughter was born to the wife of Mr. Johnson.

'88.—Miss Nellie and Miss Dora Jordan, '90, are studying in Europe. At the present time they are at Göttingen, Germany. They will be absent a year.

'88.—A charming home wedding came off last evening (August 24th) at 100 Elm Street, when Grace Augusta, daughter of Judge A. K. P. Knowlton, was united to Clarence C. Smith, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Smith graduated in the class of '88, and having chosen the profession of law, entered the Suffolk bar of Boston, and for a young lawyer has attained marked success. Last evening a number of immediate relatives and friends were assembled at half-past seven in the rooms which were decorated tastefully with flowers and ferns. Prof. Ballard of Minneapolis played the wedding march. Rev. Dr. Summerbell, of the Main Street Church, officiated. After the service Mr. E. C. Hayes, '87, introduced the guests in a very happy vein. A large number of friends attended the reception which followed, from eight to ten. The wedding presents, which were numerous and beautiful, were arranged in the front parlor down stairs, where they attracted attention throughout the evening.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'89.—C. J. Emerson has decided to enter Boston University Law School.

'89.—John I. Hutchinson, who had a fellowship at Clark University last year, has been granted a fellowship for two years in the Chicago University, where he will pursue the study of mathematics.

'90.—Miss Mary F. Angell will pursue the study of music and art at Oberlin.

'90.—William F. Garcelon will enter Harvard Law School this fall.

'90.—Miss Blanche Howe is to take a course of study at the Harvard Annex.

'90.—H. V. Neal, recently of the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., will take an advanced course in Natural History at Harvard.

'90.—H. J. Piper has entered Cobb Divinity School. Mr. Piper is teaching a class in the Nichols Latin School.

'90.—Thomas Singer, the former efficient secretary of the Lewiston Y. M. C. A., has entered Yale Divinity School.

'90.—Miss E. F. Snow has been appointed first assistant in the high school at Keene, N. H.

'91.—P. P. Beal is studying in Cobb Divinity School.

'91.—Miss N. Grace Bray is preceptress of Bridgton Academy.

'91.—On Saturday, August 13th, occurred the marriage of Miss Fannie Martin, of Auburn, to Prof. H. J. Chase, '91, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. Rev. Thomas H. Stacy,

'76, performed the ceremony. Both bride and bridegroom are well known in the two cities and are highly esteemed.

'91.—W. B. Cutts, of the Haverford College Grammar School, Philadelphia, has taken a course of study during the past summer at Harvard. Mr. Cutts, we understand, has been granted an increase of salary, and will teach the sciences during the coming year.

'91.—F. E. Emrich, Jr., has been appointed principal of the high school at Norwood, Mass.

'91.—N. G. Howard, on September 1st, commenced his duties as teacher of Mathematics and Military Tactics in the Rexleigh School at Salem, N. Y.

'91.—On Thursday, September 1st, occurred the marriage of Miss Maude H. Ingalls to Dr. William B. Small, '85, both of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. M. Howe, assisted by Rev. Dr. Summerbell. The reception followed at nine o'clock, and to it were bidden many of the best people of the two cities, while an unusual number of guests from out of the city attended both the wedding and the reception. The house was beautiful in its decorations, flowers, ferns, mosses, and foliage plants predominating. The caterer was Grant, of Lewiston, and Payne's Orchestra played during the reception.

'91.—F. W. Larrabee took an advanced course of study during the summer at Harvard.

'91.—News of the marriage of Miss Sara E. Deering and Fred S. Libbey, on Saturday, August 27th, at Pittsfield, N. H., has been received. Mr. and Mrs. Libbey will reside at Camden, Me., where Mr. L. is principal of the high school.

'91.—A recent *Gazette* says: "W. L. Mason has accepted a flattering offer from the trustees of Litchfield Academy to take the principalship of the school for another year. The academy has made great improvement under the intelligent supervision of Mr. Mason. The incoming class is the largest that ever entered the school."

'91.—Miss Edna Merrill is assistant in the Fort Fairfield High School.

'91.—Miss Kate H. Merrill has accepted a position as first assistant in the Pittsfield (N. H.) High School.

'92.—Cyrus N. Blanchard is principal of Dexter High School.

'92.—A. P. Davis has entered Cobb Divinity School.

'92.—E. W. Emery is about to enter Harvard Medical School.

'92.—C. C. Ferguson is principal of Richmond High School.

'92.—A. F. Gilmore is principal of the high school at Kennebunk.

'92.—N. W. Howard will enter Harvard Law School.

'92.—Miss J. F. King, we understand, will take an advanced course at Harvard or Yale the coming year.

'92.—J. R. Little, on September 12th, left this city for Denver, Col., where he will engage in business.

'92.—Miss V. E. Meserve has been elected assistant in the Lewiston High School.

'92.—E. E. Osgood has secured a situation as teacher of Greek in the Rochester (N. H.) High School.

'92.—W. H. Putnam will study law in the office of Newell & Judkins of this city.

'92.—L. M. Sanborn has been elected sub-principal of the Gardiner High School.

'92.—W. B. Skelton has resumed his law studies in the office of Newell & Judkins of this city. During the first of the term, until the arrival of Professor Frisbee from Europe, Mr. Skelton had charge of the Nichols Latin School. He has recently been elected principal of the Lincoln Street Evening School.

'92.—R. A. Small has accepted a position as principal of Scarboro High School.

'92.—Miss Annie V. Stevens has a desirable position in the high school at Hopkinton, Mass.

'92.—O. A. Tuttle will occupy the principal's chair in the high school at Hardwich, Mass.

'92.—H. E. Walter will study Biology at Brown University.

'92.—Scott Wilson has been studying law with Symonds, Snow & Cook, Portland. During the coming year Mr. Wilson will have charge of the athletic work at the Haverford College Grammar School, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGES.

Vacation is over, and after an absence of two months, we return to our deserted sanctum, again to assume our editorial duties, armed with the external implements of an exchange editor —pen in one hand, scissors in the other—but with mental apparatus somewhat dull from the long inertia of vacation days; and, moreover, with few objects of attack. Many of our exchanges have no July or August numbers, and so our list is small, many of the September numbers not having arrived. There are, however, before us some late Commencement issues, received after our departure, laden with full reports of Commencement week. Among these is the *Colby Echo*. Unusually interesting is its forty-page number, filled with extracts from all Commencement parts. "Ideals in Education" is the subject of the Inaugural address of President Whitman; and it is full of inspiration.

"Suggestions from the Renaissance" is the subject of a practical article from a Senior's pen, on the real aim of classical study. He says: "The effect on men of classical study at the time of the Renaissance was to make them free and natural in thought, and to lead them to see and enjoy the beauty of which the world is so full; and the secret of this effect is not hard to find. Men read Homer, Plato, Cicero, Virgil, simply as literature, for the sake of the thought, the imagery, the simple, true pictures of nature, the portrayal of man in a free, normal state, the faithful delineation of a sorrowing, loving, hoping, fearing humanity. The thought of the classic literature became their thought; the ideals of noble, fine manhood it contains gradually transformed their character.

Do not we, to-day, on the whole, think of classical study as the study of Latin and Greek rather than the study of Homer, of Xen-

ophon, of Demosthenes, Cicero, Horace? The study of these languages, merely as languages, does give us the discipline we aim at; but the study of Greek and Latin literature, as literature will give us what the Renaissance student obtained from classical study, a vast amount of inspiring, refining, broadening thought.

Of course the student cannot, in any case, fail to get something of this treasure of thought contained in the classic literature. But is this benefit from the study, this opportunity in some sort to live in the ancient world, held up before him and made an object to be attained by the study? Too much of our study of the classics is done with hardly any object except to "get out" a lesson. A new interest is awakened if the study is thought of as the study of valuable and perfectly expressed thought, of a literature which for five hundred years has been moulding the world. Such study will do something more than merely discipline; it will stimulate thought, it will call into play the imagination, it will enlarge the sympathies, it will in some degree transform the character.

College oratory is a feature of college work that does not in the majority of cases get the attention due it. A few declamations and public parts comprise all the practice in this direction the average college boy receives. This is not as it should be. The *Dartmouth Lit.* in discussing the question says:

The conditions in college life itself afford many plausible excuses for the prevalent indifference to oratorical attainment. The curriculum has been greatly enlarged, and the entire course in some of the largest institutions made pretty much elective. This has given an impetus to scientific study and investigation, on the whole not favorable to the development of oratory; and then, athletics, another modern growth, have assumed gigantic proportions, and threaten to absorb an undue part of the time and energies of the student. These, with other causes, have produced a lamentable indifference to elocutionary and oratorical study. As a result, an able and pleasing oration delivered from the commencement platform is an exception so rare as to be remarked generally. Every year hundreds of young men are graduated from American colleges who are outstripped by men with a fraction of their knowledge, because they are unable to express themselves in a forcible, pleasing, and attractive manner. Their college instructors have not impressed the idea that a speaker's power consists less in what he says than in how he says it.

The great failing of college drill in public speaking is its superficiality. The erroneous idea that the committing and rehearsing of a stock declamation is sufficient without a thorough knowledge of principles, is too willingly entertained. Good public speakers are not produced in a day; a systematic and extended study of the fundamentals, and practice, long and unremitting, are the price of success in this highest and most difficult of the arts. And what period of life affords better advantages than the years spent in college, for acquiring skill in debate, training the voice, perfecting the gesture, and cultivating the power of thought? What audience is superior to the college audience for applauding the excellences and correcting the crudities of the youthful aspirant? For college men are quick to appreciate merit, and just as quick to detect and disparage affectation and bombast. In college, reputations are made by a single effort and lost quite as easily. In his oratorical work the speaker has unsurpassed opportunities to experiment, and thus learn his powers, and—what is quite as important—likewise his limitations.

"Reverse Bearings" is the subject of an interesting article in the *Bethany Collegian* in answer to the question what the author, in the light of experience, would if he could change, in his college course. Three things are regretted by him. First, that he graduated at the age of twenty-four instead of twenty. He says:

I feel that it is true that college work done between the ages of twenty and twenty-four would be far more satisfactory than that done between the ages of sixteen and twenty. I do not value highly the practical benefits of a college education. There is very little knowledge acquired from college text-books that will assist you in the actual struggle of life. But the mental drill can not be over-

valued. What a course in athletics would be for the body, so should a college education be for the mind. A course in athletics might make a baby stronger, but the same drill in them would perhaps make a man a giant. So the mental drill acquired in mastering the college studies would be more beneficial when the mind is nearing maturity.

His second regret is, that so little time was given to literary and oratorical work, for which college societies offer such good opportunities. He regrets, lastly, that an extensive study of French and German did not enter his curriculum.

Ursinus College sends out a *Commencement Herald* which is the most attractive number on our table. It is devoted to Commencement addresses, and to the account of the dedication exercises of Ursinus beautiful new building, "Bomberger Memorial Hall," which is pictured finely, with also the faces of the president, of the founder of the hall, and of trustees pictured. The addresses are of a high order, and everything about the *Herald* is in good taste and a credit to the institution, which begins the new year with a most favorable and hopeful outlook.

A plea for the scientist as hero, and as worthy an object of hero-worship as any whom Carlyle thus recognized, appears in the *Lawrentian*, published at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

The article is interesting, practical, and reasonable; but the author has not yet learned that appreciation of greatness of one kind, is not increased by and does not involve depreciation of greatness in other directions. For although he recognizes in some degree the greatness of the poet, man of letters, prophet, priest and king, there is in his article an effort to defend the scientist as greater in his benefactions than all these, with a somewhat depreciatory tone toward other "heroes."

This is a common error even in writers of long experience. Particularly in argumentative writing is this true. Assumption that the reader is not in sympathy with the writer, is in itself conducive to a defensive attitude on the reader's part. Thorough appreciation of what is excellent in one direction never detracts from appreciation in any other.

POETS' CORNER.

HOPE.

"Hast thou seen Hope, that plant of blossom bright?"
"Yes, often where Youth's pathway climbed some steep,
In bracing mountain air, and on each side
The trees, the flitting birds, the torrent's leap,
And many a grassy-tufted rock-slope wide
Shone in the early light,
There have I seen Hope's flowers, of rainbow hue,
Garlanding every shrub with lavish bloom,
Fretting the pathway's edge with feathery plume,
And hanging from each crag against the blue."

"But thou hast not known, then, Hope's choicest bloom;
For in the barren fields that Sorrow owns,
Parched thorny wastes, with piles of mouldered wall
In dismal ruin, where a chill wind moans,
And gray the light, and black the shadows fall,
Springing from out the gloom,
Uprearing proud its stem and massy green,
Hope bears a blossom rich beyond compare,
That with its fragrance wings the heavy air,
And gems the darkness with its light serene."

G. M. C., '93.

DEVOTION.

A ship puts out from yonder port,
In truth a stately craft is she,
Her sails are set, her ropes are taut,
She bears away for the open sea.

"Oh, whither bound, my shipmate bold?
No harbor's mouth before thee lies,
But far and wide a waste of waves,
Arched in beneath a waste of skies."

"The lotus bloom from yonder isle
Breathes on the air a dreamy scent,—
And sweetly steals the siren's song,—
"O sailor, rest and be content."

The night comes on without a star,
With lightning's gleam and thunder's peal,
The cold waves dash across the deck,
The breakers froth beside the keel.

The captain, standing at the helm,
Heeds not the fury of the storm,
But gazes where, beyond the prow,
There floats a spirit's radiant form.

Like threads of gold her long hair streams
Across the bosom of the night,
Her eyes like flashing jewels gleam,
Her brow is bathed in radiant light.

One hand outstretched above the waves,
With smiling promise beckons she;
And through the night, and through the storm,
The captain steers for the open sea.

E. J. W., '93.

THE SEASONS.

'Tis autumn; the forests are burning with beauty;
A veil of gay figures is over our land,
Which soon must be lifted; O beautiful autumn!
True symbol of life here, so fleeting, so grand.

A wailing is heard through the mountains and valleys;
'Tis winter; the flowers bend low at his breath;
His cold hand descendeth, his presence appeareth;
O cruel white winter, pure symbol of death.

The sunlight appeareth, cold winter is yielding,
Wings rush over-head, sweet bird-voices sing,
The flowers all rise. Of the glad resurrection
Is spring a sure symbol, the life giving spring.

More sunlight, more music, more fathomless glory,
More life and more flowers, and more to unfold.
If to us is given a symbol of heaven,
'Tis summer, whose beauties can never be told.

W. T., '96.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Doubtless few lines will be read more carefully and more tenderly than the beautiful birthday tribute, in the September *Atlantic*, to Oliver Wendell Holmes by our loved Whittier, whose recent death the world now mourns so deeply. We cannot refrain from quoting a few of the closing verses, so appropriate are they as the parting words of the great poet.

"Thy hand, old friend! the service of our days,
In differing moods and ways,
May prove to those who follow in our train
Not valueless nor vain.

"The hour draws near, howe'er delayed and late,
When at the Eternal Gate
We leave the words and works we call our own,
And lift void hands alone

"For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul
Brings to that Gate no toll;
Giftless we come to Him, who all things gives,
And live because He lives."

There are several papers that make this number of the *Atlantic* attractive. We note the first installment of "The Story of a Child," by Mrs. Deland, the author of "John Ward, Preacher";

Edward Everett Hale's third paper on "A New England Boyhood," which delightfully depicts New England home life of fifty years ago; Horace E. Scudder's discussion of "The Primer and Literature"; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's poem, "The Lost Colors," and Olive Thorne Miller's "Cliff-dwellers in the Cañon" which is an appreciative description of "nine blissful hours" spent in the Ceyenne Cañon in the enchanting companionship of the birds who are the cliff-dwellers of whom she writes.

This last is one of two sketches in this month's magazines that will be of interest to the ornithologist. In the *New England Magazine* for September there is a short paper on "Bird Traits," by Frank Bolles. It groups the birds into various classes, whose characteristics and traits show strong resemblances to the great classes in human society. The comparisons are ingenious and unique, and include the larger part of the feathered tribe from the

> "Farmer-like sparrow, who rises early, whistles cheerily if the sun be bright, works in all weathers, belonging to the land, living by it, loving it, whom winter does not find moving to Florida or Cuba."

to the

> "Well-dressed warblers, the élite of bird society, and the frequent victims of its knaves, the lighthearted, frivolous little creatures who toil little, talk much, live well, dress gaily, and live in elaborate and beautiful houses. The children of the world who no sooner feel a chill in the air, a breath of something coming after August sunshine, than they start southward, not to return till all traces of snow have vanished."

The *New England Magazine* has also some finely illustrated descriptive papers. A glimpse into a few noted residences "On the Shore of Buzzard's Bay"; a rambling sketch of "Old Deerfield," and in the series of New England States, a scholarly outline of the history, commercial progress, and intellectual development of the State of Rhode Island by E. Benjamin Andrews. Besides these, three topics of the day are ably treated. The learned Rabbi Solomon Schindler answers the question, "What is Nationalism?" Nicholas Paine Gilman writes of the successes and failures of the schemes of "Profit Sharing in the United States," while under the title of "A Plea for the German Element in America," W. L. Sheldon examines some of the prejudices that now exist against the Germans, and some of the moulding influences for good that are to result from the coming among us of these people who already number about one-eighth of our population, and whose numbers are constantly increasing.

The *Review of Reviews* does not lack in this month's number its usual freshness and vigor. It has as frontispiece a full length portrait of the great French scientist, M. Camille Flammarion, and accompanies this with an editorial showing some of the results that he and other astronomers hope to gain through the present extended study of Mars.—The magazine has also two striking articles. The first is Mr. Stead's vivid character sketch of the French Anarchist, "Louise Michel: Priestess of Pity and of Vengeance." He declares her "one of the most pathetic and tragic figures of our times," a "Joan of

Arc," without her victories, a Charlotte Corday, without her knife, with all the enthusiasm of the one and all the ruthlessness, of the other." The second paper to which we refer is entitled a "King's Daughter Among the Lepers of Sibera." It is the thrilling account of the heroic expedition of Miss Kate Marsden, who, through the kindly aid of the Empress of Russia, made a perilous journey last year for the relief of the outcast lepers scattered throughout the wilds of Sibera. She learned of their terrible condition and needs and is now engaged in securing funds for the establishment of colonies where these poor sufferers can receive care and medical treatment.

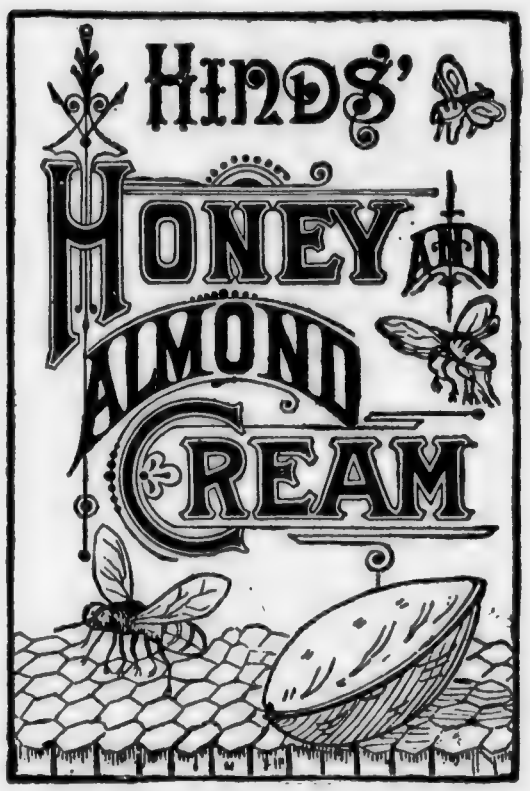
A readable article in the September *Outing* is found in the concluding paper upon the subject "The Military Schools of the United States," by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, U. S. A. He declares that the soldierly spirit that is so charactertistic "of all boys and especially American boys" should be put to some good account. He would have military drill made compulsory in all public schools, the instruction to be under the superintendence of a well-trained military officer.

The September number of *Education* suggests another branch of instruction that should receive some attention in our educational systems. The schools must give some education for citizenship. This responsibility is forced upon them as never before. Every scholar should make a weekly study at least of "the national and foreign affairs of the day." Educators can profitably read this article by Prof. Harley, for it is upon a subject of considerable importance.

The *Century*, that is ranked as one of the best of our four leading periodicals, sustains in its issue for September its usual high degree of excellence. It presents as frontispiece a portrait of Autonín Dvoràk, accompanied by a sketch of this eminent composer who has just become director of the National Conservatory of Music.—Edmund Clarence Stedman continues his series on "The Nature and Element of Poetry" with a paper on "Imagination," as the poet's essential key to expression.—Emilio Castelar contributes another paper to his "Christopher Columbus" series—Henry Van Brunt adds another article to those he has been writing on "Architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition," and aided by some fine illustrations, Branden Matthews notes the artistic currants of our times as displayed in the "Pictorial Poster."

To derive enjoyment from a reading of *Lippincott's* this month one must have some interest in California. The number is devoted almost wholly to this State.—The three leading articles are: "The Topography of California," by W. C. Morrow; "California Eras," by Hubert H. Bancroft; and "California Journalism," by M. H. de Young.

A recent issue of the *Literary Digest* reviews the discussion of a scientific question that appeared in the *Ueber Land und Meer*. It is upon the subject of the "Transfer of Power by Compressed Air." It is simple and highly interesting to students of Physics.



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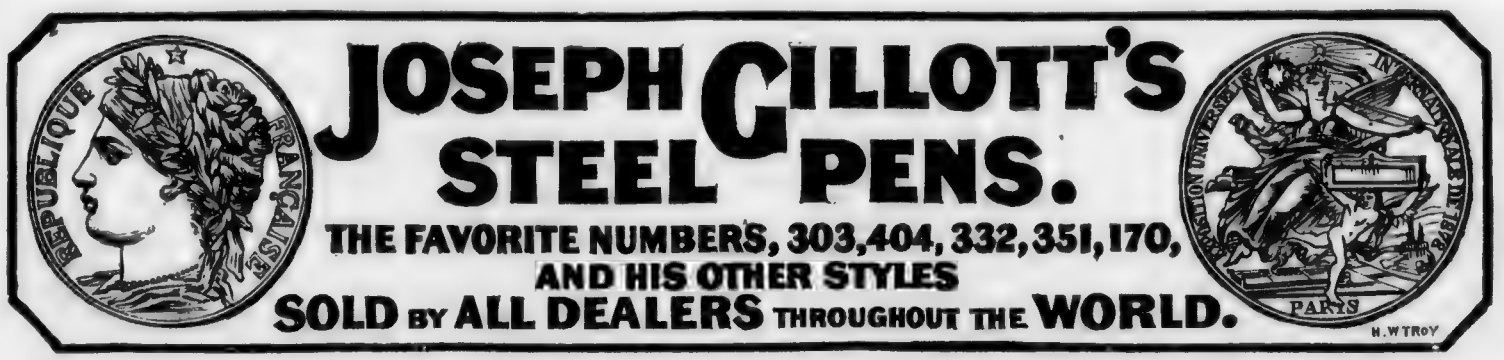
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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX. OCTOBER, 1892. No. 8.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

EDITORS.

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MISS G. P. CONANT,	R. A. STURGES,
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EDITORIAL.

EVIDENCES that a more manly spirit than has heretofore existed is being developed in our American colleges and universities are seen at the present time in several of our largest and most noted institutions of learning. The fact that Harvard, Yale, and Columbia have each begun the year without the occurrence of that always expected, if not time-honored event, known as "rushing the Freshmen," is proof enough of the change of sentiment which seems to have occurred among the undergraduates of these institutions at least.

All along the line there are evidences of a decline of that undesirable and almost brutal spirit which it has heretofore been thought necessary to keep alive. Men are beginning to see that societies, as well as exercises of various kinds peculiar to the college world, can exist, and rightly have their places, without the rough initiations and disturbances always so likely to occur.

Now that these old and honored institutions have set the example, there is no excuse for "rowdyism" in any form. That a more courteous and manly spirit shall be displayed between men of different classes, and that a man shall conduct himself as a gentleman in college as elsewhere, let us hope, will be the prevailing sentiments henceforth.

OCTOBER twenty-first is a date in this month's calendar marking an event of world-reaching import—the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It is fitting that the day be appropriately observed throughout this broad land of ours; that all its various institutions unite in whatever way seems best, in making the day one to be remembered.

Well may our nation at large, as it reaches this mile-stone in its wonderful journey, stop to consider some of the marvels of the way over which it has come, to gratefully honor the name of him whose determination and daring found this New World, and to acknowledge the goodness of that Guiding Hand that has lead us into such prosperity. Well may we who enjoy today the blessings of this "new-found world," while we marvel at the strength and beauty, the freedom and enlightenment which these four centuries have brought, ask ourselves how we may further aid in making this *Land of Columbus* of still greater honor to herself and to him who in the Infinite plan was instrumental in her discovery, and of yet truer and deeper blessing to the world. Let us here in our own college, in our observance of the day enter into it with a spirit of hearty sympathy that this Anniversary day may be to us of some real value and of some lasting good.

TWO classes of people deal with every kind of work in the line of human activity; those who *do* what presents itself to be done, and those who excuse themselves from doing.

In business and professional life, in mechanical and mental labor, in whatever way men are occupied, the rule holds good that success is a close attendant upon those who do, promptly, earnestly, and perseveringly the things to be done, and that failure is inevitably connected with continual excuse for not doing. Ability to *do* is one great object which all education has in view; "not merely by and for the sake of thought, is education, but in a still higher degree by and for the sake of action." Power of quick and skillful execution, command over outside forces, ability to control instead of being controlled, are the results of *doing* what is to be done without demur or excuse. College is one place to develop this quality upon which so much depends. The student who meets fairly and squarely the obligations resting upon him in recitation and society room, and in the other directions of college activity, is the one who will be able to meet responsibility later in life, for ability to do, comes through doing, and lack of power through constant excuse, and the man whose chief ability lies in making excuses and in shirking responsibility, is the one whom the world will be most ready to excuse. Life is a continual presentation of things to be done, and the person who meets obligations with a sturdy purpose and honest endeavor is one to whom life is no burden but a perpetual delight.

THE STUDENT wishes to acknowledge, through its editorial columns, the receipt of kind words from one of

the older graduates of the college. In sending a few personal items which, by the way, are always welcome, this alumnus, who is one of our most distinguished graduates, took occasion to forward his expressions of good-will and kindly sentiment which made glad the editorial heart. We quote: "I am much pleased with the STUDENT, and I am frank to admit that it is more newsy than it used to be when our class had charge of affairs."

In order for a college magazine to be successful, it must rely not alone upon the help of the students and of the advertisers who give it their patronage, it must have the hearty support and co-operation of the great body of alumni. Success, financially, demands this support; while the receipt of literary articles, personal, and other items, contributes no less to the making of a live and successful college magazine, and lightens, in no small degree, the labors of those appointed to its charge.

The STUDENT has no reason to complain, and other instances might be given of kindly help and support which have been received during the year.

THE excuse, "I haven't the time," is frequently offered by students when asked to take some part outside of the regular college work. It is a very liberal estimate to say that in nine cases out of ten such a plea is not valid. It may be that on the first occasion it was given simply as an excuse, and the easiest way to avoid doing something which was not absolutely required, but by repetition one has perhaps become so accustomed to it that he believes he is really overworked and has not sufficient time. Such a condition of things should be avoided; for our success in life will be determined largely by the habits formed while in college. If a man is continually making excuses, the people with whom he comes in contact will very soon consider him but a negative factor in society, and will consequently leave him to himself. On the other hand, the man who is energetic, self-reliant, of ready response, and not afraid to launch his craft in the waters of experience, inspires the confidence of others, as one by whom they are willing to be lead.

But we said that the lack of time was not a valid excuse as a general thing. One has only to look about him for a moment to see that such is the case. Who is it that is always present to watch the ball team in its practice, or the play on the tennis courts? It is the man who is ostensibly so busy. To such a one, punctuality is unknown. He is perpetually late at recitation; is very likely to be tardy in his other engagements, and yet is always in a hurry. When the study period comes he idles away the first half of it, then begins to lazily glance over his lesson, and only during the last ten or fifteen minutes of the hour, when he has awakened to a sense of his position, does he arouse himself and get to work in good earnest, wondering why the lesson is so much harder than he thought it, and how it is that those who improved the earlier part of their time get through their task so easily. Such a person remembers his

lesson scarcely long enough to recite it. Just before examination he is obliged to go through a hard course of "cramming." This process can only result in injury. While "cramming" is undoubtedly injurious, the other extreme of going to sleep over one's lessons may prove equally so. A good, vigorous action of the mind is to be cultivated. Concentrate your whole attention upon the matter in hand, whether it be work or play. To attain this golden mean we must be systematic. Make out a plan, a calendar, if you please, for each day, setting apart a certain time for study and reading, and a certain time for recreation, for we are told that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Allow as few departures from this plan as possible. In this way one will be surprised at the amount of work it will be possible for him to accomplish, and it will not only be done easily, but, what is better, it will be done well. Such a course will bring its own reward, not necessarily in increased rank, but in the satisfaction which is always experienced as the result of faithful and honest endeavor.

THE death of Alfred Tennyson not only begets in us a feeling of deepest loss, but, through that feeling, gives a fuller realization of how mightily the world's successive stages of development are influenced by its men of genius. For more than forty years as England's Poet Laureate, and the world's guide in poetic form and thought, Tennyson followed not in the beaten paths of those who preceded him, but created new avenues to the hearts of all those who love truth and beauty, and aroused there deeper feelings, brighter hopes, and stronger faith.

Tennyson's whole life was given to poetry. Receiving a strong poetic feeling and a love of the beautiful from both lines of his ancestry, and reared in a home that was a model for refinement and culture, it is not strange that he should turn his thoughts to the world of letters. But it is by no means to a gifted ancestry or youthful surroundings that Tennyson owes his place as the greatest poet of the century. From the time that as a boy five years old he spread his arms to the breeze and cried,

"I hear a voice that's speaking in the wind,"

until he penned his last lines, his ever-improving work was the result of persistent and laborious effort. His earlier poems gave no promise of what the man was to become. Many of them, besides exhibiting little poetic feeling, seem to have, as do some of his later ones, an over-refinement that savors of affectation. And perhaps nothing shows better the greatness of the man than his efforts to remedy his faults. Checked in his course, and perhaps disheartened for a time by the severe and, in many respects, unjust criticism of his first volume, published in 1830, he yet received profit from such criticism, and his next volume, published twelve years later, exhibited a wonderfully increased strength and beauty. From that time no halt was made, no backward steps taken, until, as regards the superficial structure of his work, Tennyson became "the most

exquisite, the most laborious artist in sweet, sensuous beauty that the English language has yet produced."

The essential features of effective writing are seldom found wanting in Tennyson. Much of his work deals with the deepest scientific and religious thought of the century and must necessarily be abstract; and yet nowhere in his writings are these passages meaningless to those in sympathy with him, or so worded as to keep the thought from the ordinary reader.

Nor is Tennyson wanting in those characteristics of a higher nature so necessary to the true poet. He did not, it is true, enter into the active battles of life elbow to elbow with his fellow-men as did our poet Whittier. And many times he has seemed to show a lack of that sympathy and fellowship with humanity that a truly great man or poet must have. This seeming phase of his character is not admirable; but the apparent selfishness disappears with a study of his poems, the truest witnesses of a life, not selfish, but that has in the fullest sense sympathized with mankind.

LITERARY.

THE NEW ENGLANDER'S HERITAGE.

By G. M. Chase, '93.

DO WE realize that our New England, this narrow rock-shelf along the Atlantic, ranks with Rome and Greece and Judea? In her great men,—men like Edwards, Franklin, the Adamses, Webster, Emerson, Sumner,—in her institutions,—her equal rights, representative government, public schools,—in the patriotism and devotion of her past, what land in the world equals New England? These glories we justly count our heritage from the Puritans. Yet these are only outward manifestations of a more valuable heritage,—the element of character which made the Puritans' greatness, and which can work for us results equally grand.

Religion was the foundation of the Puritan character. But was it religion such as enkindled among their German contemporaries a barbarous civil war? Was it the religion of France, butchering and exiling the Huguenots? Was it the established religion of England, with her pleasure-seeking masses, corrupt court, scandalously unfaithful clergy? No; the Puritan's religion guided and elevated his whole life. And why? Because he sought above all to know and do God's will. The Catholic learned his duty from Pope and priest, the Anglican from his Church, the Puritan from his God. Nor were his convictions spasmodic impulses. They were founded on earnest prayer, diligent study of the Bible. And when he had learned God's command, neither convenience, nor custom, nor human opposition deterred him from obedience.

And for this the Puritans came to New England,—that they might live more in accordance with God's will than their own land's hostile laws permitted, and that their children might not be seduced from the path of duty. With this sole motive,—obedience to

God's will,—they gladly broke their dear home-ties, to build society anew in a wilderness. And the one purpose of those institutions we admire,—of meeting-house, school, college, legislature, town-meeting,—was that through these they and their children might better accomplish the mission for which God had chosen them from the world.

The inspiration of all New England's heroes has been the Puritan spirit they inherited, the spirit of devotion to right. What else nerved Warren at Bunker Hill? What evoked Webster's reply to Hayne? What upheld John Quincy Adams, championing in his old age the right of petition to Congress? What moulded the life and words of New England's prophet, Emerson? This same heritage of the New England spirit has made her people the world's moral leaders. Zealous only for God's will, how could they fail to take the truest, boldest stand upon questions of right? By no accident was Massachusetts the abolitionists' stronghold, Maine the birthplace of prohibition. Indeed, America's great reformers were all New England born.

New Englanders, are we cherishing our heritage,—the unflinching obedience to God's will which is the root of New England's civilization? Are we striving to do, not what is easy, fashionable, pleasant, but what is right? Ask the crowds at our low theatres, horse-races, prize-fights. Ask our business and professional men who hasten by fraudulent paths to wealth. Ask our rich people, selfish, luxurious, subservient imitators of foreigners. Are not city officers chosen by connivance with the criminal classes? Are not members of our legislatures shamefully corrupt? Do our educated classes then preserve their heritage? Was it duty, or thirst for popularity that led Harvard's president to glorify Mormonism, and compare its superstitious victims to his own enlightened ancestors? And,—sad token of New England's degeneracy,—even her churches have ceased to protest against her open desecration of the Sabbath.

Think not that New England's institutions, heroic character, moral leadership will endure when the spirit that created and sustained them is dead. We view life more liberally than did our fathers; we love art and music and nature more; our creed is fuller of love and charity. But breadth and culture cannot serve as a substitute for righteousness. Circumstances forced the Puritans to be narrow; but the devotion to duty they bequeathed to us has been, must be, the root of all nobility, all progress, eventually all human enlightenment and happiness. Can we then preserve our heritage? The Puritan commonwealth is indeed of the past. With the closer intercourse and greater tolerance that three centuries have brought, God's people can now serve him best, not in the solitude of the wilderness, but amid the life of mankind. But the New England spirit need not die. Let us be the Puritan's children, our single aim to know and do God's will. Then shall we ennoble our own lives, preserve and brighten New England's glories,

and transmit unenfeebled to our posterity the loyalty to duty, which is the New Englander's heritage.

AN INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

By A. J. Marsh, '94.

WE HAVE recently lost from the arena of national politics and from the honored number of our illustrious Americans, one who has given to the citizens of this country a high ideal of a successful independent in politics.

We can look upon the life-work of George William Curtis as being eminently successful. He was a man of strong will and with a definite purpose controlling his work; and, although he belonged to the ranks of reformers who are usually despised, yet he succeeded in winning the respect and admiration of all. It is said that he was one of the few reformers who never mixed his love of man with hatred of men. It is indeed a noble ending of a life passed amid the environments of political turmoil and contention, to be held in high esteem even by those who have always opposed his projects.

But among the many successes of his life, it seems to me the greatest was his own satisfactory solution of the question which is now agitating so many of the voters of our land, as to how closely they should be bound by the ties of political parties to advance farthest the best interests of our country. Is there any danger in strict party allegiance, and, on the other hand, is an independent attitude likely to diminish one's power to help the country by lessening his influence? These are the questions which are exercising the minds of a large proportion of the most intelligent and patriotic voters of this country.

There is no doubt that political parties have an important place in the policy of a democratic government; without them such a government would be so unweildy as to be utterly impracticable. Wherever there is a community of opinion and design, this naturally crystallizes into a form more or less compact and organized, to be known as a party. If principles of government are brought forward to be approved, men will take sides upon them. Every great question before our country has given birth to a more or less successful and permanent political party.

These organizations are the safeguards of our national affairs. Without an active and intelligent interest in the pertinent questions of government no one would be competent to share in its administration; and no other cause has been so efficient to inform the rank and file of Americans upon all the phases of the important issues of the day, as the innumerable discussions caused by the vigorous rivalry of political parties. This rivalry also continually keeps those in office on the alert, that their services may be above criticism and thus bring credit upon their constituents as well as upon themselves.

These are among the many ways in which a political party can prove itself of worth. Yet there are, also, ways

in which much evil may result from their action. As soon as a party loses sight of the great principles of government in their application to the living questions of the day, and makes *itself* the object of its endeavors, and points its constituents to party as the thing to be sustained, then is the party a dead weight and sometimes an active obstruction to the achievement of the best results in legislative and administrative affairs. Then instead of working for the great issues which called the party into being, the people, becoming discouraged, resign themselves to the leadership of scheming politicians, who have taken the place of statesmen, and are making the most of their position for selfish purposes.

This subversion of the purposes of political organization is only made possible by the large number who, renouncing partisanship in its highest sense, swear to stand by their party without first inquiring what its purposes and designs are and who its candidates. Every voter has the right to free personal opinion, and it is his duty to act as his own best judgment indicates. Any connection with a party which shall require blind obedience is a menace to our government.

However, the speed by which we might rush into great danger upon the car of a political party, managed for selfish interests, is being suddenly checked and brought under control by the air brake of Independents,—men like George William Curtis, who, educated and enlightened, have a firm grasp upon all the affairs going on about them, who are not exercising their political influence for preferment in office, but are really conscientious enough to think that the best dictates of their reason bids them consider the advantage of the country at large; men who have, shining through and far beyond all the fantastic transparencies of party enthusiasm, a purpose which governs all their acts; men who hear an echo lasting long after the shouts of a political campaign have died away, calling attention to wrongs that need righting and mistakes that need correcting, in order that justice and the greatest good may approach all.

It seems to me that George William Curtis has been all this, and more, to our country. It is said of him that he created anew the type of good citizenship and of an honest politician. Having gained a hearty welcome into the field of literary pursuits, and tasted the delights of an author's successes, he was attracted to politics as a place for earnest, practical work. Volumes are written on the influence of the press. Who will now volunteer to speak of one who has caused us to feel the influence of conscience in the political press?

As an editor, a platform orator, and a party organizer, he proved that dishonesty and trickery were not necessary to political progress. Contrast for a moment the growth of his influence with that of a Hill or a Quay. But let us take courage from the fact that the average politician is approaching the standard of the former.

May we have many more who shall set as high a standard as did Curtis. His influence has been wholesome in every

direction in which it has been exerted, and he has set an example worthy to teach every American citizen, that for the good of himself, his associates, and his country, he must look far beyond party to find a reason for every step he takes in the realm of politics.

THE IDEAL IN FICTION.

By Alma G. Bailey, '93.

AT NO time in the history of literature has the relation of realism and idealism to fiction occupied so large a part of public attention as at present: at no time has the novelist's art asserted itself with such insistence from almost every point of view.

Realism in literature and in art has always existed, but when unaccompanied by the imaginative faculty has always occupied a secondary place. Indeed, if we were to have nothing but realism, would it not be well to drop the terms *fiction* and *art* entirely? There is a growing opinion that the bald, literal statement of any fragment of a life's history must necessarily make a good story; that the exact reproduction of characters and incidents from real life is the only requisite in novel-writing; in short, that fiction, to be perfect, must not be fiction at all, but truth. Novelists and artists seem to be cultivating their powers of observation and description at the expense of the imagination, forgetting that a sound development of the latter is the more powerful aid to the highest intellectual life.

Now, although fiction must conform to the laws which govern real life, nothing could be more dangerous to the growth of literature than this general application of the idea that all life conforms to the laws which govern fiction.

All true art is life-like, but all life is by no means artistic; and he is the true artist who, selecting the parts which are, blends them into perfect works, just as the Greeks modeled their masterpieces not from one model only, but from the most perfect parts of many.

The fault of this realistic school is after all less one of misstatement than of partial statement. The phases of life shown by the realist undoubtedly exist, but he treats them as if they were *all* of life. Hence we get no wide sweep, no perspective and no true selection, whereas selection is the very essence of all art.

In this country realism may be looked upon as almost a synonym for pessimism, so persistent is it in the presentation of the woful, mean, and terrible aspects of human existence, and so willfully does it reject the broader, nobler, and more beautiful side of life. A few pampered individuals find pleasure for a morbid nature in reading the literature of pessimism, but every healthy mind finds sweetness and comfort in the optimism of genuine romance. In spite of the tremendous force of Zola and the beautiful art of De Maupassant "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and so long as there is hope there will be the fruition of life through the imagination in idealism. If, in any future deluge of pessimism, hope should be swept off the face of the earth, idealism will

still remain, for it will be transformed from a faith into a memory. If we look into art we find that every enduring product of it is a romance.

Since the beginning of literature, painting, music, or sculpture, no artist has been able to leave to the world a work of mere realism that can be classed with the enduring, perennially fascinating masterpieces. This is because realism, from its very nature, has no soul, no appeal to man's immortal aspirations, no permanent hold upon the universal human sympathies.

How shall we name some of the greatest artists the world has ever known? Was Shakespeare an idealist or a realist? Was he not an idealist? His people are not mere human transcripts; they are his creations, and they live by the force of his genius. Through the power of Scott the magic of romance was for the first time set in a great novel, and the world was made aware of the true scope and dignity of the prose romance. Since Scott the greatest romancers have been Goethe, Hugo, Dumas, Balzac, Dickens, and George Eliot. How can one compare the grand and powerful works of these authors—the works that have charmed the whole world for generations—with the works of such authors as Jane Austin, Henry James, and Mr. Howells, who devote themselves to the rendering of facts without compromise or embellishment? Their works lack the magnetic influence of romance, and although a certain class continue to praise and recommend them, they live a dull life amid the dust of respectable libraries.

We cannot take mere present popularity as any test of value, but popularity running through a long number of years, and though marked changes of civilization must be respected even by critics. Mutations of taste in style never affect these masterpieces. The difference between the outward vision of realism and the inward perception of idealism has been summed up in half a dozen lines by one writer. What are the dust and ashes of realism beside the living fire of these sublimely glowing words of William Black:—"I assert for myself that I do not behold the outward creation; that to me it is hinderance and not action. 'What,' it will be questioned, 'when the sun rises do you not see a round disk of fire, somewhat like a guinea?' Oh no, no, I see an innumerable company of the heavenly host crying, holy, holy, holy, is the Lord God almighty. I question not my corporeal eye any more than I would question a window. I look through it, not with it."

GULF GLEN.

By M. W. Stickney, '93.

THE fame of Gulf Glen reached us from lumbermen, who every year send through it drives of logs, as well as from tourists of every degree, drawn no less by the abundance of its fish and game, than by the beauty of its scenery. Finally, unable to stand against the combined weight of its attractions, we find ourselves twenty miles from home, with guide, camera, and fishing tackle, ready to be introduced to Dame Nature at her summer residence among the mountains.

The West Branch of the Ebeeme, or Pleasant River, for three miles of its course runs between bluffs, or cliffs, from fifty to three hundred feet high, during its passage falling about eight hundred feet. This gorge is known to lumbermen as "The Gulf," to tourists as "Gulf Glen." It was our purpose to go by the buckboard road to the head of the Gulf, and follow the course of the stream as nearly as we could. In short, to "do" the Gulf in a single trip.

We started off at a lively pace, but were soon compelled by the roughness of the way to husband our strength. On either hand giant elms, maples, and birches, stretched their great arms above our heads, evidently too busy about their own affairs to notice our coming. Occasionally we saw a deer start from before us and disappear behind the columns of the forest. From a ledge our guide showed us notches in the woods where roads cross the mountains, and pointed out the ponds and streams in the vicinity. All these are stocked with trout, and of each he told some wonderful tale of fish or game secured.

At the head of the Gulf we find a quiet pool, overhung with drooping trees. Evidently the stream is taking a *siesta*, preparatory to the journey before it. But look! Suddenly plunging from the level ledge that terminates the pool, it rushes headlong; now trying this passage, now that; around, between, beneath, above the seamed and jagged blocks of stone that line the opening of the gorge; dashing itself to foam in its haste to turn a sudden corner, and piling itself up in confusion at the bottom of the pitch.

Here the stream turns, and seems to vanish utterly, and we follow a path through the woods, for it would be useless to try to follow along the broken edge of the cliff; but the woods are cool, the ground covered with mosses and vines, and everywhere the delicate spicy-acid snow-berries greet us from their thyme-like leaves. Moreover, every few steps we find a spring of such cool, sparkling water, that the tin cup of our guide is in continual use. But now we come again to the river, and in the foreground we see the water, divided by a bowlder, fall in two streams from the top of a precipice, to mingle again at the bottom, forty feet below. In the background, screened by trees, is another fall, while on either side the rugged ledges rise so massive that the stalwart pines and spruces look puny in comparison.

As we descend the stream the cliffs on either side approach each other, making huge gates, or "jaws" as they are called, through which the water passes. Perhaps a description of one of them will answer for all. A sort of trail winds around the cliff to the bottom. Down this we clamber, and soon stand on the rocks in the stream. Before us rises what seems to be a door-way in the solid rock two hundred feet high, formerly but a few feet wide, and still showing the original width above. Below, however, it has been blasted away to admit the passage of logs. So awful is the majesty of those towering crags that we feel almost as if we had descended to the lower re-

gions, and might read above the door-posts the direful legend: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

A long tramp through the woods and then we come to a turn of the river, where we may look straight up stream for nearly half a mile, — Hammond Street Pitch, it is called. Starting away up among the clouds, the stream rushes down the gorge straight as a crow's flight, reminding us, as it no doubt reminded its nomenclator, of a busy street in a mighty city. Directly opposite us stands out in bold relief an Indian head, with its aquiline nose and prominent cheek bones. Years ago, so the legend runs, an old Indian, the last of his tribe, used to come with dog and gun to offer a yearly sacrifice of a deer to the Great Spirit, when the hunter's moon shone upon its image in the rock. But once a mighty storm arose, and the face of the moon was turned from the rock at the time of yearly sacrifice, and from that time no trace of Indian, dog, or gun, has ever been seen.

As we come to Gulf Hogus, a small tributary to the river, on our way back to camp, our guide turns us into a side path and leads us down ladders, from shelf to shelf of ledge, and finally tells us to go to the edge of the cliff we have been skirting and look up. We obey. From the top of a ledge the brook comes dashing down from side to side like a corkscrew and falls at last into a room about twenty feet across, walled on three sides by vertical cliffs fifty feet high, with a floor of level stones. We thank the guide, and. as we continue on our way to camp, agree that this last picture has been a fit close to the panorama of the day.

LOCALS.

Snow, '93, has gone home sick with typhoid fever.

The annual catalogue of the college will soon be issued.

Pennell, '93, is teaching in the Lewiston evening schools.

Miss Nash, formerly of Colby, '95, has joined the Sophomore class.

Miller, '94, has been elected scorer of the ball team for next season.

Miss Mason, '96, has been called home hy the illness of her mother.

Elijah Freeman, from the Latin School, has joined the Freshman class.

Professor Chase was one of the speakers at the Columbus Day exercises.

The Juniors are preparing criticisms on Burke's Speech to the Electors of Bristol.

Work in the gymnasium has been resumed, but will be optional for the remainder of this term.

Lothrop, '93, supplied the pulpit at the Free Baptist church at East Hebron, on Sunday, October 9th.

The Sophomore debates will occur in five divisions, probably during the last two weeks of the term.

The Freshmen have been drilling for their declamations under the instruction of Mr. E. C. Hayes, '87.

The regular meetings of the literary societies during the term have been especially interesting and well attended.

Spratt, '93, came down from the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Augusta, and made us a short visit, October 9th and 10th.

Some of the essays that have been read before the Psychology class this term have been of a high order of excellence.

Bruce, '93, read a paper before the Free Baptist Conference, held at Lowell, Mass., during the first week of this month.

The fine autumn weather has proved so tempting that the several classes have indulged in walks to various points of interest.

The classes in German Conversation, which were formed by several members of the Senior class last year, have been continued this term.

President Ball, of Keuka College, was present at chapel exercises one morning lately and addressed a few words to the students.

The Seniors exhibit some curiosities which purport to be photographs taken by flash light recently. They disclose several startling *features*.

The Freshmen have chosen as the committee of award for their prize declamations, Fanning, Bruce, and Miss Bailey, all members of the Senior class.

The members of the Junior class were very pleasantly entertained Tuesday evening, October 18th, by their classmate, Mr. Miller, at his home on Frye Street.

Arthur (with a wild look in his eye)—"Where is the alcohol bottle?" Professor—"Here it is. But" (noticing his frenzied appearance) "I guess you had better let me use it."

The prizes for general scholarship for the year 1891–92, have been awarded as follows: Chase and Yeaton, of '93; Woodman and Page, of '94; Wakefield and Foss, of '95.

The Sophomores have finished their field work in surveying, and as a fitting climax had their picture taken. There will be no more excuses from recitation on account of wet pedal extremities.

A very life-like portrait of Professor Howe appears in the *Morning Star* of October 13th, at the head of the report of the Free Baptist Conference at Lowell, Mass., of which he was moderator.

The Seniors find the work under Professor Chase this term especially interesting and valuable. In connection with this work the members of the class are writing criticisms upon various standard English novels.

The first two divisions of declamations occurred on Saturday and Monday evenings, October 15th and 17th, with good attendance. The third division will speak Saturday evening, October 22d, at 7.30 o'clock.

The College Band is doing a good business this fall. It is engaged to furnish music for the Freshman declamations, and among other engagements took part in the parades of both Lewiston and Auburn on Columbus Day.

Mr. F. A. Keller, a graduate of Yale, '92, and traveling secretary of the students' volunteer movement, addressed the students of the college, Tuesday

and Wednesday evenings, October 18th and 19th, upon the subject of Foreign Missions.

The Cynescan tennis tournament continues to be a thing of the present, and yet not so much of the present as of the future. It is expected that the finals will be reached during the next month. If not, the tourney will be postponed until spring.

On the evening of September 24th the Senior young ladies gave a reception to the gentlemen of the class at the home of Miss Little on College Street. When the ladies of '93 entertain, a pleasant time may be expected, and this proved no exception.

The editors of the STUDENT have had their pictures taken. It was with much difficulty that they were able to find a photographer who was willing to run the risk of having his instrument broken, but at last they were successful. With what results we will not state.

A very pleasant reception was given to the members of the Senior class by Professor and Mrs. Chase, on the evening of October 3d. The occasion was made especially interesting by the relation of many anecdotes and the exhibition of souvenirs of their recent trip abroad.

The students of the college, in a body, participated in the parade and exercises of Columbus Day. The division was headed by the College Band and carried a large garnet banner, the product of the young ladies' handiwork. Sturgis, '93, was mounted aid in charge of this division.

The men chosen to act as ushers and "law and order committee" at the Freshman declamations this term are as follows: Moulton, Small, Winslow, Libby, '93; Small, French, Field, Thompson, '94; Campbell, Russell, Smith, Webb, '95; Hilton, Cutts, O. E. Hanscom, Thomas, '96.

First Senior (after a long session of tennis with one of the co-eds.)—"There, we've finished our tournament." Second Senior—"How did it come out?" First Senior—O, it ended in a *tie*." Second Senior (with emotion)—"The *deuce* it did! Old man, you're in luck. Accept my congratulations."

The Y. M. C. A. was represented at the State Convention held in Augusta, the 6th to 9th of this month, by ten delegates: Spratt and Joiner, '93; Page and Marsh, '94; Brown, Smith, Campbell, Webb, Knapp, and Springer, '95. Spratt read a paper in the college session, entitled "A College Man's Religion."

In Psychology (after the heavy "plugging" of the night before, in preparation for a semi-periodic exam.) Professor—"Mr. S—ll, how much time have you put upon the questions?" Mr. S.—"Some *less* than two hours." Professor (with unerring instinct)—"Some *more* than one?" Mr. S.—"Er—r—r—no, sir."

The ladies of the Main Street Free Baptist Church gave their annual reception to the students of the College, Latin School, and Divinity School on the evening of October 12th. During the evening Dr. Summerbell addressed

the company in behalf of the ladies of the church, and Irving, '93, responded in behalf of the students.

The members of the Sophomore class went on a hay-rack ride to Greene, Friday evening, October 21st, where they enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. H. P. Parker, a former member of the class. After satisfying the cravings of the inner man with an oyster supper, an old-fashioned candy-pull made the time pass rapidly until a late hour.

The chapel exercises of September 29th were conducted by Mrs. S. H. Barney, superintendent of prison, jail, and almshouse work in the World's W. C. T. U. A large number of the ladies who were in attendance upon the State Convention of the W. C. T. U., being held in the city at that time, were also present at the exercises.

A physical laboratory for individual work is to be fitted up during the winter vacation. The lower chapel will be connected with Professor Hartshorn's present lecture room, and used for this purpose. Through the generosity of our alumni several hundred dollars' worth of special apparatus has been ordered, a part of which has already been received. After this there will be two terms required work in Physics, and one term elective. The elective is to be offered to the Seniors for the next winter term, and to the Juniors for the spring term.

On the evening of September 26th the students of the college were tendered a reception by President Cheney and wife. Early in the evening a concert was given on the lawns by the College Band. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the remarks of Dr. Summerbell, who spoke in fitting terms of President Cheney's connection with the college; after this he called in turn upon Miss Conant, '93, Miss Cummings, '94, Miss Wright, '95, and Miss Thayer, '96, who responded by giving the mottoes of their respective classes, accompanied with some appropriate sentiment. Then followed refreshments. The singing of college songs brought to a close this most enjoyable event.

The fall tennis tournament, under the auspices of the Athletic Association, was held on the college courts, October 6, 7, and 8. The tourney was by far the most successful one which the association has ever held, there being twenty-seven entries in singles and fourteen in doubles. The playing was of a high order of excellence. Following is the detailed score:

SINGLES.

Preliminary Round.

T. Pulsifer, '95, vs. Bye.
Small, '93, vs. Bye.

Williams, '96, vs. Cutts, '96,		6-0	6-4
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Berryman, '96,		6-1	6-0
Moulton, '93, vs. Norton, '96,		6-1	6-0
Noone, '94, vs. Woodman, '94,		6-0	10-8
Hoffman, '93, vs. Gerrish, '96,		7-5	6-4
Sturges, '93, vs. Thompson, '96,		6-1	6-3
Brackett, '94, vs. Bruce, '93, Defaulted by Bruce.			
Wakefield, '95, vs. Hilton, '96,		6-1	6-2
Small, '94, vs. Russell, '95,	3-6	6-3	7-5
Field, '94, vs. Purinton, '96,		6-1	6-0
Pennell, '93, vs. Joiner, '93,		6-3	6-4

Winslow, '93, vs. Bye.
C. Pulsifer, '95, vs. Bye.
Boothby, '96, vs. Bye.

FIRST ROUND.

T. Pulsifer, '95, vs. Small, '93,		6-1	7-5
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Williams, '96,		7-5	7-5

Moulton, '93, vs. Noone, '94,	9-7	4-6	6-1
Hoffman, '93, vs. Sturges, '93,	0-6	7-5	6-1
Wakefield, '95, vs. Brackett, '94,	6-3	3-6	6-1
Field, '94, vs. Small, '94,		6-3	6-4
Pennell, '93, vs. Winslow, '93,		6-2	6-2
Boothby, '96, vs. C. Pulsifer, '95,	5-7	6-4	6-3

SECOND ROUND.

Pettigrew, '95, vs. T. Pulsifer, '95,		6-4	6-3
Hoffman, '93, vs. Moulton, '93,	6-4	7-9	6-3
Wakefield, '95, vs. Field, '94,		6-3	6-0
Pennell, '93, vs. Boothby, '96,	6-8	6-0	6-1

SEMI-FINALS.

Pettigrew, '95, vs. Hoffman, '93,		6-3	6-1
Wakefield, '95, vs. Pennell, '93,		6-3	7-5

FINALS.

Pettigrew, '95, vs. Wakefield, '95,	6-3	6-1	7-5

DOUBLES.

Preliminary Round.

Hayes and Russell, '95, vs. Bye.

Moulton, '93, Winslow, '93,	vs.	Knox, '95, Small, '95,	6-1	6-0
Hoffman, '93, Pennell, '93,	vs.	Pulsifer, '95, Pulsifer, '95,	6-2	6-3
Pettigrew, '95, Wakefield, '95,	vs.	Bruce, '93, Small, '93,	Defaulted by Bruce and Small.	
Joiner, '93, Sturges, '93,	vs.	Clinton, '96, Parsons, '96,	6-0	6-0
Brackett, '94, Field, '94,	vs.	Woodman, '94, Small, '94,	8-6	6-2
Boothby, '96, Hilton, '96,	vs.	Cutts, '96, Norton, '96,	6-1	6-0

Gerrish and Thompson, '96, vs. Bye.

FIRST ROUND.

Moulton, '93, Winslow, '93,	vs.	Hayes, '95, Russell, '95,	6-2	6-0
Pettigrew, '95, Wakefield, '95,	vs.	Hoffman, '93, Pennell, '93,	6-4	6-2
Brackett, '94, Field, '94,	vs.	Joiner, '93, Sturges, '93,	6-4	8-6
Boothby, '96, Hilton, '96,	vs.	Gerrish, '96, Thompson, '96,	7-5	6-3

SEMI-FINALS.

Pettigrew, '95, Wakefield, '95,	vs.	Moulton, '93, Winslow, '93,	6-2	6-1
Boothby, '96, Hilton, '96,	vs.	Brackett, '94, Field, '94,	7-5	7-5

FINALS.

Pettigrew, '95, Wakefield, '95,	vs.	Boothby, '96, Hilton, '96,	2-6	6-3 6-1	6-0

Prize racquets were awarded to the winners in singles and doubles, Wright & Ditson contributing a "Sear's Special," Horace Partridge & Co., an "Expert American Tate," and Owen, Moore & Co., a "Bates."

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

[The alumni are respectfully requested to send to these columns Communications, Personals, and everything of interest concerning the college and its graduates.]

FAITH.

By J. H. J., '88.

The Mists draw their curtains of shadow,
And clouds hide the sun's cheerful rays;
Yet up from the meadow is wafted
A bird-hymn of rapturous praise.

The Winds gather frost-darts and arrows
And hurl them with pitiless might,
Still comes from the shelter of wood-land
This carol of fearless delight.

Earth binds on her breast-plate of ice-mail,
And close draws her mantle of snows;
Pale hunger steals forth, but they fail not,
Those glad notes of trustful repose.

From trust, springs the joy of these singers,
Nor sorrow nor fear stills their lay,
Though hunger and want and woe threaten—
And thou, man, hast less faith than they?

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Student:

IN ANSWER to your request for a communication, I venture to send you a few words on a great subject. The question is often asked, "Have we a national character?" If we have not, what are some of the causes that tend to keep our national character in a state of flux? There was a time when the Plymouth, Puritan, and Virginia Cavalier were typical Americans, but that day is past. The Puritan influence is felt to the very core of our national life; but the nation is no longer Puritan. The Puritan was all character, energetic, courageous, practical, persistent; a man of strong religious convictions, of austere aspect,

of iron will. His descendant is the flexible, assimilative, compromising, all-knowing, all-accomplishing Yankee, who is neither Puritan nor Cavalier, Englishman, Irishman, or German.

This versatility of character is due to a complex of causes. One of these is the great variety of climate and scenery. Here are all degrees of climate, from arctic cold to tropic heat. Here is the greatest diversity of natural scenery, hills and valleys, mountains and prairies, oceans and rivers. All this tends to develop a diversity of character among the people. Another influence that prevents American character from becoming settled is the vast and constant influx of foreign elements. The dwellers in every nation under heaven have been attracted to our shores. Every one of these immigrants has an influence upon the national life. If the original vital energy is strong enough to receive and assimilate these various elements then they will add strength and power to the nation's life, but if not they will be a millstone around its neck. Another powerful influence upon American character is the commercial spirit of the age. This spirit has wrought wonders in our land. The vast industrial and commercial enterprises that have been undertaken and successfully operated are a witness to the strength, breadth, and versatility of American genius. American genius has been manifest, not in lines of poetry, but in lines of railroad; not in Parthenons, but in twenty story business blocks; not in cathedrals, but in factories; not in "Critiques of Pure Reason," but in the critique of the bank book.

The practical character of the nation is shown in commerce, in the mechanic and industrial arts, in the liberal professions, and in the art of government. The mind and character that can accomplish so much along all these lines would be equally powerful if turned in other directions; for reason and imagination are powers that are developed in a great variety of ways.

The influences of the present day tend to develop push, energy, and resistance. It makes men enterprising, aggressive, and self assertive. But is this the highest type of character? In our mad rush for position and power what becomes of the Christ-like and passive virtues, submission, patience, fortitude, humility, and self-sacrifice? The man in our day, who possesses the sevirtues, is regarded as a sort of an angelic idiot, who ought to be put in a glass case and placed on exhibition, but who has no place in this busy, practical world of ours. These latter virtues, however, are essential to any well-rounded character, but as yet they are not national virtues.

A serious defect in American character is a lack of depth and solidity corresponding to the wide range of its restless activity. This is due largely to external causes. The country has developed so rapidly that the general tendency has been to spread rather than deepen. We live in a time when the sound of the hammer is constantly in our ears and the smell of new paint and fresh mortar in our nostrils. The national character partakes of

this newness and lacks the elements of stability and permanence that come from association with institutions hoary with antiquity. The national character has in it many elements of strength. The sense of honor of the Cavalier and the sense of duty of the Puritan are still felt in the nation's life. If this original causative power in the formation of the nation's character can assimilate the various elements that come to us, then the America of the future will exhibit a type of character never equaled in the world's history. In this composite character shall be combined the beauty of Greece, the will of Rome, the art of Italy, the earnestness of Germany, the vivacity of France, the impulse of Ireland, and the tenacity of England. From this many-sided character will spring art, architecture, and literature that will be national because they are the spontaneous expression of a genuine national life and character.

S. H. Woodrow, '88.

Westerly, R. I.

IN AUTUMN.

By Mabel S. Merrill, '91.

A glimpse of wide wet fields through branches sere,
Weighed down by leaden rain;
An autumn wind that moans as if in fear,
Voicing the heart's dull pain;

Small waves that ever sob with weariness
And cannot rest; gray skies,
Blank as the mind, that without light to bless,
Rayless and hopeless lies.

But look! A blazing hand from out the West,
Where the swathed sun hangs low;
On yon black cloud the burning fingers rest,
And melting splendors glow
Through its dark heart; the east is wreathed with flame;
Northward a rosy sea
Ripples and flows past shores without a name,
Past realms of mystery.

And my dark thoughts with sudden splendors glow,
Rapt joy and new desire;
For Hope, upon my spirit cold and slow,
Has laid her hand of fire!

THE SOLUTION OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

By C. L. McCleery, '81.

OF THE numerous social questions that face the public at the present time, that of the relations between capital and labor, is one of the most important. Up to the present time there has been no legislation that has proved effective in preventing strikes or losses to both capital and labor where manufacturing interests are concerned, or great inconvenience to the innocent public when such disturbances occur upon a railroad system. The condition of our civilization and the importance of our manufacturing and railroad interests have become such that the failure of the government to offer some prompt solution of the labor question might almost be considered a criticism upon the public intelligence. Boards of Arbitration have been established by different States, but they have proved ineffective, and little attention is paid to them by either party to a dispute. Never was a more sorry spectacle seen than that of the New York Board of Arbitration during the recent Buffalo strike. Neither the railroad company nor the strikers paid any attention to it, though it was a creation of the State, and its members

were on the ground prepared to lend their services to the settlement of the existing difficulty. The railroad company, which received its charter and right to exist from the State, wanted nothing of the Board, though at the same time it had called upon the State to protect its property. The strikers, whose labor unions are allowed to exist by the State, wanted nothing of the Board, but preferred to fight the battle to a finish in their own way. Meantime the traveling public and those who had freight tied up and destroyed by the strike were suffering inconvenience and losses that cannot be repaid by the State or by any other body for the reason that they cannot, except with the utmost difficulty, be determined.

It is the innocent, therefore, who need protection. A strike may be precipitated by the injustice or the arbitrariness of either the employers or the employed, but never by the class of sufferers we have referred to above. The losses suffered by the railroad companies at Buffalo can be paid by the State, but the losses suffered by the strikers or the locked-out employés and their families are passed over unnoticed. There is certainly injustice in the present condition of things, and in the multiplicity of labor legislation that has been heretofore considered, there has been little if any attempt to meet this condition. The establishment of Boards of Arbitration was a step in this direction, but it was a short step, for the reason that the members of such a body are not clothed with any official power. They can only act when asked, and their decision is not compulsory upon either party, though it is usually accepted as a basis for the resumption of business relations. The State has therefore failed to keep in mind that it is superior to the bodies that it has created or allowed to be formed within its borders. The present labor laws of England, though they are largely the result of the investigations of a royal commission, are no more satisfactory in this respect.

Now what is the solution of this condition of things? There is among the public a great opposition to any movement that looks towards nationalism, but considerable of our best legislation during the past decade has been in that direction. Cities are allowed to construct and operate their own systems of water supply; also their own gas and electric plants. Some of the States have also provided for the publication of the school books that are required to be used in the public schools. The State of Massachusetts has also, during recent years, entered into the railroad business so far as to construct the Hoosac tunnel which it leased for some years and finally sold at a large discount from the cost of construction. Other legislation might be cited equally calculated for the public good. Why not take one more step forward and provide that in case of a railroad strike the settlement of the question at issue shall at once be the duty of the State Board of Arbitration, and both parties to the controversy shall be passive instruments for the time being of that body? Being a neutral body the dissatisfied employés would undoubtedly be content to leave their interests in its hands

and the operation of the road could be continued without the public suffering inconvenience or the State be at the expense of paying for property destroyed or, as in the case of New York, for the prolonged maintenance of the militia at the point of trouble. Somewhat similar powers could be given the Board of Arbitration in connection with industrial disturbances. Such legislation would be opposed by corporations, because of its alleged paternalism, but there is certainly reason why it should be attempted.

PERSONALS.

'69—The Council of the Maine Pedagogical Society recently met at the Elm House, Auburn, to arrange for the work of the year. Prof. G. B. Files, '69, principal of the Lewiston High School, and E. P. Sampson, '73, principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, are members of the council and were present at this meeting.

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin, D D., Pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, N. J., is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity.

'73.—The *Evening Journal* of Saturday, October 15th, conveyed to us the sad tidings of the death of one of our distinguished alumni, Prof. I. C. Dennett, of Boulder, Colorado. We quote the following: "Many who remember the ambitious and industrious youth of Prof. Isaac C. Dennett, his studious life during his attendance at Bates College in this city, and his successes in the West, where he had been professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Colorado (at Boulder, Col.,) for a number of years, will be greatly pained to learn of his death from typhoid fever on Friday morning, after an illness of about four weeks. He was born in Bowdoin, graduated at Bates College in '73. He taught school at Castine where he married Miss Isabelle Cate. He has been in the West ten years or more and has been eminently successful as an educator, a writer, and a student. Mrs. Dennett died a few years ago and by the death of Mr. Dennett, an orphaned son thirteen years of age is left. Prof. Dennett was of rare intellectual gifts, a keen, incisive, interesting, and thoughtful man, with high moral purposes and of true life. His death is a loss to the institution where he has taught, and to the town where he has lived. His early life was a notable proof of what perseverance and energy can accomplish."

'75.—The *Lewiston Evening Journal* of October 8th, contained a likeness of Hon. A. M. Spear, candidate for the Presidency of the Maine Senate, and an interesting sketch of his life. We quote: "Mr. Spear, who has the unique honor of having been four times elected mayor of Gardiner, is forty years old and claims Litchfield as his early home. He taught school prior to his admission to the bar, and began the practice of law in Hallowell, in 1878, removing to Gardiner in 1885. He has served with honor in both branches of the Legislature, and was one of the foremost in the fight for the Australian ballot in 1891. He is an impassioned speaker, with a ringing

voice, and a direct, pointed style, devoid of circumlocution. He has stumped the State in every Presidential year since 1878. He is an expert with the rod and reel and undoubtedly the best violinist in the Legislature, being thoroughly able to lead an orchestra through a classical programme. Bates College is his *Alma Mater*. As a lawyer, he is in the front rank, and he is one of the famous coterie of Gardiner railroad builders and business hustlers."

'76.—R. J. Everett is principal of the High School at Minot.

'76.—Hon. Charles S. Libby of Buena Vista, Col., has been nominated by the Republicans of that State for Attorney General. As the *Colorado Sun* says, Mr. Libby's Republicanism is his pride.

'77.—Superintendent of Lewiston Schools, G. A. Stuart, '77, and Principal J. R. Dunton, '87, of the Lewiston Grammar School, are members of the executive committee of the School Masters' Club of Maine.

'80.—Rev. J. H. Heald, pastor of the Congregational Church at Trinidad, Col., has received a call to Silverton, Col.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss, of Bangor, was a delegate from the East Maine Methodist Conference to the recent Free Baptist Yearly Meeting at Pittsfield.

'82.—Prof. William H. Dresser, of Cherryfield, has been elected principal of the Ellsworth High School.

'82.—The ladies of the First Parish Society, Portland, tendered a reception to the pastor, Rev. J. Carroll Perkins, and Mrs. Perkins, at the First Parish house last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have but lately returned from their wedding trip abroad, and Mrs. Perkins is a new resident in Portland. The parish house was brilliant with many lights and very prettily decorated for the occasion. A number of young gentlemen of the parish, officiated as ushers and there was a large attendance of the church members and those who consider the First Parish their place of worship. From 8 o'clock to 10 there was a steady inflow of guests.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'82.—William T. Skelton has been nominated by the Democrats of Colorado for Attorney General of that State.

'84.—At a recent meeting of the Franklin County Educational Association, at Strong, Principal D. L. Whitmarsh, of Farmington, gave an interesting essay upon "Moral Instruction." Mr. Whitmarsh brought out the idea that the teachers of the present day in many instances failed in giving that moral instruction that they should. He also advised that the superintendents of the town schools should see that the teachers they employ attend to this matter more thoroughly.

'86.—At the recent Convention of the Maine Free Baptist Association at Pittsfield, "Prof. W. H. Hartshorn delivered," says the *Lewiston Journal*, "a very thoughtful and cogent address on 'Free Baptists as Educators.'"

'87.—Custer and Knox Posts of this city have engaged L. G. Roberts, Esq., to deliver the Memorial address in 1893.

'87.—U. G. Wheeler is superintendent of schools for the towns of Granville, Agawam, and Southwick, Mass.

'88.—R. A. Parker is principal of the High School at Middleboro, Mass.

'89.—Miss Ethel I. Chipman, who has been connected with the elocutionary work of Miss Laughton, of this city, has resigned to accept a position as instructor in Greek and English Literature in the High School at Marblehead, Mass.

'89.—A. L. Safford, superintendent of schools for the towns of Colrain, Buckland, and Shelbourne, Mass., has issued a very interesting and useful "Manual of Instruction" for the use of the teachers in the above-named districts. There are many good thoughts and suggestions. We quote: "The chief end of reading is to enable the reader to get the thought from the printed page rapidly and accurately. Upon this power depends the pupil's ability to do successfully the work in other branches. Intelligent reading is the key that unlocks for each individual the accumulated treasures of the centuries. In giving suggestions for the study of nature, Mr. Safford says: "When properly presented, Nature Study possesses a charm for the child in the presence of which the former dull details of school work become bright and interesting." In speaking of the importance of the grammar school grades: "To the mass of pupils they must interpret the environment of life if the school is to do it at all. Here should be acquired correct habits of study, a taste for good literature, a discriminating judgment, and sufficient desire for culture to insure the continuation of study in the high school or academy if circumstances allow." Appended to this Manual is a brief report of Mr. Safford's work as superintendent as well as "A Word to Teachers."

'91.—W. L. Nickerson, we learn, has become pastor of the Free Baptist church at Dover.

'92.—D. G. Donnocker is pastor of the Free Baptist church at Brockton, Mass.

'92.—A. D. Shepard is studying medicine at the Medical School in Denver, Col.

'92.—William B. Skelton delivered the Columbus Day address before the schools and G. A. R. at Kittery, October 21st, taking for his subject, "The Gift of Columbus to Mankind." Mr. Skelton has been elected president of the Lewiston and Auburn Law Students' Club.

EXCHANGES.

The subject of athletics is prominent in the opening fall numbers of college papers, and the enthusiastic sentiment expressed, proves that this line of college work is receiving full and hearty attention. The Denver *Hesperus* prefaces a "Plea for Athletics" in the university with this quotation: "Tell me how much attention is paid to athletics in a college and I will tell you how popular and thriving that college is." "The relation of athletics to college spirit," says the *Hesperus*, "is the closest that exists in college life. Athletic spirit means college spirit. Athletic apathy means dearth of college

spirit. To argue for athletics is to argue for college spirit; who will deny the importance of either?"

Reports of cane and hat rushes are given place in several of the month's exchanges. The *Buchtelite* contains a graphic description of a scene that was evidently of great interest to the writer but if accurately reported a disgrace to the institution, and we may add the report of which, adds nothing to the standing of the college paper. The amount of slang used in the description exceeds anything that we have ever seen in any college magazine.

In an editorial entitled "The Fault Finder," the *Pennsylvania Monthly* gives some excellent advice that, although evidently intended for its Freshman class, is applicable to all classes in all colleges. It is this:

> Almost any one can point out what he thinks is a lack in the course or the government of the college, can criticise, or find fault with the make-up or work of the foot-ball team; can build a little pedestral of self-conceit from which to proclaim his views. This is easy. It is not so easy to appreciate excellence and advantages, and the most sensible fellow is he who makes the most of his opportunities, even while he may admit that there is something lacking in the particular course of study to which he devotes himself. It has been very well said, that "one of the surest signs of intellectual superiority is shown in a recognition of special worth where defects are prominent. A habit of fault-finding marks the inferiority of the fault-finder," and that is especially applicable to the college student. To expect perfection in the arrangement of courses of study, or in college matters generally, is to expect impossibilities: is to lessen the certainty of help that is for every honest and earnest student who wishes to gain all he can gain, in spite of defects and weaknesses.

The *Oberlin Review* makes the somewhat surprising statement in one of its editorials, that a college education tends to unfit one for becoming a teacher, since a certain amount of dogmatic assurance and positiveness are necessary to imparting information successfully, and since college education opens the eyes to some things that are uncertain, and to the fact that many supposed truths are only relatively true, etc. The remedy proposed for correcting doubtful thinking, and tending to settled convictions upon things in general and in particular, is, in the words of the writer, "to draw sharply the line between real knowledge and conjecture, between more important and less important knowledge." We would like to inquire if this is not one object of college education, and generally acknowledged as such. How is one to distinguish between real knowledge and conjecture except by the discipline that hard study gives? How can an undisciplined mind arrive at logical conclusions? We cannot think that the positiveness of ignorance is what the writer advocates, but we do not understand perfectly just what he does mean.

The *Amherst Student* devotes a column weekly to a department entitled "College Work," which is a kind of directory, giving all changes that occur in any line of work, and noting all things that have to do with college activities. It is a good feature of the paper and would be an addition to any college magazine.

The *Rockies*, a magazine of Western literature, with a department devoted to the schools of the Rocky Mountain region, makes its first appearance on

our table this month. Its chief article of interest to us is a sketch of the work of one of the graduates of Bates, '84. Miss Ella L. Knowles has the distinction of being the only woman in Montana who is a regular attorney at law. She was recently honored and made somewhat famous by being placed on the People's party ticket as candidate for attorney-general, and has already begun a vigorous campaign with good prospects of success on account of her personal popularity and keen wit on the stump. One of her achievements has been the drafting and passing through the last territorial legislature a bill which provided for the admission of women to the bar. She was the first woman to be admitted in 1890. Bates is happy in the success of Miss Knowles, and has a pardonable pride in being her *Alma Mater*.

The first number of the *University of Chicago Weekly* is a most attractive and interesting one. It contains three articles on live topics connected with their respective departments by three of the leading professors, with their portraits as an added feature of interest; a description of the University buildings, with the illustration of the proposed plan of the buildings; a classified list of professors by departments, with a page containing the portraits of twenty-one of the professors, besides information concerning university extension work, and other matter of general interest. The opening number is inspiring, and worthy of the magnificent institution of which it is the record.

POETS' CORNER.

DANDELION.

I saw a lusty dandelion
With hair than gold more bright;
A week passed on,—his golden hair
Was turned to silken white;

Another week,—his poll was bare;
Another,—where was he?
O Dandelion, strangely you
Prefigure life to me.

—W. T., '96.

IF I MIGHT ONLY SEE YOU, DEAR.

If I might only see you, dear,
As swift the darkness falls,
And wind and rain hold revel high
Around these sheltering walls;

If I might only hear your voice,
And look in your clear eyes,
And feel the thrill of your caress
Bestowed in gentle wise;

If I might only sit with you
And hold communion sweet,
My heart with yours, in God's great love,
My joy would be complete.

What would I care for darkness, then?
And what for wind and rain?
Your presence would dispel all gloom,
Remove all thought of pain.

Yet, though my heart cries out for you,
I'll bid it peace, be still.
The sweetest joys are those that come
What time our Father will.

—*G. H., '90.*

AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

It often happens, after school,—
And college also, as a rule,—
That heated brains themselves do cool
In wide diversity.

Some scatter here and others there,
Each voice outpouring on the air
The class-room fortune—ill or fair—
Of each settee.

To such a group my tale refers;
'Twas only two,—but such converse
With greater ease,—'twere much the worse
If more should be!

"I'll tell you what," he blithely cried,
The greatest thing you ever tried,—
And please don't laugh,—I can't abide
Frivolity.

"You take the battery, in the Lab.,
Two persons each a handle grab,
Each standing on the glass-tipped slab
In close proximity;

"And when you're fairly insulate,
Just then you up and osculate;
Upon my word it's simply great!
It's ecstasy!"

The maiden turned aside her head,
While cheeks showed trace of sunset red;
But this, forsooth, was all she said,—
"You *shock* me."

—H., '96.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Education for October has a number of more than ordinary interest. M. Mac Vicar, LL.D., gives his fourth collection of well-classified "Notes on Principles of Education." — Charles Tudor Williams speaks of the great good to be derived from "Reading at Sight," and urges a fuller appreciation of the new and promising field in the study of language.—Professor Spring hints at some of the results to be sought in the teaching of English Literature. "Literature," he declares, "is a fine art. It can be taught in the same sense and to the same degree that painting or music or sculpture can be taught. No one supposes that they are wholly inaccessible to instruction. Within certain limits it has an authentic mission; beyond them it is powerless. We must not rest until we have discovered the central motive of the whole work, the motive which permeates every part of it and gives it vitality." Dr. Emerson E. White shows that "The True End of Education" is, briefly, "to fit for complete and successful living." A general education is needed as a foundation for a special education.

Our schools and colleges should have for their first aim the development and training of man *as man*, and his elevation towards the highest and best ideal of human existence, and, in harmony with this aim, they should give such training as will prepare man for the duties and activities of life—an education whose motto is "*not the mind only, but the man*"; an education that prepares the mind to think the truth, the heart to enjoy it, the will to purpose it, and the hand to perform it.

Much the same thought is brought out in a paper by Mary A. Jordan, in the October *Atlantic*, entitled "The College for Women." "One lesson, she says, "has been clearly taught by the common experience growing out of the varied aims of the woman's colleges: success varies with the recognition of the student's individuality. With this assured, the avowed aim may be to make learned missionaries, cultured ladies, or scholarly women, and the result will not so much vary. Indeed, it will not be at all easy to tell the college-bred woman from any other good woman, by simple inspection." The truest womanliness is what is to be developed in the best possible way. She shows incidentally how much broader have become the views pertaining to the systems of higher instruction for women. The first experiments were truly monastic, but it was

discovered that the discipline separate from that of men was not sufficient, and the withdrawal of the college from the world and its associations has proved more and more unsatisfactory. The article unconsciously leads its reader to feel that eventually the conviction will be almost universal that, in the matter of higher education, the best results are gained in those institutions which offer their advantages to men and women alike.

Apropos of this thought of the purpose of a college education and the manner in which it is best to be realized, *The Literary Digest* reviews an article by Professor Burroughs, of Amherst, on "The Bible in the College." He says:

> Our colleges endeavor to train for service. The Bible in the college not only influences the general atmosphere of life and thought, purifying and elevating it; it not only creates and preserves a spirit of general practical earnestness; it also enters into, and becomes a part, so to say, of special departments of instruction, revealing more clearly regarding each, its inherent character and practical end, thus binding them together in a higher unity through the emphasis which it lays upon common purpose and their social relations to it. The college of to-day is, above all else, a place of preparation for intelligent usefulness in all walks of life. Its graduate receives help and inspiration in after-life from his Browning and his Shakespeare, perhaps, also, from his Horace. From his Bible, in innumerable cases, he receives little help or inspiration, because he has not studied it.

In the October number of the *Cosmopolitan* we find it difficult to select any one article as most worthy of note, for the issue is so fine throughout. Its subjects cover so wide a range, appeal to so large a variety of tastes, and are so ably treated that almost every paper will repay a careful reading. It has an instructive article by President H. B. Plant, the head of the Plant Systems of Railways and Steamers, which is the first of a series of discussions of "The Great Railway Systems of the United States," their origin, the vast territory they cover, the causes leading to their development and their future possibilities and probabilities.—Charles DeKay writes concerning "Munich as an Art Centre"; Nathaniel T. Taylor of "An Old Southern School," the convent of the visitation nuns in Washington, with which have been connected, and from whose academic walls have gone forth, many brilliant and accomplished women.—Murat Halstead writes of "Liberal Tendencies in Europe."—D. B. St. John Roosa upon the subject of "The Human Eye as Affected by Civilization," and Henry Cabot Lodge upon "Certain Accepted Heroes."—The editor, John A. Cockerill gives "Some Phases of Contemporary Journalism" that are as lamentable as they are true, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson makes "The Discontinuance of the Guide-board" the heading for some thoughts relating to realistic fiction. All these are finely illustrated.

Century completes, with the October issue, its twenty-second year. The Spanish Statesman, Castelar, continues his sketches of Columbus.—The artist, Van Brunt, writes further concerning the "Architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition." An editorial accompanying it declares that Chicago, in the housing of the World's Fair, has not only equaled, but has surpassed

Paris. "We shall have an exhibition more dignified, beautiful, and truly artistic than any the world has seen." —Thomas Bailey Aldrich contributes a short story, entitled "For Bravery on the Field of Battle."—The paper by Edmund Clarence Stedman on "The Faculty Divine," closing his series on "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," is in itself beautiful and truly poetic.

Under the heading of "Religious Co-operation—Local, National, and International," the *Review of Reviews* has grouped together eight valuable papers relating to different phases of this question.—They are from such men as Dr. Josiah Strong, Rev. Dr. Dana, Dr. Washington Gladden, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and Count D'Alviella. —The magazine has also a comparative sketch of Whittier and George William Curtis by Mr. Shaw, its American editor. The points of resemblances and differences of the beautiful Quaker poet and the successful orator are faithfully and strikingly brought out.

It will be remembered that the *Review of Reviews* gave, in its September number, a portrait of Camille Flammarion. One or two facts concerning this noted scientist, that appear in *Lippincott's* for October, may be of interest. It says:

Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, whose articles have attracted so much attention of late, is fifty years of age. He is a small-statued man, of persuasive manner, with a mass of curly hair and a full beard. He was educated at an ecclesiastical seminary in Paris, but abandoned his plans of entering the Church in order to follow his leaning towards science. As early as 1862 his astronomical lectures gave him prestige and popularity. In 1868 he made several balloon ascensions in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at high altitudes. Four years later he published his great book on "The Atmosphere." He has recently caused no little consternation in scientific circles by declaring that certain lights which have been seen on Mars have been signals to us, which he thinks we may ultimately discern a means of answering.

Two comparatively recent inventions are coming to fill quite a novel place in journalism, as is shown in an article that *Outing* has this month. This magazine sent out, a few months ago, a Mr. Lenz who is to make a tour of the world "with wheel and camera." The description which he furnishes this month's issue of the first of his trip, illustrated as it is by the various pictures which he himself has taken, makes quite a readable article. One learns from it nothing really new, but the easy manner in which it is written and the element of personality that comes into it, make it one of the most readable articles in the October number of this magazine of "Amateur Sport, Travel, and Recreation."

Walter Blackburn Harte expresses a good thought of the "Divine Newness" that pervades all time. He writes:

It is the fashion to talk about the *ennui* and exhaustion of the race—in life, literature, everything; to presume that preceding generations have left us a legacy of staleness and repletion. This is a popular fallacy. Every generation, no matter what may be its inheritance, is new, brand *new*, as NEW as bright tin ware from Birmingham; the Almighty is not a worse craftsman than a Birmingham operative! The race is never exhausted: individuals may be, the race never! The mysteries and the problems are as old as humanity, but they will be new to every generation; and each generation must live its own way and

discover the key to its own destinies, if such be discoverable.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of a magazine which has been but recently started, *The American Journal of Politics.* Its purpose. as its name implies, is to discuss social and political subjects of general interest. If we may judge rightly from its issue for October we see no reason why it will not be a magazine of real value, and an aid in solving some of these problems, the key to whose solution this generation is to find.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Colby University opens with a Freshman class of sixty, the largest in the history of the college.

Princeton has a Freshman class of over three hundred, the largest class in the history of the college.

At the Leland Stanford this year a total of 640 students, new and old, in all the departments, have thus far entered.

Tuition in the Chicago University will cost $25 per term. Chapel attendance is compulsory.

Over thirty young ladies have registered themselves in the post-graduate department open to women at Yale. Although the movement is not to be regarded as pledging Yale to co-education in general, by many it is thought that early in years to come Yale will have a department conducted exclusively for the benefit of women.

The University of Pennsylvania is to build the largest dormitory in the United States. It will cost $125,000.

The Chicago University will have a gymnasium which will cost $200,000.

Harvard annex has three hundred students this year.

In the women's college at Brown University there are 45 young ladies.

Amherst has, the last summer, built and equipped two laboratories at a cost of about $100,000.

With the completion of the last addition to Warner Hall, Oberlin now boasts of the largest building devoted exclusively to music in the country.

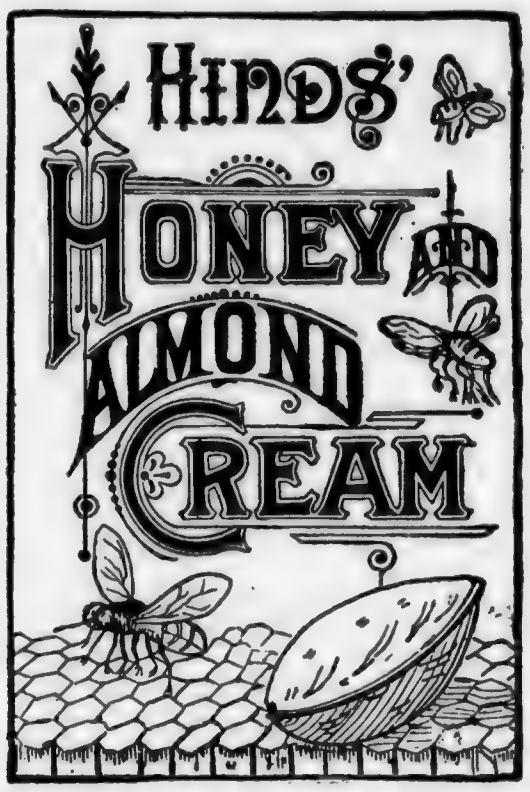
Yale is to have a new telescope. It is now being built by Clark at Cambridge, and will cost $50,000. The glass is to be twenty-eight inches and will be one of the best ever constructed.

Plans have already been drawn up for enlarging the grand stand at Springfield, where the Harvard-Yale game will be played. The seating capacity will be increased from 20,000 to 25,000.

The Faculty of Wesleyan have forbidden any students with conditions not made up, to enter any of the athletic teams, a regulation which is said to have seriously effected the college's athletic interests.

Dickinson has a twenty-eight-year-old professor who is one of the fifteen or twenty scholars in the world who are able to decipher Assyrian inscriptions. His name is Robert W. Rogers, Ph.D.

Little Miami University is not only proud of her two sons, Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, but she adds to her prominence by conferring the degree of LL.D. upon William McKinley, another favorite son.



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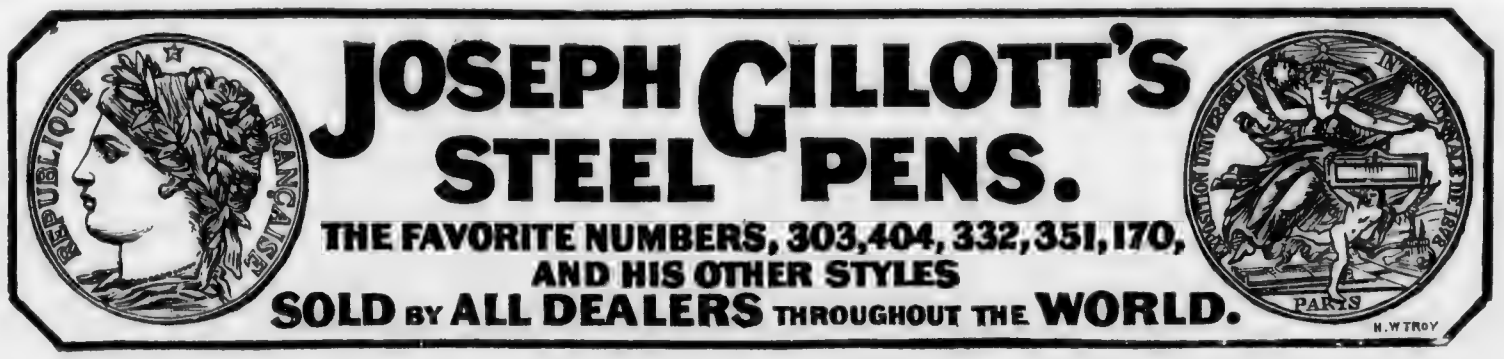
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VOL. XX. NO. 9.

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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX. NOVEMBER, 1892. No. 9.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

IT SEEMS to us to be especially fitting that the attention of the students be called at this time to the offer of the College Club, the conditions of which were published in a recent issue of the STUDENT. The club offers prizes for the best story written by an undergraduate, and for the best song by an undergraduate or alumnus. Why should not the interest which this organization of our alumni is taking in the college be reciprocated by a like zeal on our part? There are certainly those now in college who are capable of productions of the character indicated, which would be a credit, not alone to themselves but also to the institution.

We wish, however, to speak particularly in regard to the subject of a college song. Bates has no distinctive song like many of our other colleges. We all know what enthusiasm the sound of the boom-a-la-ka awakens in the breast of every Bates man, and a suitable song, that we could call our own, would have a similar effect, only in a greater degree, perhaps. And we may go a step farther. There are several musicians in college who are capable of composing the music for a college song, if one were written. If both words and music could be published

simultaneously, the effect of either might insure the success of the other. Indeed, many a song, otherwise insipid, has become full of meaning under the weird touch of the musician. Let those who are competent to undertake the effort improve the opportunity which our long winter vacation affords to produce the compositions desired.

WE ARE pleased to note the improvement that has been made in the college catalogue just issued. For several years the Bates catalogue has fallen far short of representing the college as a catalogue should. It has been changed in but few particulars from one year's issue to another, and has not kept apace with the marvelous growth of the institution itself.

It is not usual for a college catalogue to underestimate the institution it is supposed to represent, and we may hope that in the future our catalogue will represent the college as it is. Bates is a grand institution, of which her founders may well be proud. The high standard, intellectually and morally, of the men and women whom she sends out, speak well for her excellence, but it is true of this, as of any other college, that it is, in general, to her catalogue that we look to find out the definite work taken up, the specific requirements made, the express aims held, and the special opportunities offered for the accomplishment of desired ends.

Though in some respects it could be bettered, yet, in the main, the catalogue, in its issue this fall, quite faithfully represents the college and its work. It shows, as perhaps it has not fully shown before, three things that are pre-eminently true. First, that although its range of electives is somewhat smaller than it is in some of the other colleges, yet it cannot be denied that Bates offers a course of study as high as that of any New England college. In the second place, that the college requires an unusually large amount of solid, practical study and investigation on the part of each individual student, with enough lecture work to stimulate the student, but not to produce in him intellectual laxness.

In the third place, that it gives a specially rare opportunity for the study of Ornithology and Lepidoptera, and has one of the finest, most complete and practical courses in English, Rhetoric, and Oratory that is offered by any institution of learning.

Bates has such a course of study as enables it to send out practical men and women who are worthy to command the high positions of responsibility and honor that they invariably hold.

THE return of Freshman declamations and Sophomore debates suggests the old question of the advisability of making these exercises prize contests. It is generally admitted that the prize is an incentive to greater effort, and this is a powerful argument in its favor. The principal argument for the other side of the question arises from the difficulty of getting a fair decision. And this certainly is a difficulty which should be obviated as far as possible. Space will not allow a full discussion of the means to this end, but we beg

leave to suggest the following amendment to the present method of procuring the award.

First, let the committee be chosen from outside the college. But whether this is done or not, there is another thing that should be done,—require the judges to present their decision within a limited time. Five minutes should be amply sufficient. This suggestion may seem rash at first thought, but let us consider.

Under the present method the committee require from one-half hour to one-half the night, in which to make their decision. Now, although we are not supposed to know, it is the natural presumption that all this time is occupied in discussing the merits of the different contestants. It seems to us that such discussion is out of place. When disinterested and capable judges disagree as to the respective merits of two productions, such as we have in question, their difference is, of course, one of taste, and therefore not to be settled by discussion. As we understand it, it is on account of these differences of taste that the committee is composed of three instead of one. They are expected to look at the matter from different standpoints, and for one of the committee, by force of argument, to cause the others to accept his standpoint is to defeat this main purpose. Therefore, each member of the committee should make his decision before leaving the audience, and at the meeting of the committee the vote, without discussion, should decide the award. We believe that the result of this method would be more satisfactory in every way than the method now in vogue.

TO THOSE who have already found the habit of watching the orchards on sunny days, and of taking walks through the woods with a view of forming a closer acquaintance with the winter birds, the present vacation promises many pleasures. And as one more class is about to take up in a systematic way this interesting and valuable work, we feel like emphasizing its importance. Perhaps no study in the college course leaves more pleasing recollections, or continues to exert a greater influence to develop a genuine love for Nature in all her forms than the ornithological work of the Sophomore year. It is a happy beginning to that extended and familiar acquaintance with the varied life of wood and field without which few college men or women should be satisfied.

At first thought it seems that this is not a favorable time to begin this study. And, indeed, if one's pleasure or profit were dependent wholly upon the abundance of bird life at this season, the enthusiasm aroused in the class-room, would be short lived. But perhaps this scarcity of the objects sought is an advantage to the learner. The comparatively few birds and their characteristic notes can be thoroughly studied, and those principles founded that are necessary before one can do the best work later, when the woods are vocal with the spring migrants.

And in the search itself there is abundant satisfaction. It is now the time for vacation. The live college

man, after his long term, is only too glad to spend a part of his time out-of-doors. And the teacher finds in the bracing air and the beauty of grove and stream ample reward for the time taken before and after school hours. In this study is a definite aim, a purpose worthy in itself, and one that at the same time develops in one those qualities almost wholly neglected in the preceding part of his course, qualities as necessary as any developed in the four years in college.

THE power of putting one's self and others at ease in society is one that may be cultivated as well as our other faculties. But our opportunities for such cultivation in college are very much what we as a body of students make them. The coming term should be one of great activity in this respect, for then our social life should in part occupy the place in our minds that is filled during the other two terms of the year by our interest in athletics. Let us as a college, as classes, and as individuals be alive to our needs in this direction; for surely there is no training that will be more generally useful in life than what we get in this direction.

MANY of us who will soon enjoy the benefits which the culture of a full college course alone can give fail, perhaps, to realize the grand work which a mention of the word Chautauqua suggests. In the words of its founder, "by its popular course of reading, it induces tens of thousands of adults to read in the best English the substance of the college curriculum and to meet in local circles through a course of four years for essays, lectures, and conversations, thus putting into the homes of America the college atmosphere and horizon. And as these readers are adults and parents between the ages of thirty and fifty, their children are brought up to be candidates for the college. Thus Chautauqua, with members and local circles in every state and territory of the Union and on every continent of the globe, is a recruiting agency for the college and university."

Much is said at the present time about university extension. Chautauqua was the first to propose and organize in America the English form of university extension, and now has a university extension lecture faculty of one hundred and seventy-five professors and instructors representing most of the colleges and universities of America.

Founded by Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist church, it has assumed wondrous proportions, surpassing the most sanguine expectations. Truly its projector builded better than he knew, and added another laurel to the denomination whose world-wide conquests have placed it, in numerical strength, at the head of Protestant denominations.

The *Red and Blue* of the University of Pennsylvania, offers a round trip ticket to the World's Fair, good for all or any part of next summer, as a prize for the one scoring the greatest number of points during the foot-ball games of the entire season.

MAINE AND THE BAY COLONY.

By C. H. Swan, Jr., '93.

THE commonwealth of Massachusetts and its predecessor, the Province of Massachusetts Bay, have been noted in history for their championship of popular rights and popular government. By a very natural mistake, the democratic principles of Massachusetts, in and since the Revolution, have been ideated backward, and vested in the early history of the settlement; and, in consequence, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay has been represented as the corner-stone of our republican institutions.

Of a truth, however, this colony, from its foundation in 1629, to its overthrow by the Andros régime in 1686, was not a democracy, but an ecclesiastical aristocracy. Its whole history was a struggle on the one hand, between the colonial authorities and the democratically inclined among the people; on the other, between the colonial authorities and the English government; till in 1692 the latter bestowed a new charter, more liberal toward the people, and less free from England, than the older colonial government; and the people accepted it, for their interests then lay in subordination to England, as ours do to-day in subordination to the United States.

Very early in its history a portion of the settlers in the Bay Colony were so dissatisfied politically that three towns seceded and founded Connecticut; while religious disaffection caused the settlement of Rhode Island. The Bay Colony was less tolerant than Connecticut, or Rhode Island, or even than the Old Colony; and in politics was distinctly inferior to Connecticut. Yet the Bay Colony was wealthy and numerous, always the most powerful, and in the Indian wars was a valuable bulwark to the weaker settlements. This exceptional strength caused it to be not only the leader, but the antagonist of the rest. Amid much that is noble in its history there is much of doubtful dignity. It was the Boston government that first nullified the articles of the New England Union, and it was by the intolerance and greed of that government, that Massachusetts became the base from which every New England state is directly or indirectly an outgrowth. Rhode Island and Connecticut were formed by withdrawal and secession from Massachusetts; Vermont was the joint product of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; and New Hampshire, for forty years, and Maine, for one hundred and sixty, were parts of Massachusetts.

The annexation of Maine to Massachusetts presents some interesting features. It was begun in 1652. In that year the map of the New England coast was divided somewhat thus: The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, bounded on the south by the Plymouth Colony, extended to the Piscataqua River, and included all the New Hampshire settlements. These had been held by Massachusetts since 1641, when the Bay government invaded Mason's Province of New Hampshire, and, without opposition from the inhabitants, established its authority there. Between the Piscataqua and the Ken-

nebunk was the Province of Maine, comprising the three settlements at Kittery, York, and Wells. York was then called the "City of Gorgeana." It was the first "city" chartered in New England, and was named from Gorges, the proprietor of Maine. Between the Kennebunk and the Kennebec, and stretching inland forty miles, lay the Province of Lygonia, torn by a trick some six years before from the Province of Maine. It had a scanty population scattered from Saco to Casco Bay. Beyond the Kennebec was a wilderness.

The Massachusetts charter gave the northern boundary as a line three miles north of the Merrimac River. The colonial government interpreted this to mean the parallel of latitude three miles north of the most northern point on the river. So a surveying party was sent up the Merrimac to its source in Lake Winnepesaukee, and the northern bound of the colony marked by an inscription on a rock three miles beyond. The rock is still there, and the State of New Hampshire has recently taken measures to preserve it. Soon afterward, the intersection of this parallel of latitude with the coast line was fixed at a point on Casco Bay. A large cleft boulder marked the spot. It is said to be still indentified, and to mark the northeast line of the Town of Falmouth. This, then, was the claim of Massachusetts; to exercise jurisdiction up the coast to the middle of Casco Bay, and this claim took in nearly all inhabitated country in this vicinity.

Accordingly, in the fall of 1652, officials from Boston appeared in Maine. On November 20th, or by the present style, November 30th, just two hundred and forty years ago this month, the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay was acknowledged by the people of Kittery. The officials passed on, changed the "City of Gorgeana" into the Town of York, established their authority in all the settlements, and in the course of a few months had extended the Bay Colony's rule to Casco Bay and had organized the coast line into towns. The whole was made the County of York, with the county seat at York township. The officers encountered some little opposition, but nothing very vigorous, for the protection of a stronger colonial government was a certain advantage to the scattered population. The inhabitants on taking the oath were admitted freemen of the colony, and, with one brief interval, the authority of Massachusetts Bay was maintained for twenty-five years. Then the courts of England decided that the colony had no rights, either in New Hampshire or Maine. The former was declared a royal province, the latter was awarded to the heirs of Gorges.

But Massachusetts was equal to the occasion and promptly bought up the Gorges rights for the handsome price of £1250, a proceeding which shows how valuable was Maine. In this bargain Massachusetts got only the territory west of the Kennebec. The region east of that river was thrown in later for nothing at the re-organization in 1692. Thus was brought about a connection between Maine and Massachusetts

which would last till the British flag no longer should wave over either, and the flag of a new nation should have extended its protection to both. Whether Massachusetts ever gained any *direct* benefit from the annexation would be hard to say, but certain it is that for Maine, it was of the greatest benefit. It placed over a scanty frontier population the guarding hand of one of the strongest of the colonies, a matter of no small consequence in the French and Indian wars; it opened up to the sons of Maine careers of honor in one of his majesty's most important colonial capitals; it drew the people of Maine nearer to their countrymen to the south. Moreover it gave Maine an excellent system of recording land titles from the very earliest times. One of the first acts of Massachusetts in Maine was to establish this institution, and to enact that all conveyances previous to that time should be recorded.

But the greatest benefit was to the country at large. The possession of Maine by Massachusetts gave the latter a dignity well befitting the leader of the opening scenes of the Revolution, and at the treaty of peace assured a distant frontier. With Maine, separate, poor, and weak, England might have insisted on the Kennebec or Penobscot as the boundary, but Massachusetts had a voice that England had already heard and did not like. The temporary subordinate position of Maine paved the road to an honorable, secure, coordinate position, with two scores of commonwealths beneath one flag.

Love is the key of heaven.

THE PECULIAR INVENTIVENESS OF AMERICANS.

By E. F. Pierce, '94.

AS WE look abroad over our fair land and behold its thriving industries and ever increasing material prosperity, we naturally wonder to what causes the American superiority is due. Now a solution of this problem in full would require not only a minute analysis of the American character, but also a consideration of all the physical advantages which Nature has so generously bestowed upon this country. Yet there is one cause which more than all others, perhaps, has tended towards our rapid industrial growth. It is the peculiar inventiveness of the American people.

That the American mind is inventive to a remarkable degree no one, I think, will deny. Evidences of the fact may be seen on every hand. Our means of transportation, our factories and machine-shops, our farms and homes, all attest the truth of this statement. The Patent Office at Washington records over twenty-two thousand patents issued in a single year. All things are embraced within the dominion of the inventor. Yankee ingenuity has become proverbial.

Now, that one people or nation more than any other should possess this characteristic may at first seem strange, for surely the American has no keener mind than his European brethren, nor is he endowed with greater genius. To be sure, education may be more widely diffused among all classes in this country than in any other; yet this education is not such as would especially

tend to develop in the mind a facility for invention; and, indeed, it may be remarked that our greatest inventors have not been, in general, men who have enjoyed the highest intellectual training. They have come, rather, from the lower and middle classes of society, and have acquired wealth and prominence by the employment of their peculiar inventive faculties. To what, then, shall we ascribe this characteristic of the American mind? For there are causes which have certainly tended to produce this effect. Let us see.

The early settlers of this country and, in particular, our Puritan forefathers in New England, were compelled to undergo the severest privations. Coming to a new and rigorous land, they were cut off from all the luxuries and many of the necessities of civilization. There was little time for dreaming in those early days. The struggle for existence engrossed every faculty. Now they tell us that "Necessity is the mother of invention." And surely, if there was ever necessity, it was among the early Puritan settlers. Such a condition of affairs could not tend to foster abstract thought. The concrete, the practical was demanded. We can see, then, the natural tendency toward invention. To be sure the inventiveness of the American mind did not especially manifest itself until the present century, for England had forbidden manufactories. Agriculture and a limited commerce had been the only industries. But throughout all those early colonial years this mental characteristic was forming, and when, at last, having thrown off the yoke of the mother country, America found herself free from all industrial repression, the light of invention, which had from time to time, at distant intervals, sent out a dimly flickering ray, burst forth with marvelous brilliancy.

The enormous natural resources of the new country called loudly for development. The magnificent water-power of the streams and rivers, which up to this time had been useless, could now be utilized. The South was especially suited to the production of cotton. Soon the vast mineral wealth of the Alleghanies began to be known. With such advantages as these, it is little wonder that manufacturing advanced with rapid strides. Now, manufacturing, to be most profitable, requires the greatest work in the shortest time,—hence the labor-saving machine. All this the American was not long in learning. And the tendency towards invention already, as we have seen, implanted in his mind, flourished with ever-increasing vigor.

Invention begets invention. The machine which was perfect yesterday, is improved to-day. The American life, more than that of any other nation, is competitive. Any slight advantage may decide the race. So the manufacturer, or the mechanic, or the artisan, ever on the alert for such advantage, cannot but have his inventive faculties, with all the rest, sharpened to remarkable keenness. He may be unconscious of this development. The idea that he conceives, indeed, may seem wholly accidental. But, nevertheless, it was this watchfulness to seize upon every advantage, which

quickened the intellect, and which at the proper moment, gave birth to that conception to all appearances spontaneous.

Every nation has its ideal which tends to mould the methods of its thought. In Germany this ideal is learning. The result may be seen in the scrupulous exactness of research and in the tendency toward abstract thinking which characterizes the German mind. The American standard of success is wealth. To possess a million is the highest end of life, the goal for the attainment of which one's every energy should be exerted. An ideal like this, it is easy to see, must have an impression upon the national thought, and invention, as an agent in the production of wealth, would be but a natural consequence.

The inventiveness of the American people, then, peculiar though it be, is by no means strange. It is one of the developments of American civilization. The circumstances which have surrounded the growth of the nation from the very first have all tended to produce this effect. It is what we might well expect from the very nature of the case. So while we may wonder at the results of American inventiveness, the existence of this mental trait itself seems a most simple matter.

A LEISURE HOUR IN THE WOODS.

By C. C. Spratt, '93.

NATURE is rich in her suggestions of "truths and half-truths" even on a cold October afternoon, especially so in a delightful spot in that part of Central Maine, where the Kennebec leaves the almost unbroken forest. Directions to this place must be indefinite; for so steep and lofty are the numerous hills in the vicinity, and so apart from any particularly prominent geographic feature, that other limitations besides latitude and longitude are necessary to any degree of accuracy.

Here the woods make a more pleasing presentation of autumn color than I have elsewhere seen. There is not that brilliancy of coloration of individual trees such as, when seen in smaller and more scattered growth, is too suggestive of early decay and the destructive approach of civilization. Instead, the foliage of these old trees shows, as it were, broad waves of color which, with fading or deepening of tint, give to the miles of hillside a peculiar rich effect. Through these same woods on a previous October, lay the course of Benedict Arnold's famed but ill-fated expedition. Remains of a several day's encampment near here are yet to be seen. Few events ever called forth such admirable courage and such persistent energy as Arnold displayed on that journey through the Maine wilderness. Such recollections are fruitful of thought to those of us that have never lived in any of those early-settled New England towns that are fairly surfeited with their history.

At this place the Kennebec is wide and shallow, and interrupted by rapids; it is just the place to tempt one to canoeing. So the Indians may have thought, for they frequented this spot on their hunting and fishing trips. And who has ever followed in these old

paths and not enjoyed the delightful improbability of finding Indian relics? Among the curious things recently discovered here is a stone ax, one of the rarer implements.

A wood duck, so I was told, has repeatedly built in a cavity of a neighboring tree, some fifty feet from the ground. Her strategy in protecting her nest is equaled only by the ingenuity necessary in safely conveying the little ones at an early age to the water. Near this spot among the maiden-hair ferns, a ruffed grouse was walking about as if she, too, had the eye of a botanist that is ever delighted with the gracefulness and simple beauty of this rare plant. As I watched this bird at a distance of thirty feet, the charge of unobserving writers that it is averse to the society of man, went for nothing. By nature it is one of our familiar birds, and becomes otherwise only from a commendable spirit of self-protection.

I am sure that when the history of evolution is written, it will there appear that the birds are cousins of ours. Not to speak of likeness of structure, there is evidence in the fact that men tacitly acknowledge such relationship. We meet many men who know nothing concerning the flora of their neighborhood, they may never have sought the rare pleasure of the Aurelian sport; but they talk of birds with an interest and understanding that has been gained by closest observation.

Then there is a family trait that leads us to recognize our country cousins. They are not themselves when they spend an occasional season in the unfamiliar society of the cities and larger towns. If we wish to learn of their real life, we must visit them in their own homes in the fields and woods of country towns where in song and habit they are at their best.

A CRITICISM OF DAVID COPPERFIELD.

By A. P. Irving, '93.

AS I took up for the first time this book, the masterpiece of the author, many thoughts passed through my mind. Not entirely a stranger to Dickens, having five or six years ago read "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Dombey and Son," I could imagine something of the pleasure and profit to be derived from this work. But when I consider that this is almost an autobiography, it seems sacred, and far more worthy of careful reading. Perhaps my feelings may be compared to those of a traveler who, having visited other important historical places, at last sees dawning on the horizon the ancient city of the Holy Land where so much has transpired to change the history and the life of the entire world.

I am truly thankful that my edition of "David Copperfield" has no illustrations. I like to picture to myself Agnes and Emily, Heep and Micawber, from the carefully drawn and deeply impressive word pictures. Although the illustrations of the standard editions were approved by Dickens, I cannot help thinking that, if he had drawn them himself, they would be very different. To my mind these pictures are

hideous and do much to destroy the first feelings of admiration. But perhaps after all they act as a contrast, making more eminent the author's own power, and proving that his fame is independent of accessories.

The high object of this novel is told in no preface. It finally dawns upon the reader, sometimes near the end, but oftener on careful reflection after the reading is finished. It is an object springing out of the author's own love of home. He strives, by giving us the records of the sorrows and pleasures that he has observed in all sorts of unions, for better or for worse, to point out the true relations of man and wife. It is not strange that he should write with such a purpose, when we consider that he made a marriage where there was "unsuitability of mind and purpose." What more natural than his trying to warn others against the mistake of his life?

All of the scenes and characters point to this one purpose, but in such a manner that the reader never dreams of it, as in eager, almost breathless, attention he follows David through his course of life. The charm of the work lies in its faithfulness to human nature. The study of human nature was the author's specialty, a specialty forced upon him cruelly as he thought, but happily for his thousands, aye millions, of readers.

The narrative is not strange; it is only the life story of a little boy thrown into the swarms of London life, with little hope of rising above the poverty and misery that surrounds him. His early home with its joys and sorrows, the harshness to which he was everywhere subjected, and finally, something even more terrible, his service at Murdstone and Grinby's, all these are vividly described in language full of sympathy and regret for the unfortunate position of the observing little fellow. These are the scenes of the writer's own life upon which the curtain was lifted "for a moment, even in this narrative, with a reluctant hand, and dropped gladly."

From this time on it is a continuous journey with all its pleasant and unpleasant experiences. At no point tiresome, for there is continual flow; the boat glides down the stream amid new scenes and more fertile fields. There is no complicated, unreasonable plot; everything is simple and natural.

The great power of this author is his delineation of character. The central figure, David Copperfield, goes through the whole in a manner exciting no particular admiration, but he is a very natural being. The thoughts and acts of his youth may seem trifling or even foolish to some, but could every man see his own youthful acts and thoughts expressed on paper, how many would have the courage to set them beside those of our little London boy, David? Around this character are balanced all the others, some above, some below the line; some now on one side and now on the other. Uriah Heep is a negative quantity, Agnes Wickfield a positive; while Betsey Trotwood, at first a negative character, soon rises high on the other side; and Steerforth from a good character sinks almost to Uriah's depth. The number of characters is marvel-

ous, not so much in the mere number, however, as in the ease with which the reader keeps them all in mind. The writers are few indeed who could introduce over a hundred characters without tangling them up in an indistinguishable mass. New characters are ever appearing and their sayings and peculiarities recurring in unexpected places, thus necessitating a thorough reading of the book. But is not this task fatiguing? Not at all; on the contrary the reader is interested and delighted in his own discoveries and recollections.

The treatment of the individual characters is in a fine sense artistic; for example,—Steerforth, at first so noble, is led on, with the platform of faith in him continually sinking, sinking; again Betsey Trotwood, a repulsive, almost ridiculous piece of eccentricity, is, in the end, respected and loved.

The two characters, Heep and Micawber, have often been declared unnatural. No man, it is said, could be so base as Heep; no man so showy on so little as Micawber. The latter is fully exposed in the author's keen sense of the ludicrous; yet Wilkins Micawber is at heart a man, and the treatment of him, though disclosing much, is always kind. And why not? This man, for whom something finally "turned up," is no other than John Dickens, the author's own father with a literary disguise thrown about him.

As to Heep, only a glance among the world's people will show that there are beings at least but slightly weaker solutions of evil, and who would require very little concentrating to become just as strong mixtures of all meanness. Miniature Heeps are always plotting and scheming, while now and then a real "umble" one is brought to light.

Agnes Wickfield and Mr. Pegotty are the most lovable of all the characters. Agnes so much so that the reader can hardly conceive how David could be so blind; and is sadly disappointed when David marries Dora, the child wife. But perhaps the final union of David and Agnes, which is brought about very naturally and harmoniously, makes up for the past sorrows and disappointments.

Mr. Pegotty, the old sailor, is "rough but ready." This good old man's devotion to poor, betrayed Emily is very pathetic. "I'm agoing to seek my niece through the world. I'm agoing to find my poor niece in her shame, and bring her back in mi comfut and fugiveness."

Every character is a strand of the main purpose. All sorts of marriages are portrayed. There is the lord of the house whose chief quality is "firmness," and there is the lord of the house whose chief quality is not "firmness." There are men who do as men always do,—make their wives "wretched," and yet there are those who do as men should always do,—make their wives happy.

The most powerful passage and the one showing the purpose of the book is the chapter in which Dr. and Mrs. Strong are reconciled. In this chapter the true foundations of marriage are vividly impressed upon the mind.

The whole story is, in short, an account of the training through which

David had to pass before his "mind and purpose" became suited to Agnes.

But while Dickens ranks as a caricature painter, the only description upon which he enters at length in this work proclaims him a great interpreter of nature as well. This description, the storm on the coast, is a wonderfully soul-stirring piece of art.

While aiming at the one object, the author has introduced incidentally many truths of life. If the title were "The Philosophy of Life," told in story form, the value of the work could not be much less. This novel, the production of an artist who stands a teacher of the world, is worthy of an honored place in every scholar's library. It is a work universally admired, read and re-read by all classes and by all ages.

LOCALS.

Miss Staples, '95, is teaching in Norway.

Did Swan lose his moustache on the election?

"Let there be light." And there was light.

The Seniors are to have a class letter during vacation.

The Sophomores show an excellent group picture of the class.

Brown, '93, is now familiarly known as "O. K.," instead of K. C., as formerly.

The country pedagogue will soon be abroad in the land. Bates will furnish her quota.

The Senior class have decided to have their class photographs taken by Fassett & Bassett.

An elegant Behr Brothers piano has recently been purchased by the Eurosophian Society.

Farnum and Small have been elected to represent the Sophomore class on the College Council.

Senior class in Christian Evidences. Professor—"We will now take up the demoniacs. Mr. C——."

Quite a number of the voters in college have been home to cast their ballots for President and Governor.

The Senior's breakage bill for the term in Chemistry was such as to leave some of them in a "broken" condition themselves.

Miss Hodgdon, '93, and Miss Neal, '95, recently visited Colby, as delegates from the College Y. W. C. A. to the association there.

The winners in the Cynescan tennis tournament are Miss Bailey, '93, in singles, and Misses Hodgdon and Little, '93, in doubles.

Several of the boys are away teaching. Marden, '93, is in Searsport; Cook, '94, in Clinton; Springer, '95, in Belfast; Morrell, '95, in Windham.

Many of the students availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the course of entertainments in Auburn, under the management of O. J. Hackett.

Says Bruce: "Like President Harrison, I have met with a double bereavement; first, of the three dollars that I

had, and second, of the hat that I did not get."

Professor No. 1 (as *that* electric bell is brought to light)—"We have the bell and battery." Professor No. 2—"Yes. All we want now is the *man* to go with it."

The Seniors will take work in Shakespeare next term. Their other work will be elected from the following: Quantitative Analysis, Experimental Physics, Zoology, and Logic.

Miss Josephine Gilbert, who has charge of the instruction of elocution in the schools of this city, advertises to give private instruction in vocal training to any of the students who may desire it.

The STUDENT editors for next year have been appointed from the Junior class as follows: L. J. Brackett, Hoag, Cook, Marsh, Pierce, and Leathers. The class has selected Field as manager, and he has chosen Miller as his assistant.

The latest triumph of Hoffman, '93, was his impersonation of "Baby Ruth" in the recent Democratic parade in Lewiston. The perambulator containing this tender sprig of humanity was carefully guarded by several stalwart students.

After the chapel exercises, Monday morning, November 7th, the class of '95 presented to the college a portrait of Professor Rand. Appropriate remarks were made by the class president, followed by the class yell. The picture is a fine likeness and elegantly framed.

Haynes (who has been unable to determine the character of a solution)—"Won't you give me a little more of this, Professor? I'm not quite sure what it is yet." Professor (with a quiet smile)—"Certainly." And going to the faucet he filled the tube with H_2O.

Bates has the distinction of numbering among its students a prince, Louis Penick Clinton, a native of West Africa, and prince of the Bassa tribe, who has entered the Freshman class. After completing his studies he will return home, and devote himself to the enlightenment of his people.

The several classes celebrated Halloween in a manner appropriate to the occasion. The Seniors were entertained by the ladies of the class in the Society rooms; the Juniors at the home of Miss Gerrish; the Sophomores at the home of Miss Cornish, and the Freshmen at the home of Miss Miller.

The Sophomore debates occurred in five divisions, on the evenings of November 5th, 7th, 12th, 16th, and 18th. The prizes were awarded as follows: in the first division, to Wakefield; in the second, to Morrell; in the third, to Knapp; in the fourth, to Miss King; in the fifth, to Miss Neal. Those selected to participate in the prize debates next summer term are the following: Mason, Knox, Miss Neal, Morrell, Miss Staples, Miss Willard, Knapp, Wakefield, Weeks, Webb. Committee of award: H. J. Piper, '90, E. L. Pennell, '93, and N. C. Bruce, '93.

The Junior class have elected the following officers for the year: President, French; Vice-President, Thomp-

son; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Gerrish; Orator, Pierce; Poet, Leathers; Toast-Master, Callahan; Odist, Hatch; Marshal, Field; Chaplain, Harris; Executive Committee, Miller, Miss Leslie, Graves, Miss Hill, Marsh.

The students in a body (minus the young ladies) participated in the Columbus Day parade; and the young ladies and all were present at the exercises in City Hall. The college pennant which was provided for this occasion is very tasteful, and much credit is due those members of the committee who devoted their time and genius to its construction.

The sale of periodicals in the Reading-Room occurred November 10th, at 5.45 P.M. Swan, '93, made a very voluble auctioneer. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Fanning, '93; Vice-President, Graves, '94; Secretary and Treasurer, Hayes, '95; Directors, Bruce, '93, Brackett, '94, Campbell, '95, Thompson, '95.

The Frye and Dingley Republican Club held its first public meeting in the chapel, on Saturday evening, November 5th. President Sturges, '93, presided, and, with brief remarks, introduced the speakers of the evening, W. H. Judkins, '80, and F. J. Daggett, '89, who delivered able and stirring addresses on the political situation, and the relation of college men to politics. Music was furnished by the college band.

A tabulated report of the work for the past year of the four college Young Men's Christian Associations in the State has been placed upon the wall in the Y. M. C. A. room. Following are some of the details:

	Bates.	Bowdoin.	Colby.
No. men in college,	130	200	147
Members of Ass'n,	68	163	93
Active members,	39	37	56
No. converted during the year, ...	5	0	?
Volunteers to foreign missions, ...	2	0	2
Delegates to convention, ...	12	18	14

The college catalogue for the year 1892–93 has appeared with an increased number of pages. It has been thoroughly revised, and much valuable information in regard to the college in general, and especially in relation to the prescribed course of study, has been added. It has enrolled 165 students, an increase of 15 over last year, of which number 52 are ladies and 113 gentlemen. Of the whole number 123 are from Maine, 17 from New Hampshire, 9 from Massachusetts, 4 from Vermont, 3 from New York, 2 from West Virginia, and one each from England, Maryland, Michigan, New Brunswick, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Africa. From this it will be seen that a little more than one-fourth of the whole number of students come from outside the State, a larger proportion than in any other Maine college.

The declamations by the prize-division of the Freshman class occurred October 29th. The committee, consisting of N. W. Harris, Esq., W. H. Judkins, Esq.; and H. W. Oakes, Esq., awarded the prize for the ladies to Miss Doyen, and for the gentlemen to Messrs. Cutts and Thomas, their parts

being considered of equal excellence. The music was by class talent. The programme:

.Col. Goeting's March. . . Orchestra.
Prayer.
Selection. . . . . Orchestra.
The Skeleton in Armor.—Longfellow.
Miss A. Bonney.
Daniel O'Connell.—Phillips. H. T. Gould.
Responsibility of American Citizens.
—Story. R. L. Thompson.
Oration.—Heath. O. F. Cutts.
Piano Solo. . . . . Miss Bonney.
Theodore Parker's Defense. E. B. Stevens.
The Bible.—Leech. W. J. Malvern.
Prince Eric's Christ-Bride.—Anon.
Miss W. Thayer.
Extract.—Brooks. W. S. Parsons.
Death of Poor Joe.—Dickens.
Sarah L. Doyen.
Vocal Solo. . . . . Miss Bryant.
The Unknown Speaker.—Anon.
I. P. Berryman.
Eulogy on Grant.—Depew.
G. W. Thomas.
The Baron of St. Castine.—Longfellow.
Miss G. B. Prescott.
Glaucus and the Lion.—Lytton.
Gertrude L. Miller.
Wheelman Galop. . . . Orchestra.

On the evening of November 4th, the Polymnian Society held its annual public meeting in the college chapel. A pleasing musical and literary programme was presented, which we append:

PART I.

Orchestra.—Sombre Las Olas. . . Roses.
L. P. Gerrish, W. F. Sims, R. L. Thompson, H. T. Gould, E. L. Haynes, H. W. Turgeon.
Prayer.
Quartette.—Break, Break, Break. . Jacobs.
Messrs. Stickney, Parsons, French, and Fairfield.
Declamation.—The Corvette Claymore.
—Hugo. W. A. French.
Recitation.—Pierre La Forge's Deam.—Anon.
Mabel A. Steward.
Violin Sol.—Air, Varie.—De Beriot.
L. P. Gerrish.
Discussion.—Would it be wise for the State of Maine to establish a State Board of Arbitration to settle differences between employers and their employés?
Aff.—W. F. Sims.
Neg.—L. J. Brackett.

PART. II.

Trio.—In Old Madrid.—Trotere.
M. W. Stickney, W. A. French, and Edna M. Hunt.
Poem.—The Unknown Monk.
J. B. McFadden.
Oration.—Elements of Leadership.
H. B. Adams
Selection in Rhythm.—Anon.
Lottie E. Neal.
Paper. Alma G. Bailey, D. F. Field.

The public exercises of the Eurosophian Society occurred on the evening of November 11th, and were attended by an unusually large audience. The parts, both musical and literary, were of a high order of excellence. A most successful innovation was the presentation of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," of which the Lewiston *Journal*, in its report, says: "It was by far the finest bit of amateur acting ever given in the two cities." Following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

Overture—The Castle Gate.—R. Schlepegrell.
Orchestra.
PRAYER.
Clarinet Solo—Luisa Di Montfort.—Bergson.
Arthur Parkin Irving.
Oration—Reaction as an Element of Progress.
Ralph Alonzo Sturges.
Poem—The Realm of Truth.
Evelyn James Winslow.
Discussion—Ought our Government to control the Railroads?
Aff.—Frederick Lewis Hoffman.
Neg.—Arba John Marsh.
Piano Duet—Zampa.—Herold.
Annie Lee Bean,
Arthur Parkin Irving.

PART SECOND.

A Midsummer Night's Dream.—Shakespeare,
In four Acts. Characters:
Theseus—Duke of Athens. Frank T. Wingate.
Egeus—Father of Hermia. Alvin G. Weeks.

Lysander, } in Love with Hermia.
Demetrius, }
Elwyn G. Campbell,
John B. Hoag.

Hippolyta—Queen of the Amazons.
Emily B. Cornish.

Hermia—in Love with Lysander.
Ethel I. Cummings.

Helena—in Love with Demetrius.
Helen M. Willard.

Oberon—King of the Fairies. Fred A. Knapp.

Puck—A Fairy. Frederick L. Hoffman.

Philostrate—An Attendant. Chase Pulsifer.

Paper— Alice Wakefield Collins,
Fred Symonds Wakefield.

Selection— Orchestra.

Eurosophian Orchestra—Frank L. Callahan, 1st Violin; Evelyn J. Winslow, 2d Violin; Kilburn C. Brown, Clarinet; Arthur P. Irving, Bells; Dana Holt, 1st Cornet; Warren M. Dutton, 2d Cornet; William R. Fletcher, Trombone; Albert H. Miller, Piano.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

The Annual Dinner of the Bates Alumni, of Boston and vicinity, will occur, as usual, at Young's Hotel, during the last week of December. The officers of the Association are now corresponding with various alumni for the purpose of fixing a date most agreeable to the largest number. As soon as the date is decided upon notice of the same will be sent to all alumni whose addresses are known to the Secretary. All those who have never attended the dinner, but intend to this year, will confer a special favor by sending their addresses to the Secretary, so that he may send them notice of the date of meeting as soon as it is fixed. A special invitation is extended to the younger alumni, who have graduated within the last twelve years, to be present at the dinner of this year.

CLARENCE C. SMITH, *Sec.*
20 Pemberton Square, Boston.

TWO SONNETS.

BY WILLIAM PRESCOTT FOSTER, '81.

CARLYLE.

Somewhere, in dim Antarctic space, alone
Upon the unsailed ocean's utmost verge,
There is a nameless rock, that with the surge
Wars, battling everlastingly. Upthrown,
Basaltic, black, time-scarred, from earth's fire-zone,
It stands unconquered, hears the wrathful dirge
The tempest utters from its whirlpool gurge,
And fronts the starlight with calm face of stone.
Carlyle was like that rock,—the peace was his
That reigneth at the hollow whirlwind's core,
The calm of faith in God,—as when the main,
After long rage, drags down some rugged shore,
And a deep stillness holds the night again,
So, now, that where he was dull silence is.

MAGELLAN.

He left the landmarks of the past behind;
The world of waters opened wide before,
Wherethrough he aimed to sail forever more,
Seeking within the waste, with steadfast mind,
Some brighter realm, untrod of human kind,
Some happy island, some Elysian shore.
From many an unknown coast he heard the roar
Of breakers, heard the voices of the wind
On unknown seas, but neither rising blast
Nor wave could daunt his soul, firm-set as he
Who first saw Calpe sink behind the mast,
Nor turned his prow, bent to explore the sea,
Whether its westering tides touched Asia vast,
Or washed the steep shores of eternity.

—*The Century.*

HOW TO ABSORB THE LIFE OF BOOKS.

GREAT lives have poured themselves out for us in books. Such gifts enrich the givers, but are for us in vain, unless we learn to drink the blood of books. How shall I add something to my life-current from the next book I read?

Ask, what is my purpose in reading this book? It may be to get facts and

ideas to add to the wealth of my resources. A single important new idea, definite and clear, really becomes part of my intellectual property, is ample reward for reading a whole book. And my hope may be to be helped in lines of thinking not contained in the book, but for which something in it affords suggestion. And it may be for the personal culture of associating with the author through the medium of his book, so that his strong thinking may stimulate me to think, or that his true feeling may deepen and refine my feeling, or that his high purposes, or his achievements in learning, or in character, or in serviceableness may exalt and reinforce my purposes. It may be one, or two, or all of these aims.

The purpose by reading to acquire culture from the association with their authors, for which books afford opportunity is of immeasurable significance in its results, as well as of great value as a guide in the selection and use of books. If it develops in us good style in speech and writing, it does so not alone because the author's forms of expression become familiar and habitual to us, but because our thought and feeling are stimulated to demand right forms. And we not only gain those fruits of the author's thought and feeling that we glean as we read his book, but even in fields where the ideas he gives us do not apply, better thought and feeling become possible to us.

It is not by giving new ideas that poetry has its distinctive power to elevate us and our race. Its object is to rouse the sweetest, finest, deepest, noblest emotions. We aim to respond with these as we read; and for catholicity, roundness of culture, should learn to appreciate all schools, responding to each with the kind of feeling to which it appeals. If we do, we grow responsive to what should rouse the same emotions in nature and in life, which are the inspirers of all poetry, the real poetry, of which a little is truly put in books. Thus the Book of books, ὁ βίβλος, apart from all the truths we find in it and state as doctrines, cultivates us for highest conceptions, best emotions, noblest purposes. Thus, in all good books, mind stimulates mind, heart, heart, achievement and purpose, purpose; each generation is heir to the wealth of the past, and so the average of thought and feeling and purpose in God's world rises, slowly but constantly, higher and higher.

George Northrup, the trapper, had had extremely meagre opportunities for education, and his habits of life in the trapper's camp certainly were not such as to supply educational defects. But he was a constant reader of DeQuincey, Irving, and Bancroft, and when he wrote newspaper letters from the Indian wars the public were astonished, as with literary purity and grace he gave the fruit of a developed intelligence; not because he was reproducing the ideas taught him by Bancroft and Irving, but because he had become well able to have ideas of his own, and to have the feelings that demanded purity and grace. Thus, also, as Joseph Cook relates, a single book of poems, bought of a strolling peddler, redeemed one soul from wretched, low surroundings,

to beauty, spiritual and physical, in bright contrast to brothers and sisters, home and all environment.

First, then, the good to be gained, the purposes of reading the book are to be in mind. And now, second, how are these purposes to guide the reader to their accomplishment?

If the chief aim is to acquire culture from association, by means of the book, with its author, the reader will aim to accompany the process of the writer's mind in creating the book. He will read, if possible, a true account of the author's life and personality. Next he will read the preface. David Pryde declares "We would make the perusal of the preface the test of an accomplished reader." He will also survey the table of contents, when one exists, as displaying the plan of the writer. And as he then reads the text he will endeavor, as the book develops, to accompany and share every process of thought and every movement of feeling. He will not do this servilely, accepting all as true and right, because his author's. But rather as good companions, when listening to one another, put themselves at each other's standpoint of thought, and sympathize as completely as they can in each other's feeling, so shall the reader do with the author whose personality he respects, and from whose companionship he aims to receive culture.

Quite a different method will be pursued when the aim of reading is only to acquire facts and ideas. Then another aphorism applies, that "The art of reading is to skip judiciously." The use of table of contents is now to show what may be omitted. And in the chapters that are read, not every paragraph need be completed. Of many books read for facts and ideas alone the reader may say: "A little out of much that is here is new and needed for me. I must find that without wasting time upon the rest." Many books are written to unfold and apply some single theory or truth. Such may, as a rule, be swiftly read, if one has skill, as Joseph Cook recommends, to "find their jugular vein," and so suck their blood by once opening.

Read with attention. The great poet Dante once went into the street to witness a procession. While waiting for it to pass he took up a book from a stall. Soon he had given it his attention. When he had finished with the book he ascertained that the procession had passed before him. Whatever impression it had made upon his senses, it had made none whatever upon his mind. The first two times the mind wanders, bring it back by force of will. The third time take a short walk, or do something else for an interval. Do not foster a habit of inattention by reading, in papers or elsewhere, stuff not worth it.

Hammerton, in his book on "The Intellectual Life," asks what is the most important virtue for the intellectual life, and answers "Disinterestedness." By this he means, do not read history of the civil war as a New Englander, and religion as an Arminian, and the press as a Republican, but all as a man, or rather as nearly as possible as God does. Be as little biased as you can by habitual ways of think-

ing, by your hopes, by what you would be glad to believe true and find substantiated. Also, when necessary, make allowance for the bias of the author. This is often necessary in reading history and usually in reading biography.

Always look up unfamiliar words and allusions in the Dictionary or Encyclopedia, *as they occur*. If one has not these books at hand, he should keep on his table a small blank book for the purpose of noting such words and allusions. By occasionally asking himself the questions accumulated in this book to review what is remembered and re-learn what has begun to slip away, one adds all this to his permanent possessions. The way to become learned is to learn what one finds himself ignorant of. And the time to learn a thing easily and effectually is when you want to know it.

One of the three aims of reading mentioned was to find in the book stimulus and starting point for thought. A word concerning that was reserved till now, because most important of all:

Pause frequently at the end of paragraphs and chapters to think about what has been read. Allow such questions to ask themselves as: What have I read? Do I understand it? Believe it? What follows? Do I want more of what is suggested? Occasionally the interest will seize upon something in what has just been read and give it a place in one's own thinking, perhaps give it a new application to life, it may arouse some questioning, or by its light show the way to another truth. Such moments in which the soul is roused to activity of its own are priceless. Court and cherish them. So shall reading be accompanied by growth of the power to think, and such creative moments increase in frequency and fruitfulness.

These pauses during and at the end of reading are as indispensable for the acquisition of facts and ideas as for the aim of reading just referred to. These pauses are the time to select and treasure up that which must be remembered, while generously leaving to oblivion all the rest. The mind, disencumbered of all it can afford to forget, easily bears away the small chosen treasure occasionally found. But the whole unsorted mass it would carry but a little way, and that in open bags from which sand and treasure would soon have run together. One should be satisfied to take away only ideas so definite that they could be clearly stated to another. In the first book thus perused it may be necessary to re-read many a paragraph and chapter. But in the second or third, if the plan is faithfully adhered to, the habit of getting clear, definite, and communicable ideas at first reading will have been formed, and the indispensable attention have grown natural.

These pauses may serve a valuable incidental purpose in resting the eyes. One should never read or write more than thirty minutes without closing the eyes for a few moments or looking at objects at least thirty feet away. Do not wait till your eyes are hurt and demand it.

The questions how from the myriad to select the book to read, and how to preserve the results of reading arise in this connection. A few words in

answer to them may be ventured in a later number of the STUDENT.

E. C. HAYES, '87.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Student:

IT IS a trite saying that what one has in life is only what one earns, and it may be because of its triteness that the thought is so often disregarded. It would seem to be the case, at least, in the conferring of degrees by American colleges.

This is especially true of the degree of Master of Arts at the present time. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to be corrected; but, as I understand it, the degree has absolutely no value, not even the paltry fee paid for it. It means, except at Harvard and perhaps a few other institutions, that the recipient is a graduate of from three to five years' standing, which his diploma would show; and that, during that time, he has not lapsed into utter illiteracy. As a result of this an American degree is a just object of contempt abroad, and no guide to a man's attainments at home.

As is well known, the degree of Master of Arts as conferred at Harvard signifies that the student has done a considerable amount of work in a definite line and has presented to the authorities a satisfactory thesis on the subject. Moreover, this work is not to be in any line for which he will receive another degree. Law, theology, medicine, science; all confer proper degrees for work in their respective departments, and one should not be twice paid for his work.

Artium Magister,—we should expect to see a man of scholarly attainments far beyond those of the ordinary college graduate, in one whose name is honored with this distinction, but it would be foolish to ask if such is the case. It is good and right that men should be graduated from college, who, though by no means scholars, have yet completed the college curriculum with moderate success, but the higher degree should mean distinctly greater attainments.

I have mentioned Harvard in this connection as the most conspicuous example, and she has few companions, certainly not so many but that it will be an honor to Bates to take her stand, too, in the van-guard. If she does not do this she may be forced to take an unworthy position among the camp-followers.

There are, doubtless, practical objections in the way, and I should be glad to see them stated and discussed by those who favor the present method. The question is demanding the consideration of educators of to-day, and Bates should not be behind.

As one who would see his *Alma Mater* stand high in all things, as she already does in so many, I would ask from the interested alumni and the authorities a careful discussion of this question.

Fraternally yours,

A. N. PEASLEE.

Cathedral School of St. Paul,
Garden City, L. I., Nov. 14, 1892.

PERSONALS.

'71.—Hon. John T. Abbott, our minister to the United States of Columbia, has left his post of duty, and is in this country on a short vacation.

'73.—Rev. Charles H. Davis, of the Congregational Church at Perris, Cal., has received a call to the pastorate at Villa Park, of that State.

'73.—In the recent papers we find a pleasing item relating to an original idea of one of our alumni, J. P. Marston. We quote:

> The problem of how to conduct a prize competitive composition-writing match without heart-burnings or jealousies, has been solved. A week ago Principal Marston of the Biddeford High School requested the Seniors to write compositions on Columbus Day, to be put into the city clerk's safe and not to be opened until the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America shall be celebrated. The compositions have been handed in and will be put into the safe without being examined, and it will therefore remain for those living in another century to pass upon their comparative merits.

'73.—Edwin A. Smith, formerly of the Lewiston *Journal* editorial staff, whose departure for Spokane, Washington, we noted not long ago, has accepted a position on the leading journal of the city and State. In recent letters to friends, Mr. Smith says that he is much pleased with the country and that the city is all that is represented.

'73.—Principal E. P. Sampson, of Saco, and G. A. Stuart, '77, superintendent of Lewiston schools, have been re-elected members of the new executive committee of the Schoolmasters' Club of Maine.

'73.—George E. Smith, Esq., is one of the two Republican candidates for mayor of the city of Everett, Mass.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, who has been eminently successful in church work, and especially in raising money for new churches, is now engaged in soliciting funds for a church at Waterloo, Iowa. Rev. Mr. Frost writes a recent letter which is so characteristic of the man that we quote: "The battle of Waterloo has begun. First shot fired for new church Monday, October 10th, at about 8 o'clock. During the day $600 was subscribed. Next day, before breakfast, $325. During the day $375 more gathered. Up to date $1,361, and the battle still going on."

'75.—The town of South Framingham, Mass., is well represented by Bates graduates. L. M. Palmer, '75, is an honored and successful physician. O. W. Collins, '76, is a physician with a large and growing practice. He is also superintendent of schools. F. E. Emrich, '76, is pastor of Grace Congregational Church. J. H. Parsons, '81, is principal of the High School. He has three assistants and is meeting with much success.

'76.—I. C. Phillips, superintendent of the Bath schools, responded to the toast, "The Recreations of the Teacher," at the banquet of the Maine Schoolmasters' Club, held at Brunswick, Friday evening, November 11th. "We see," said Superintendent Phillips, "the physical creation in the child, in the plump cheek and bright eye. Recreation means the revival of exhausted strength. In the popular use of the term it means play or enjoyment of some sought. Humor in the classroom is a recreation which is very beneficial. A change from mental labor

to manual labor is another way to obtain recreation as real as that secured by absolute rest such as the summer vacation affords. Plays, sports, and games may be indulged in if one's tastes call him in that direction."

'78.—C. E. Hussey is superintendent of schools of Natick, Mass.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George, of Worcester, Mass., has received and accepted a unanimous call from the Mount Vernon Street Church at Lowell.

'79.—The receipt of the catalogue of Lyndon Institute, Vt., for the year ending last June, is noted in the *Morning Star*. By this notice we learn that the institute is in a very prosperous condition. Its principal is Rev. W. E. Ranger, '79. Under his able management the school is making very rapid progress, and maintains its high grade of scholarship. The number of students enrolled is 240.

'80.—Rev. F. L. Hayes, son of Professor Hayes of the College, was sent as a delegate from the Free Baptists to the Congregational National Council, recently held at Minneapolis.

'80.—Rev. J. H. Heald of Trinidad, Col., has been called to the Congregational church at Harmon, in the same state.

'82.—B. W. Murch, late principal of the Curtis School, Georgetown, D. C., has accepted the principalship of the Force School in Washington, with an increase of salary. The Force School is in the aristocratic part of the city, on Massachusetts Avenue, between 17th and 18th Streets.

'85.—In an *Independent* of recent date we noticed an interesting letter on "The Santals," from Rev. E. B. Stiles, missionary to India.

'85.—Dexter C. Washburn is located at 77 Portland Street, Boston, as dealer in ecclesiastical and stained glass, beveled plate, and all kinds of fancy building and furnishing glass.

'86.—H. M. Cheney, of Lebanon, N. H., has been elected representative of the New Hampshire Legislature, running far ahead of his ticket.

'87.—At a recent annual meeting, at Hillsdale, Mich., of the Associated Young Peoples' Societies connected with the Free Baptist denomination, C. S. Pendleton was elected president.

'87.—John R. Dunton, principal of Lewiston Grammar School, has been re-elected secretary and treasurer of the Schoolmasters' Club.

'88.—Miss L. A. Frost, of the Pawtucket (R.I.) High School has accepted a position in the High School at Dorchester, Mass.

'88.—Hamilton Hatter was the Republican nominee from Jefferson County for the House of Delegates of West Virginia.

'88.—Rev. F. W. Oakes, of Jeffersonville, Vermont, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Leadville, Colorado.

'88.—B. W. Tinker, of Marblehead High School, has accepted the principalship of the High School at Marlboro, Mass.

'89.—The many friends of C. J. Emerson were pleased to see his familiar face in college halls once more. Mr. Emerson is pleasantly located at the Harvard Law School, and is a room-mate of F. J. Daggett.

'91.—W. L. Nickerson, whose call to the Free Baptist Church at Dover we noted in the last issue of the STUDENT, was ordained October 13th. A large audience was present at the ordination services in the evening. The sermon, we noticed, was preached by Rev. C. G. Mosher, a graduate of the Divinity School.

'92.—D. G. Donnocker was ordained pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Brockton, Mass., on Wednesday, September 28th. The examination of Mr. Donnocker by the council appointed for the purpose was considered very satisfactory. The address to the church was given by Rev. Thomas Spooner, '74, of Lawrence.

EXCHANGES.

The Haverfordian has a new departure in the way of substituting for its regular exchange column a department entitled "Hall and Campus." Its editor looks over the publications of other colleges, but unless he finds something of particular interest to the readers of the *Haverfordian*, he fills the space allotted him with anything that from his own thinking or observation may interest his readers. The reason of the change is not given. Perhaps the exchange column of college magazines has not, in the editor's mind, reached the ideal, and so he substitutes this, and perhaps this is his ideal of what such a department should be. We shall be interested in the results of the substitution in the coming numbers of the *Haverfordian*.

The *College Rambler*, published at Illinois College, is in many respects an ideal college paper. It is attractive in paper and print and externals, its editorials are practical and not too local to be interesting, its "solid" articles are not heavy but entertaining, and its other departments are well balanced. From its "Point of View" we quote:

> That the colleges and universities of America are attracting more attention on the part of the press than ever before is one of the most promising indications of the growth of educational influence. The great dailies and weeklies have found the profit of establishing college departments, open not only to the discussion of matters touching upon college life, but also to news of what the various institutions are doing along lines of college enterprise. Nor are the magazines deaf to the demands for recognition from our 90,000 American students. And within the last two or three years there have appeared several publications devoted almost entirely to college matters. Together with the mighty host of papers edited by the colleges themselves, the press will keep before the public the fact that the universities and colleges of our land are doing as much for her future glory and welfare as any other factor in our life to-day.

The *Cadet*, published at Maine State College, Orono, Me., contains a suggestion from an alumnus that is worthy of notice. It is in regard to advertising the college by means of the students corresponding for different papers. Every student, says the writer, should be willing to send items of college news to his home paper, and those that are particularly qualified should correspond with the leading papers of the State and other states. The thing that is wanted is to keep the name of the college before the public. Advertising pays in business. Why not in college?

"In the college world at large there are two reasons usually assigned for

electing certain courses. Either because of the desire for the course in itself, or for the benefit of the professor's inspiring personality." So says the *Brunonian* in an editorial, and continues: "Whether a man should elect a professor instead of a course of study which would be of more practical value to him, is indeed a question."

Yet the great and real good which issues from contact with a strong personality—especially of a college professor—cannot be lightly considered. Not only some of the pleasantest recollections of a man's college course are connected with certain professors because of their genial and noble personal characteristics, but because they inspired in him an earnestness in work and a higher conception of life's meaning. It is the sight of his professor's strong and manly character, coupled with affability, which has pointed him to something higher than his present life and which has ennobled his whole future course of action. Great lessons may be taught without text-books, and it should be the purpose of every collegian made of the true stuff to learn at least a few of these from the lives and characters of the men who are directing his education. Then will the memory of college days be something more than the mere thought of scholarship—great as it is—and then will the student's view of mankind be taken from a new standpoint and greatly broadened.

The *Ægis*, published at University of Wisconsin, contains an article on "The Evolution of the College Curriculum in the United States," which contains some interesting facts as to courses of study as they have been—and now are. "The first curriculum of Harvard," the writer says, "provided for two years of mathematics, four years of Greek, and one year each of Chaldic and Syriac. There was also something of physics and logic. Latin was excluded from the course because it was supposed to have been mastered before entrance to college. Its use as a medium of conversation, even to the exclusion of the mother-tongue, was required of all students when within the limits of the college. The careful and extensive study of the Bible was also provided for. The course of study at Harvard at this time represented that of all the earlier colleges in this country. The elective system originated with Thomas Jefferson, and was used first in the University of Virginia. Harvard has used it since 1825, and at the present time there are probably seventy-five per cent. of the colleges and universities of the United States which recognize the elective system in a greater or less degree. College men are not universally of opinion that an elective course of study is best adapted to the modern conditions and the demands of highest culture. Dr. David S. Jordan says this of it:

No two students require exactly the same line of work in order that their time in college may be spent to the best advantage. The college student is the best judge of his own needs, or at any rate he can arrange his work for himself better than any consensus of educational philosophers. The student may make mistakes in this as he may elsewhere in much more important things in life; but here as elsewhere he must bear the responsibility of these mistakes. . . . It is better for the student himself that he should sometimes make mistakes than that he should throughout his work be arbitrarily directed by others.

On the other hand Dr. Noah Porter, of Yale, who probably best represents the conservatism of the opposite, says:

College students at the end of the Freshman year are usually incapable of selecting between any two proposed studies or courses of study. They do not know themselves

well enough to be able to decide in what they are best fitted to excel nor even in what will please them best. Their future occupation is ordinarily not so far determined as to deserve to be seriously considered. Their tastes are either unformed or capricious and prejudiced; if decided and strong they often need correction. The study which is farthest removed from that which strikes his fancy may be the study which is most needed by the student. The preferences are also likely to be fickle. The real but unanticipated difficulties which are revealed by trial, will occasion discontent and vexation; or some new discovery concerning the value of a study that has been rejected will lead to disappointment. What might seem to be gained in proficiency or time, is lost many times over in mental breadth and power by a neglect of the studies which are disciplinary and general.

Volapük was at one time a familiar subject. Of late not so much has been written of it or heard about it. A good defense of it appears in the October number of the *W. P. I.*, published at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in which the writer argues well for its existence as a common ground on which all the people of the earth may meet though ignorant of each others languages, and exchange ideas on equal terms. Quite surprising figures are given that show that its use is more general than most people think. The writer says:

50,000,000 volapük grammars have been sold. 1,000 commercial houses make volapük their international language of correspondence and accounts; 50 languages have its text-books adapted to their dialects. It has now about 1,000,000 students quite competent to use it, . . . and over 30 newspapers and periodicals. . . . Wherever you go you find volapük literature on sale, and people who know, teach, and learn it, and there is scarcely a civilized country but has its organized associations and clubs. At the International Convention, held in Paris in 1890, there were over five hundred delegates present representing about forty different nationalities, and the entire proceedings of the convention were carried on in the one language which all understood.

We welcome to our table the opening number of the *Pharos*, published at Missouri Wesleyan College. It contains a practical article on "College Journalism," a good biography of the poet Poe, besides other articles of merit. Its initial effort promises well for future numbers.

The *Colorado Collegian* is a new comer. Its October number contains a remarkably good criticism of Dickens and his works, bringing out the characteristics of the author and the reason for the popularity of his books.

The *Adelphian*, published at Gardiner High School, contains a complimentary notice of its present submaster—who is a Bates graduate—Mr. L. M. Sanborn, '92.

POETS' CORNER.

THE LITTLE MAID.

[*From the German of Theodor Storm.*]

Hushed is the hillside wood:
  Shines the sun in the noonday sky;
And beneath the drooping boughs
  A little maid I spy.

'Mid the perfumed thyme reclining,
  Weary is the little one;
Through the cool pure air about her
  The bees and the blue flies hum.

In the calm repose of the shady grove
  She seems an enchantress fair,
As the beams of the glittering sun
  Play on her dark brown hair.

And the thought comes to my mind,
  As I hear the cuckoo sing,—
The bewitching eyes are those
  Of the fabled woodland queen.

—*A. P. I., '93.*

TWILIGHT.

When Beauty breathes her soul through Nature's own,
And Nature reverent is, and peaceful, still;
I, sitting silent, thoughtful and alone,
Feel all my soul glow with a mystic thrill.

A fervent adoration seems to steal
Upon my heart. "O twilight angel dear,
I pray you, lift the veil which I can feel;
Reveal the world of spirits brooding near."

And now a whisper, low and faintly seems
To breathe into my listening spirit ear.
The while I bend to catch the sunset beams,
This message to my waiting soul I hear.

"Seek not to know the realm that lies beyond
The veil; bright sunset clouds are now unrolled,
And all the world for you is now adorned
With dazzling gifts, and splendors manifold.

"Behold the earth; divine it doth appear!
Ah, heaven alone is fairer! Could you see
Into the heart of this that wraps you here,
You'd see the depth of heaven's mystery."

—*W. T., '96.*

THE TEMPLE.

One of old a temple builded
To his God, the story goes;
And no sound of ax or hammer
Broke the stillness while it rose.

Stones and beams afar were fashioned;
Each with nicest skill was wrought,
And the temple grew in silence,
Mirror of the builder's thought.

Thus Jehovah builds the temple
Where his glory aye shall dwell;
Fitting all its stones and timbers
By a plan He knoweth well.

Here we have the noise and tumult;
Here the molding of His hand:
There the temple grows in silence,
Fairest thing in that fair land.

—*G. H., '90.*

THE SCULPTOR.

"Beautiful things!" cried all, surprised;
"Wondrous the sculptor who devised
Forms so varied, all fair!
Carved from a block, too, of stone world-prized
Marble priceless and rare!"
But 'mid his works, unheeding aught,
Sad stood the artist, gloomed in thought;
Through his closed eyes he saw
One grand statue, of rare stone wrought,
Perfect, without stain or flaw.

—*G. M. C., '93.*

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

It is fitting that the *Atlantic* should present the tributes in memory of Whittier that it does, this month. In addition to a most able critical essay on Whittier's place in literature, by Mr. George Edward Woodberry, it has two poems that will be of universal interest. From the sweet and beautiful token that comes from the pen of Oliver Wendell Holmes, we quote the following, through the kind permission of the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly:*

For thee, dear friend, there needs no high-wrought lay,
To shed its aureole round thy cherished name,
Thou whose plain, home-born speech of *Yea* and *Nay*
Thy truthful nature ever best became.

Death reaches not a spirit such as thine,—
It can but steal the robe that hid thy wings;
Though thy warm breathing presence we resign,
Still in out hearts its loving semblance clings.

. . . . . .

Not thine to lean on priesthood's broken reed;
No barriers caged thee in a bigot's fold;
Did zealots ask to syllable thy creed,
Thou saidst "Our Father," and thy creed was told.

Best loved and saintliest of our singing train,
Earth's noblest tributes to thy name belong.
A life-long record closed without a stain,
A blameless memory shrined in deathless song.

Lift from its quarried ledge a flawless stone;
Smooth the green turf and bid the tablet rise,
And on its snow-white surface carve alone
These words—he needs no more,—*Here Whittier lies.*

The following are the closing stanzas of the other poem to which we referred. It is by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and was written as Whittier lay dying:

Thou spirit! who in spirit and in truth
  Didst worship utterly the unseen God;
Thine age the blossom of a stainless youth;
  Thy soul the star that swings above the sod.
No prayer to heaven ever lighter rose
  Than thy pure life, escaped, ariseth now.
Thou hushest like a chord unto its close,
  Thou ceasest as the Amen to a vow.

To starving spirits, needing heavenly bread,—
  The bond or free, with wrong or right at strife;
To quiet tears of mourners comforted
  By music set unto eternal life.
These are thine ushers at the Silent Gate;
  To these appealing, thee we give in trust.
Glad heart! Forgive unto us, desolate,
  The sob with which we leave thy sacred dust!

The *Century* has, this month, several short poems of special note. It has three by Robert Underwood Johnson; some characteristic lines from James Whitcomb Riley; "Beyond the Limit," by Maurice Thompson; "The Answer," from the pen of Rudyard Kipling, and a beautiful little poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, entitled, "Insomnia." The closing verses of this last express in other words Shakespeare's thought,

"Sleep, that sometimes shuts up sorrow's eye,
Steal me awhile from mine own company."

Aldrich's expression of it is lovely in its simplicity:

"Slumber, work on me your own caprice,
  Give me any shape,
Only, slumber, from myself,
  Let myself escape."

Notwithstanding the fact that it has but one story that is directly appropriate to the day, the November issue of the *Century* may, in some truth, be considered a Thanksgiving number. The coming again of the day of "happy home-returning," means also the coming again of the long winter evenings. Such writers as have contributed to this month's number of the *Century* know how to make pleasant reading for those who gather about cozy home firesides, these bleak November nights. Hezekiah Butterworth writes a curious and ingenious story of "An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving," in which he strangely mingles the ridiculous and the sublime. Mrs. Burton Harrison begins a novel of New York society, entitled, "Sweet Bells Out of Tune." The purpose of the story, so far as may be gathered from its opening chapters, is to show something of the insincerity of society life, and the inconsistencies and vicissitudes of polite love and affection. Archibald Forbes continues his thrilling reminiscences of what he saw at the Paris Commune, and in connection with what he writes, some one, under the initials C. W. T., contributes a paper entitled, "What an American Girl Saw of the Commune." Pleasant "Reminiscences of Brook Farm" are given in an article from the pen of the late George S. Bradford, who was himself a member of this odd community with which Hawthorne, Curtis, Emerson, and so many others of Concord's distinguished men were connected. Accompanying a portrait of Francis Parkman, that appears as frontispiece in this number of the *Century*, there are two short papers,—one, a "Note on the Completion of Mr. Parkman's Work," by Edward Eggleston; the other, an unfinished essay

upon the life of the historian, by James Russell Lowell.

The *Review of Reviews*, always remarkable for its character sketches, has two this month of not less than usual attractiveness. They pertain to the lives and life-work of two reformers whose purposes are prompted by much the same motives, whose doctrines and views are very similar, although the one is a prominent American woman and the other a Scandinavian author. We are glad to know more of the early life of Miss Frances Willard, "one of the most conspicuous personages of our epoch, whom Mr. Stead designates as 'The Uncrowned Queen of American Democracy.'" At an early age she showed, like Peter the Great, a remarkable instinct for organization and execution. She was a successful teacher and honored with responsible positions. The experiences of her early years peculiarly fitted her for the life-work which has come to her. Her efforts have been richly rewarded. Her life has been and is an inspiration. "Even if her work ceased now, instead of being but on the threshold of its vaster range, she would have afforded a signal example of how much one woman can accomplish who has faith and fears not."

Educated people, in whose minds there is some confusion respecting the various systems of Physical Training, will be able to learn some of the essential points of resemblance and dissimilarity, and of the special advantage of each, from an article in *Education* for November, by Hartwig Nissen, an instructor in Physical Training in the Boston Schools. Quoting from Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, who is thought to be the best authority on physical training in this country, he says:

> There are various attempts to systematize gymnastics in various parts of the country, under different people, with different and limited experience. But it is not calling a thing by a name that makes it a system, and strictly speaking we have no American system. A system of gymastics, to be worthy of the name, must be based on the ascertained laws of physiology; it must aim at the attainment of a definite purpose through steadily and constantly progressive exercises; and this purpose must be nothing less than the establishment of a due equilibrium between the powers physical and the powers intellectual. Of systems that possess all of these marks there are but two—the German, and the Swedish. All other so-called systems are but parts of systems; they are partial in their foundation, in their purpose, or in their exercises.

Other notable articles in this month's issue of *Education* are: the paper on "Rhetoric and Public Speaking in the American College," by Prof. Frink, of Amherst; the "Scottish Schools of Rhetoric," by A. M. Williams, of Glasgow, Scotland; and the continuation of the notes by M. MacVicar, of New York City, on "Principles of Education."

An article by John Corbin, in the November *Outing*, advocates the doing away of the mile walk from the Field-Day events, and the substitution in its place of the three-mile run. The principal ground upon which he urges the undesirability of the mile walk is that in this event,

> The purpose of culture is practically defeated. It fails of adequate physical good and mentally and morally it has unquestionable evil tendencies. If a man has to travel faster than, say, five miles an hour, nature has ordained in the structure of his frame that he had best

run, which he never fails to do when it is a mere question of covering ground. The æsthetic objection to walking matches will, therefore, be seen to have this valid foundation. The walk is ugly because it is unnatural and perversive of the proper functions of the body.

We desire to refer to two attractive articles in the *Cosmopolitan* for November, that are well worth reading. They are "Japan Revisited," by Sir Edward Arnold, and a sketch by W. D. Howells on "A Traveller from Altruria."

The story in this month's number of *Lippincott's*, by Marion Harland, will attract many readers. It is entitled, "More than Kin." It curiously mingles the tragical and sentimental, is engaging and fascinating, and shows the originality of the author. "A Story without a Moral," by M. Helen Fraser Lovett, contains a happy touch of irony that is really bright.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Republican and Democratic clubs have been organized at Vassar.

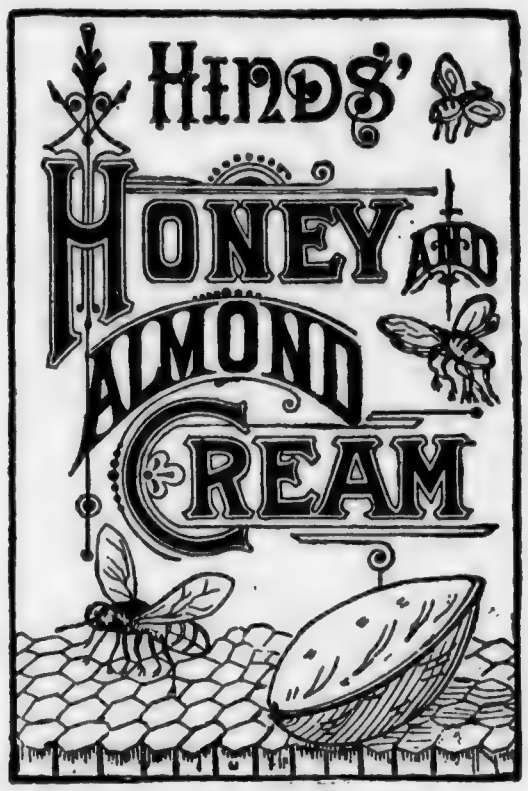
Yale's new preparatory school at Lakeville, Conn., which opened for the first time this year, has nearly one hundred students.

Leland Stanford, Jr., commences its second year with twenty-seven new members in its faculty, two buildings going up, and 3,000 volumes added to its library.

The Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, has a campus containing about 70,000 acres, and a driveway seventeen miles long.

Cornell, Colby, University of Wissonsin, Marietta, Wabash, Dartmouth, and University of California, all have new presidents this year.

The *New York World* in a recent issue has gathered reports from many of the leading colleges of the country, mainly those of the Eastern and Middle States, in regard to the political views of the professors. While, of course, the object and tenor of the reports are partisan, yet, eliminating that feature, some interesting facts may be stated. Syracuse is reported as a Republican stronghold. Three or four of the instructors, however, are believed to be inclined towards Democracy. The faculty of Rochester is about evenly divided between Harrison and Cleveland. Cornell's showing is Republicans 29, Democrats 17. In Lehigh ten of the thirteen professors will vote for Cleveland. *All of Bates' professors are for Harrison.* The Cleveland men of Yale's faculty outnumber the Harrison men four to one. There are twenty Republican and three Democrat professors in Lafayette. In Williams all but two or three of the faculty are for Cleveland. They express themselves as "mugwumps." In Columbia "the professors, as a rule, are Cleveland men, but they won't talk." A majority of the faculty of the University of Michigan are Republicans. Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Dickinson, Rutgers, and Tufts, all have a majority of their professors for Harrison. Eighteen professors of Amherst have issued an address urging the people to support Cleveland. Presidents Angell of Michigan, and Schurman of Cornell are reported as converts from the Democrat to the Republican party.



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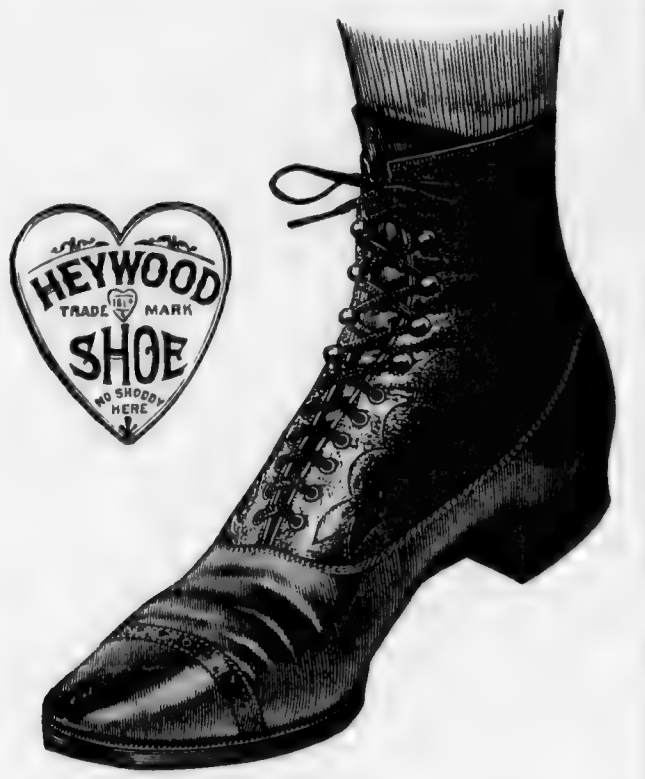
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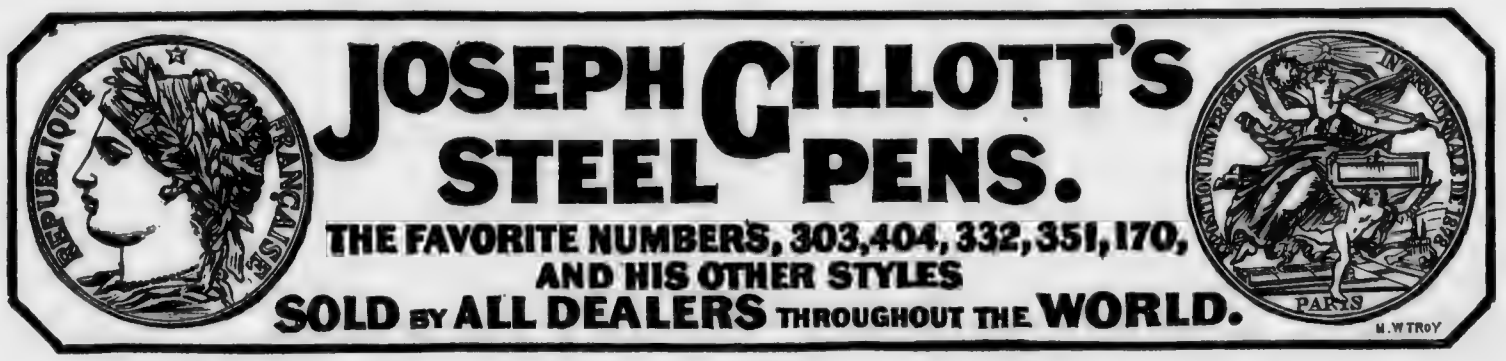
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THE

BATES STUDENT.

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THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

AS THE time approaches for us to lay down the editorial pen, we would not fail to mention the benefit which we think our work through the year has brought to us, the pleasure that we certainly have experienced in performing it, as well as a word or two upon college journalism in general. In a recent letter to the STUDENT, an alumnus, who occupies a prominent position in Massachusetts, in mentioning those parts of his college course which he considers to have a direct bearing upon present duties, includes the knowledge and experience gained from work done on the college magazine as one of those parts, and by no means the least, that are most available in the business of life. The experience gained from preparing articles for publication, and in soliciting contributions from others; the skill and the care that is necessary in correcting proof-sheets, and in keeping out objectionable matter; all these we feel to have been of practical benefit to us, and a valuable part of our college course.

There has been a pleasure, too, in looking forward to the issue of the various numbers, and in comparing them with those of previous years and of other institutions. The regular ap-

pearance of our own and other magazines has been looked forward to with eager anticipation, and has helped in a measure to break up the monotony of daily work.

The growth of college journalism has been marvelous. We have not the date of the appearance of the first college publication; but suffice it to say that there are no less than seven colleges and universities at the present time publishing *daily* papers, to say nothing of the great number of monthly and semi-monthly issues. There are, we saw it recently stated, one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States. This is indeed a grand showing. One of the attractive features, we think, of the educational exhibit of the World's Fair would be the collection and proper arrangement of these college papers and magazines. They would show, as in no other way, the wonderful growth and prosperity of our educational institutions.

To feel a just pride in his own college publications; to contribute to their columns whenever called upon, and thus to derive some of the benefits that are possible from such publications; these things should be the duty and earnest endeavor of every student.

THE public school question in this country is assuming new phases since the arrival of Monsignor Satolli, who comes as the authorized head of the Catholic church in the United States. In his recent manifesto he proposes three plans for the adjustment of the question which is now so agitating the American public. His propositions are: First, that, by an agreement between the bishop and school board, Catholic children shall receive instruction in the catechism during "free time," and that religious instruction shall also be given in the high schools and colleges in the form of free lectures; second, that classes in the catechism and doctrines of the Catholic faith shall be held outside the public school buildings; third, that parents should take especial care in the training of their children, and that the pastor should have classes of children in the parish school, and should show "stronger marks of loving solicitude" towards those children who attend the public schools. Choice is to be made between these three plans according to circumstances of location. Further, Monsignor Satolli urges that the teachers should procure diplomas from the school board of the state as well as from the church.

This may seem to many as a radical change of policy on the part of the Catholic church towards the public schools of this country. If it is such, what has brought it about? And is it sincere? Has recent outspoken American sentiment, even by leading Catholics themselves, been too formidable an obstacle for it to encounter? Or does it expect to gain by stealth what it might not by open action?

It is evident by Monsignor Satolli's utterances that the Catholic church still fails to accept the public school in its true relation, viz., as a purely secular institution, and would make it, if possible, subordinate and subsidiary to that church. If one church preserves its distinctive religious instruction, why

not each and all? Once attach the Catholic church to the public school in any manner, certainly all other denominations should be granted the same privilege. The only true way to preserve the public schools of the United States is to wholly divorce them from anything that partakes in the least of sectarianism. The issue of this seemingly new departure on the part of the Catholic church will be carefully observed by all friends of the public schools.

IF IT should be asked what is the chief lack in our educational system the answer might safely be, failure to stimulate and to train investigating and reasoning powers. The average student is content to accept as conclusive what is offered him as the result of other men's thinking, without expending thought or time of his own.

"It is wonderful," says Frances E. Willard, "how many minds are a period instead of an interrogation point, and as for an exclamation point as the symbol of a mind only the greatest were ever that." The remedy for this defect is within the power of the student himself, and indeed nothing entirely outside of his own will can develop his thinking powers. As suggested above, he can be an interrogator. He can cultivate the divine gift of curiosity with which every intelligent person is naturally endowed. He can assume toward everything, even the most commonplace, the attitude of a questioner. He can habitually let the question *why* follow the acceptance or denial of facts as they are presented to him.

Observation and interested inquiry are the first steps that lead to independent thinking, for they lead to *definite*, *individual* knowledge, and without this to start with, no thinking can be profitable.

The attitude of a learner is that of the greatest minds. It is said that Socrates once said to those about him, "The only difference between you and me is that you, knowing nothing, think that you know something, while I, knowing nothing, am aware of it."

WE NOTICE with pleasure that we are to have for an elective in the summer a critical study of Browning. The addition of this elective to the curriculum gives us one more term of English than we have hitherto had, and many, doubtless, will avail themselves of the privilege of becoming critically familiar with this popular author. To the study of Shakespeare the coming term, we are looking forward with much pleasure.

Speaking of electives, we wish it were possible for the introduction of more history into the college curriculum. While perhaps this is not possible at the present time, yet we certainly feel that there should be more history in the course. Of the importance of a good knowledge of history it is unnecessary to speak. That means may be devised whereby this desired result may be attained in the near future, is our earnest wish.

ALL friends of education are gratified at the recent good fortune of the metropolis of the Great West.

Chicago is, indeed, to be congratulated upon the magnificent gift which she has received from her wealthy and philanthropic citizen, Philip D. Armour. This practical benefaction is made especially prominent from the fact that it was announced almost simultaneously with the death of one of America's multi-millionaires, Jay Gould, who, had he lived a few years longer, would probably have become the richest man in the world.

It is almost impossible to refrain from contrasting the lives of these two men, the living and the dead, in the disposition which they have made of their wealth. Mr. Gould has left the immense property which he had accumulated entirely to the surviving members of his family, with no bequest whatever for any public institution. It is asserted that during his life-time he had given to the relief of the poor and needy in a liberal yet unostentatious manner, but it is well known that he had caused the ruin of many of his fellow-citizens simply because they stood between him and the accomplishment of some of his great schemes which would yield him millions but impoverish them. How different it is in the case of Mr. Armour! While yet in the prime of life, almost, he has made a most munificent contribution to the cause of education in the gift of a thoroughly equipped scientific and technical institute. From the income of the princely sum of one and a half million dollars, with which he has endowed this institute, it will be amply supplied with funds to carry on its work and secure for it the best of instructors.

Which of these two men, as a class, gets the more enjoyment out of life? Which is the more esteemed? Which will be accounted the more successful by generations to come? Is it the one who gains riches that he may add to his own private hoard, or is it the one who, recognizing the fact that his fellow-creatures have aided him in obtaining his wealth, and therefore have a moral, if not a legal, right to a share of it, gives to the world an Armour institute with its exceptional facilities for a practical education? There can be but one answer. The one goes through life receiving only the outward signs of respect which wealth inspires, and dies unlamented. The other is respected and honored by a people who appreciate his good deeds; and when he dies, his name will live through the lives of those who have been, and the countless others who will be, benefited by his philanthropy. The lesson to be derived from the examples of these two men is obvious. While there are comparatively few who have the means to found an institution like those established by Senator Stanford, Mr. Armour, and others who have preceded them, there are many who are able to very materially increase the endowment of the numerous colleges and other institutions of learning which are already doing a noble work, but which could accomplish much greater results with an enlarged endowment behind them.

COLLEGE athletics have gained a wonderful popularity during the last few years. Educators have come to realize that the mind must not be de-

veloped at the expense of the body, but that the best development physically aids in the best development mentally. The public in general appreciate the important place athletics fill in college life and take a lively interest in them. The brief notice in some inconspicuous part of the paper that was sufficient a few years ago for the report of the doings of the college teams, has now in its place the large typed columns of the first pages of our dailies.

We are now feeling the reaction of former years, and are perhaps rushing to the other extreme and giving, it may be, in some of our larger institutions, too prominent a place to athletics. However this may be, one thing is certainly true, as the close of some of this season's games has shown, that with this increase in popularity there have also crept in some evil tendencies which, unless they are soon made rid of, threaten not only the games themselves but the institutions that support them.

The amount of gambling and carousing that accompanies the foot and base-ball games of our larger colleges is nothing less than scandalous, and it is time not only that public men should consider this subject, but that the college authorities themselves should take some measures, even though it be at the expense of the games themselves, to do away with these evils.

It is said that so extensive is the betting that the business men in college towns feel the effect of the winning or the losing of a game by thousands of dollars. The loss of a game means to them not only loss in trade but also of a great number of bills which the students have contracted, but by the reckless venture and loss of their money are unable to pay.

Public sentiment ought to be such as to put a stop to these things. The disgraceful proceedings of the students in New York on Thanksgiving day and the general rowdyism and drunkenness that has followed since, will increase the feeling now urging itself upon thoughtful minds, that these evils are corrupting our larger institutions of learning and are preventing them from attaining the highest good of which they are capable.

In the prelude to a sermon, a New York preacher recently mentioned the fact that the majority of our best scholars and most successful men come from the smaller colleges; and explained it on the ground that the excessive sports of our larger colleges unfit the students who take part in them for the best active work of life. He urges this advice upon those who still feel the need of able college-bred *men* for the world's highest demands, "if the rich men believe in developing the brains of the country, let them endow the hundreds of small struggling colleges throughout the land."

It behooves Bates, with her splendid enthusiasm for athletics, and her already well-deserved reputation for a high moral standard, to be even more earnest to keep her sports free from these vices and to heartily discountenance them. It behooves our larger institutions, where these evils have already sprung up and made so strong a growth, to make every effort to uproot them be-

fore they sap the life and utterly kill so invaluable an institution as college athletics.

It remains largely with the students themselves to determine the character of the sports for the future.

LITERARY.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON GEORGE ELIOT AS A WRITER.

By Annie L. Bean, '93.

NO ONE, even the most unsusceptible, can fail to receive impressions deep and lasting, from the perusal of anything from the pen of George Eliot.

Her characters seem like living personages that have somehow come within our personal acquaintance, who have many of them touched our sympathies and aroused feeling as deep and real as the human beings that surround us. She holds up to us pictures of real life, fascinating, pathetic, ludicrous, that cannot fail to arouse broader sympathies, and a larger and more charitable view of life, whatever it may have been. No treatise on ethics, no separate abstract philosophy can deal more subtly and more powerfully with the laws that govern life, and their inevitable consequences than do her novels.

And this power of portraying so truly and so widely human character is the quality that ranks her high among novelists. Dickens, and Thackeray, and Scott, great as they were, dealt chiefly with characters of their own creation, and not with life as it is at its core. Peerless as they were, in their particular way, George Eliot adds to their power of looking *at* things, the gift of "looking into things and through things to the laws of life they illustrate and by which they are governed." Herein is her strength. Painting life as she found it she was, as she herself said, "content to tell her stories without trying to make things seem better than they were, dreading nothing but falsity, which, in spite of one's best efforts there is reason to dread."

There is no falsity in her writing. It is awfully real. She recognized, not as a pessimist, but with practical fearlessness, the fetters imposed upon men by heredity and environment, and never is there any anachronism in her characters between cause and effect, between what has been, and so may be. Unnatural indeed are some of the turnings of her books, but so are the turnings of real life.

A less gifted writer would never have caused the strong Adam Bede to fall in love with the frivolous Hetty, or the aspiring Dorothea Brooke to be so cruelly deceived in the soulless Causabon. A less gifted writer would not have allowed Tito to be so disappointing, or have represented a character so obstinately contradictory as Arthur Donnithorne. But they are all events and characters as true to real life as real life is to itself. There are no incongruities in the portrayal of such of her characters as are established. Mrs. Poyser is always consistent with herself. And in the development of the life and character of those whose growth we can follow, everything is true to what she makes us feel is

inevitable from what precedes and from the laws of life. Strong insight into the hidden workings of men's souls, penetration into motive and purpose, dealing with feelings that almost every reader thinks peculiar to himself, are present in all her writings. She saw into the human heart, and what an unnatural and ungovernable thing it is, devoid of strong purpose. Always the purpose of her books and the one obvious lesson that they teach is the necessity of individual life being true to the laws that govern all life, and the dangers and inevitable consequences of selfish and cowardly yielding to low instincts. We are struck with the versatility of her character painting. Her keen observation and wide-varying sympathy include all forms of society and all modes of life. As if she were behind the screen that veils men's purposes and hidden designs, she discovers the principles of life that move to action as well the saintly Dinah as the vain Hetty. She speaks epigrammatic hard sense through Mrs. Poyser's lips, and as well voices the ideal longings and aspirations of Dorothea Brooke.

She lived *inside* her characters, as a great writer once said of himself, writing from within, and from the standpoint of those of whom she wrote.

Her appreciation of the commonplace was noticeable and strong. Her stories are all the tales of every-day life, and her characters find their living representatives all about us. She said herself: "In this world there are so many common, coarse people. It is so needful we should remember their existence, else we may happen to leave them quite out of our religion and philosophy, and frame lofty theories which only fit a world of extremes. Therefore let us always have men ready to give the loving pains of a life to the faithful representing of commonplace things; men who see beauty in these commonplace things and delight in showing how kindly the light of heaven falls on them."

Her deeply religious characters prove her own spirituality. No mere force of intellect, no study of the lives and experiences of saints and exemplars of holy living could have enabled her to exhibit the inner lives and soul experiences of some of her characters, without a corresponding sympathetic experience. From the religious appearance of Bulstrode to the cool, calculating piety of Mr. Irwine, up to the serene faith of Dinah, the difference between hypocritical assumption and genuine piety is well discerned and appreciated.

Her novels are not morbid any more than real life is morbid. Humor pervades all her pages, rich, suggestive, and irresistible, and it is applied to even the most weighty themes, but never strained or out of place.

Such are some of the characteristics of George Eliot as a writer that suggest themselves as one carefully reads and digests her books. Many others there are, but these are prominent. We repeat that one's philosophy of life can hardly fail to be broadened and human sympathy deepened by a reading of her books. Such a result is richest reward to the reader, and to the author praise none higher than which can be bestowed.

PHORION.

By G. M. Chase, '93.

"Dost thou remember Phorion? That boy
Who used so well to play the lyre and sing,
When we were boys, in the Arcadian town?"
"Yes; often I recall to mind how he
Was wont to sit, about the sunset hour,
Beside the spring outside the village, near
The clump of hoary gnarled old olive trees.
There he would sit and sing, while all around
We crowded—we the noisy village youth,
Hushed then to stillness—and of older men
Not few; for shepherds, who on distant hills
Tended their flocks, and rugged farmers' men,
Who tilled the brook-side valley, e'en the slaves,
All loved his song. And many a village maid,
Coming to fill her pitcher at the spring,
Would all forget her errand, standing rapt
While Phorion sang beneath the olives gray.
How often you and I would listen there,
Scarce noting how the time passed by, until
The topmost eastern crag had golden gleam'd
And lost its gold, and from the western slope
Beyond the town the purple slowly died,
And evening fell; while through the vale below
The chill mist-laden air crept from the brook!
Then he would cease his singing, and we all
Walk slowly homeward, thinking mighty thoughts
Of ancient heroes, vaguely in our hearts feeling
The wish and power to rival them.
For of such things he sang; and sometimes, too,
He sang the coming Golden Age, when strife
And care should cease, and life should be
One round of song and sunshine, and the gods again
Should walk among us, as in days of old.
So real he made it seem, that, while we heard,
No more remembered was the weariness
Of daily grinding toil, the dull routine
Of our Arcadian town, the meager fare
Of spring, and shivering gloom of winter days;
But, drunken with his melody, we dreamed
The Golden Age had come, and seemed to feel
Its peace and sunshine gladdening our hearts.
And then we said our Phorion was a god,
The golden-rayed Apollo in disguise.
"At other times our village was his theme;
Its daily sights and sounds—the potter's toil,
The blacksmith at his forge, the market-place,
And even our boyish games and sports—all these
He sang of, but more oft our hills and plain,
Our little brook, our sacred olive grove
And its sweet-voiced choir of nightingales.
And naught that he had sung of seemed the same
As erst; but as the sunshine in our street
Made all things gladder, brighter, so his song
Made what was common beauteous, and brought
An added loveliness to what was fair.
Ah! fair and bright indeed those days look now,
Behind the years since then—tumultuous years
In Persian satraps' employ, and of late
With Dionysius, here in Syracuse.
Ah! those bright youthful days, and Phorion!
Long since, perchance, our Phorion ceased his song
Beside the spring, and in the olive-grove.
Too sweet for earth, his voice cheers now the gods;
Only his ashes keeps the Arcadian soil,
And in the cyprus o'er his grassy mound
Some broken-hearted nightingale complains."
"Well, I saw Phorion not a month ago."
"Saw Phorion? And here, in Sicily?"
"This way it was. You know, some three weeks since,
I, with my company as escortment
To Gela, with the envoys, reached the place;
The days until return were all my own;
So, roaming o'er the town—sightly it is
And large, near by a pleasant stream—I stroll'd
Into a suburb, where were porticoes
And gardens. Hearing music, I was drawn
To join a group who listened, while some one
Sang sweetly to the lyre; I could not see,
At first, who sang, too many thronged between.
Young were the most, and rich; with jest and laugh
They filled the music's pauses. Nearer come,
I soon could hear the songs; light melodies
They were, in praise of beauties and of wine,
And such-like things, that young men love to hear,
Mere clever trifles. I had turned away,
About to leave, when some one moved aside
In front of me, and, looking back, I saw
The singer, with a garland crowned, and face
Wine-flushed; a careless smile played o'er his lips
As he drank in the admiring group's applause,

And—thunder-struck—I saw—'t was Phorion.
He saw me not at once, but as his eyes
Roved o'er the crowd, at last they glanced on me.
You should have seen that look; he redden'd, paled,
His lips twinged as in pain, and breaking off
His half-sung strain, another he began,
Most wondrous sweet and sad; I listened, moved;
For soon I knew 'twas of our youth he sang,
And the Arcadian days so long fled past.
Believe me! Even to my boyish eyes
Never so real those scenes did seem, as there
In that strange city, listening to his song.
I saw again the pastured hills, the dew
Cool on the short grass in the early dawn;
I saw the mist-wreaths rising from the brook:
Uncovering its stony course, and banks
With tangled weeds and bushes thick o'er-grown;
I saw the marsh, with reeds in serried file;
The ancient bridge, its arch of rough-hewn stone;
The little temple, white in noon-tide blaze;
The stony fields, where farmers toiled all day:
The crooked village lanes, the rising smoke
At twilight, when the evening meal was cooked;
I saw the flocks returning to their folds
As I saw once in evenings long gone by.
And, lost in thought, I scarcely heard the song,
But only knew it grew more sweet and sad,
More and more sad, until it reached its end.
All bathed in tears my face, and many wept
Among that group; and he, the singer, cast
One look at me of grief unspeakable,
Then groaned, and straightway covered o'er his face."

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS.

A Poem Study.

By H. B. Adams, '93.

AMONG all the beautiful gems which make up America's golden treasury of song and verse, there is none with more poetical thoughts, or a nobler purpose, than the above well-known production of our genial Autocrat. To help us observe nature in all her manifold forms; to aid us in deriving the lessons that she continually seeks to enforce; this is the true mission of the poet, and well has Holmes performed this mission in the beautiful little poem, "The Chambered Nautilus."

To fully appreciate all the references in the poem, it is necessary for us to acquire a little knowledge of the life and habits of the nautilus.

It is the representative of an order of mollusks now reduced to a few species, only three being known at the present time, although the existence of certain fossil remains attests its great abundance in former geological periods. One or more species must have been known to Aristotle, as appears from descriptions in his works. Yet it is but recently that they have come under the observation of modern naturalists. The species of the nautilus that is now the best known and apparently the most abundant, and of which our poet sings, is the Pearly Nautilus which is found only in the seas of warm climates, notably in the Indian and the Pacific oceans. It commonly inhabits the bottom of the sea where it creeps about; but sometimes it rises to the surface, and may be seen floating there. The shell is spiral, the spire, however, not being elevated. Internally, it is camerated, or divided into chambers by transverse curved partitions of shelly matter. Hence the use of the term, "chambered." Let us quote:

This is the ship of pearl, which poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main,—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,

And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their
streaming hair.

Although the old story that the nautilus spreads a sail in order to move over the water is entirely fabulous, yet, in combining this poetical idea with the fact that it has a most beautiful pearly shell, what an apt comparison the poet has given us, in the "ship of pearl sailing the unshadowed main, and flinging its purpled wings on the sweet summer air."

As the nautilus is found most abundantly in the warm waters of southern seas, how appropriate is the reference to the "siren," and the "sea-maids"; for on the "coral reefs" of those climes, the mermaids are wont to recline in fable.

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway
through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew
the old no more.

In a very young state, this camerated structure does not exist; but as the animal increases in size it deserts its first habitation, which then becomes an empty chamber, and so proceeds from one to another still larger, occupying the outermost only. As the nautilus never returns to its old chamber, the poet aptly calls each partition an "idle door."

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by
thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap forlorn!

What is the message brought to us by this child of nature, or as the poet says, mindful of old ocean's ceaseless ebb and flow, "of the wandering sea"? That we should not be satisfied with our present condition, but should continually strive for a larger growth, for something more noble and thrilling than ordinary life affords, is, I think, the message brought to us by the pearly visitor, is the lesson that the poet would have us learn.

From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathéd horn!
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a
voice that sings,—
Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Triton, of whom the poet speaks, is one of the interesting characters of Greek mythology. He is the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and dwells with his parents in a golden palace at the bottom of the sea. Riding over the waters on a horse or other sea-monster, he soothes the turbulent waves by blowing his shell-trumpet, his "wreathéd horn," as Wordsworth calls it.

The poet gives us an excellent metaphor in "the deep caves of thought."

O poet, last of an illustrious trio, thou hast helped us to observe nature in one of her many forms, to see beauty in a little shell cast upon the shining shore by the wild sea waves. In the afternoon of thy life, rest secure, thy mission well performed.

O nautilus, creeping upon ocean's slimy bottom, or sailing with "purpled wings the unshadowed main," thanks for thy heavenly message.

As often as we behold thy beautiful "lustrous coil," we will think of thee, and of the sweet singer who has rescued thee from oblivion. And as the remembrance of thee and thy pearly home comes over us, we will strive, both intellectually and spiritually, for something higher than we have yet attained, and

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut us from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till we at length art free,
Leaving our outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

REACTION AS AN ELEMENT OF PROGRESS.

By R. A. Sturges, '93.

FEW great and noble causes, whether in the moral or material realm, have reached their ultimate success without some periods of reaction, which have really, as the event has proved, given them greater impetus and earlier consummation. What to the finite mind seems retrogression, to the infinite is often greatest progress. To reach the mountain top, we must first go through the valley. The mighty torrent, loosed from its icy home, pursues its devious way, now forward, now doubling upon itself, yet ever flowing onward to the sea. As the hand that wields the hammer is drawn backward to gather energy for a second blow; as the receding wave receives added volume that it may rise the higher on the beach; as the sap returns to the roots, after it has done its season's work of elaborating the fruit and foliage, each year adding new fibre to the sturdy oak; as the water is drawn by the sun's rays to recharge the reservoirs of the clouds, that it may again return to irrigate the earth and cause it to bring forth plentiful harvests,—so the reactions in the great political, industrial, and religious problems that are engaging the minds, the hearts, and the hands of humanity the world over, may be but the temporary retreats which afford opportunity for reinforcements to complete the overthrow of the enemies of right.

In reviewing the history of our own country, we find much to substantiate this proposition: Truth reacts to its advancement, error to its destruction. When slavery, that relic of barbarism, had gained such strength that it boldly determined to extend its dominion northward over our new territories, and sought the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," it had reached the climax of its enormity, and the reaction that followed ended only in its extinction in the Proclamation of Emancipation. When Bull Run sent its thrill of horror through the heart of the entire North, it only energized the dormant forces, and kindled the latent fires of patriotism for greater effectiveness in the bloody struggles to follow. The reaction in the abnormal monetary conditions produced by that struggle, in which fortunes disappeared with the same facility with which they had been acquired; in which the millionaire of yesterday became the beggar of to-day; in which widespread disaster seemed threatening the very life of the nation itself, was, nevertheless, but the operation of the surgeon's knife, cutting away the superficial, the unnatural, fungous growth from our body politic.

The sound basis of specie resumption that followed this terrible ordeal, fully justified the wisdom of the surgery.

But turn back the pages, and scanning the history of the Old World, what do we behold? Egypt, Persia, Assyria, Greece, Rome! How the names stand forth as the embodiment of all that was great and grand in ancient civilization! With what a glamour of magnificence and power do these dynasties impress our vision! With what prodigality was wealth dispensed for selfish gratification and national glory, while man, the one being created with an immortal soul and capable of reaching to the infinite, became the servile tool of despot's will, or the no less servile votary of sensuality and passion! Need we wonder, then, at the prodigious reaction which ensued, and precipitated upon mankind that remarkable period in the world's history known as the Dark Ages? Can we not aver that it was the natural consequence and inevitable result that must follow before the race could rise to a higher and better plane of existence? Was it not the demolition of a defective structure in order that a better might be reared in its place? The prostitution of religious, political, and civil rights demanded an heroic epoch such as the world had never seen. Feudalism, barbarous though it may have been, gave men a courage and independence hitherto unknown, while the chivalrous knight-errant first flung down the gauntlet in defense of right, or joined the Crusades for the restoration of the Holy City. From such material were evolved characters, in the social and political sphere, destined to work out the problems which seemed then in hopeless chaos. Amid all this darkness, they were the beacon stars of hope,—the men to lead future generations in the march of progress. With thought unfettered, literature and the fine arts were revived and stimulated, religious freedom from papal assumptions asserted, and the work of Martin Luther and the Reformation became a possibility—aye, even a necessity.

Such, in brief, was the valley through which humanity must go, before it could ascend the mountain of our present incomparable civilization. That valley was not finally passed till the little Mayflower, with its band of devoted Puritans, who had been oppressed by the spirit of ecclesiastical bigotry, crossed the broad expanse of ocean to scatter the seeds of religious liberty throughout the New World. Reaction though it was, viewing it as we may in the light of this nineteenth century, the Dark Ages become a period of marked progress in the world's great history.

What, then, is the source of our hope as a nation? Only in adhering to the fundamental principles of equity and justice upon which it was established. Unlike the civilizations of the past, ours recognizes the supremacy of God, rather than man; and all the efforts for its overthrow must not only be in vain, but react to its permanence and perpetuity. Pessimism may point out ominous signs of the times; religious dissension may disturb our sanctuaries; labor agitations may run riot in the marts of business and trade; political knavery may assail

our civil structure; and social lapses may threaten with moral malaria; yet with the prow of the old Ship of State pointed to the pole-star of right, she will outride the storm and her sails only receive the greater propulsion from the turbulent elements. Andover controversies will only increase the reliance in gospel truth; Ingersollism, faith in God. If true to our trust, these need be but the incidents to a healthy growth; and humanity with its hopes and fears, its cares and toils, will find an increased prosperity, a nobler manhood, and a still higher national civilization.

THE OVER-SCIENTIFIC IN EDUCATION.

By Evelyn J. Winslow, '93.

THE word over-scientific is not a familiar one, but it is applicable to this age in general and to our ideas of education in particular. And by this I mean, not that there is too much study of scientific subjects, but that there is a too broad application of the purely scientific method of analysis to every branch of study. For instance, our text-books and methods of teaching English grammar are directed toward the one object of enabling the student to analyze the language. We take sentences to pieces, examine the force and relation of each part, and are instructed to build new sentences according to the laws thus discovered. This is right if our object is to develop our powers of analysis or to learn facts about the language. But every close observer knows that it is practice in the *use* of language, and not practice in the analysis of language nor knowledge of facts about language that leads to correct speech. And the same might be said of Logic, which, like Grammar, is universally understood to be a study of "practical usefulness." But these are but mild illustrations of my meaning, and I pass on to another example.

Ask the average student of literature wherein lies the charm of a certain masterpiece, and he will answer by enumerating some of the factors which make up good style. "In its vividness, secured by expressive adjectives and figures of speech, and by natural description and life-like delineation of character." And by further questions you can learn just what, according to his idea, goes to make a description natural or a delineation of character life-like. And I believe that he often has the impression that a masterpiece of literature is simply a happy combination of these components, into which he has found that all literary merit is to be resolved by the process of analysis which is so much employed in our scientific methods of study. Of course no one would deliberately draw this conclusion, but a semi-unconscious impression to this effect is left upon the mind of the student, with the result that his conception of genius is what might be called grossly materialistic. For I have no doubt that it is the extension of this same scientific principle of analysis into all departments of education which produces the materialism so characteristic of modern thought.

The greatest triumphs of this century

have been won in the field of scientific investigation; and nothing is more repulsive to the healthy intellect than that superstitious dread of the mysterious which by its presence in the minds of primitive races restrained their natural activity in the search for truth. But, I ask, is it not a legitimate use of the intellect to recognize the existence of the inexplicable? The astronomer, tracing the evolution of the planets from their nebulous origin, learns to regard the solar system as a huge machine, constantly obedient to mechanical laws; but he must admit that behind those laws is a mystery which is absolutely unsolvable. The botanist, who studies the structure and growth of a plant, realizes at last that there is a limit where investigation must stop and beyond which only imagination can pass. And should not the student of literature realize, above everything else, that the true work of genius is the outgrowth from a living germ of thought; and that beyond the reach of his analysis there is a mysterious and inexplicable principle which is absolute for that particular work, and to which all recognized laws of literary style must be merely relative? "And so he does," you say. It is true that he recognizes the fact when it is brought before him, but this truth does not enter largely into his conception of genius.

It seems to me doubtful if a knowledge of the principles of criticism, rhetoric, and composition is to any considerable degree an aid either in recognizing, rightly appreciating, or cultivating literary genius. It is what is unconsciously taken in from association with works of genius, that nourishes the mind; and it is practice that develops its powers. And these powers must be nourished and developed, they cannot be constructed like a wall, with facts for bricks and principles for mortar.

LOCALS.

Vale!

Blanchard, '92, was in town early in the vacation.

Hoffman, '93, is studying law in a Boston law office.

The STUDENT extends the compliments of the season.

Rogers, '96, is engaged in scaling lumber in the woods.

Miss Peabody, ex-'93, has been visiting friends in the city recently.

Miss Green, '94, has been substituting in the Auburn schools.

Over sixty of the students are engaged in teaching this vacation.

Pennell, '93, is reading law with F. L. Noble, Esq., of Lewiston.

Kavanaugh, '96, is acting as assistant in the Lewiston city clerk's office.

Lothrop, '93, was in the city for a few days just previous to Christmas.

Don't paste your New-Year's resolutons in your hat. Better carry them in your head.

Professor Stanton delivered a lecture at the Congregational church in Alfred, December 26th.

The annual convention of the Maine State Pedagogical Society will be held in Lewiston, December 29–31.

Chase, '93, is spending his vacation in Boston in the study of oratory and physical culture.

Woodman, '94, and Marsh, '94, have succeeded Marden, '93, and Graves, '94, as teachers in the Latin School.

The gymnasium is occupied nearly every afternoon by those who still linger at Parker Hall. Bowling is the favorite diversion.

Moulton, '93, who is teaching at Georgetown, has had an enforced vacation of two weeks on account of scarlet fever in his school.

Professor Stanton and those students remaining in town, enjoy weekly rambles into the country for birds and general exploration.

Professor Angell lectured in Brockton, Mass., December 21st, at the Free Baptist Church of which D. G. Donnocker, '92, is pastor.

Work on the physical laboratory has been progressing during the vacation, so that it may be fitted up ready for use by the beginning of next term.

President Cheney was in Boston recently to meet his brother, ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, previous to his departure for Switzerland.

We are glad to report that Snow, '93, who has been so dangerously ill with typhoid fever, has so far recovered that he was able to visit Lewiston a short time ago.

Parker Hall is more deserted and desolate than usual this vacation. The only college men remaining within its walls are Bruce, '93, Fanning, '93, and Woodman, '94.

The question for the Sophomore prize debate which occurs on Monday of Commencement week is, "Has the Character of Columbus been Overestimated?"

Clinton, '96, is occupying his time during vacation in lecturing on his native land, Africa. He especially treats of the habits and customs of the Bassa tribe, of which he is prince.

We are gratified to state that the STUDENT has been financially successful during the past year, thanks to the enterprise of our business manager Mr. Moulton and his assistant Mr. Pennell.

A new case of specimens for the biological cabinet has just been opened by Professor Jordan. They are mostly invertebrate forms, and will be taken up in the work of next term.

Hon. Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, N. H., has been appointed by President Harrison as United States Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Cheney is a member of the Board of Fellows of the college.

Professor Chase has been in Boston on business connected with the college. Before returning home he will attend the annual convention of the Association of Teachers of Modern Languages, of which he is a member, to be held in Washington, D. C., the last of this month.

The STUDENT editors for next year have chosen their departments as follows: L. J. Brackett, Alumni Communications; Hoag, Magazine and Book Reviews; Cook, Alumni Personals; Marsh, Literary and Poets' Corner;

Pierce, Exchanges and College Notes; Leathers, Locals.

The fund for the grading of the new athletic field is slowly growing. Mr. Orland Smith, formerly of Lewiston and son of Judge Smith, has contributed $250 to this fund. Ex-Governor Garcelon, of Lewiston, has also given some land on College Street which is to be sold and the proceeds devoted to this purpose.

In addition to those mentioned elsewhere, the following students are also teaching, but their addresses we have been unable to ascertain: W. R. Fletcher, of the Junior class; W. S. C. Russell, N. R. Smith, and Miss Sarah L. Staples, of the Sophomore class; O. F. Cutts and L. S. Mason, of the Freshman class.

Two very pleasant dinner parties were given to those members of the Senior class who reside in Boston and vicinity or were visiting there during the vacation season. The first was by Miss Conant at her home in Littleton, December 8th, and the second by Mr. Swan at his home in Roxbury, December 17th. The unique souvenirs which were presented will serve as happy reminders of these most enjoyable events.

The Freshman class has been divided into five divisions for their Sophomore debates. The divisions, with the questions which they have selected, are as follows: *First Division*—"Is it Probable that Shakespeare was the Author of the Dramas Attributed to Him?" *Aff.*—Thompson, Miss Prescott, E. I. Hanscom, Cutts, Freeman; *Neg.*—Miss Ockington, Hilton, Miss Doyen, Roberts, Miss White. *Second Division*—"Is Reputation Gained by Statesmanship as Permanent as that Gained by Authorship?" *Aff.*—Gould, Berryman, Miss Dunn, Eaton, Fairfield; *Neg.*—Stevens, Norton, Miss Bonney, Vining, Miss Miller. *Third Division*—"Ought England to grant Home Rule to Ireland?" *Aff.*—Lord, Peacock, Miss Bryant, Miss Dolley, Miss Peacock; *Neg.*—Miss Thayer, Parsons, Williams, O. E. Hanscom, Miss Mason, Miss Brown. *Fourth Division*—"Would the United States be Benefited by the Peaceable Annexation of Canada?" *Aff.*—Purinton, Mason, Malvern, Gerrish, Plumstead; *Neg.*—Boothby, Miss Staples, Douglass, Tibbetts, Miss Michels, Parker. *Fifth Division*—"Is it Probable that the Darwinian Theory is Substantially Correct?" *Aff.*—Miss Parsons, Howard, Miss Roby, Turner, Rogers; *Neg.*—Miss Hunt, McAllaster, Clinton, Thomas, Kavanaugh, Miss Smith.

The following is a list of those students who are teaching this vacation, with their addresses:

	'93.	
K. C. Brown,		East Wilton.
Georgina E. Gould,		Lisbon.
E. L. Haynes,		East Union.
A. P. Irving,		Scarboro.
M. E. Joiner,		Ashby, Mass.
A. B. Libby,		Friendship.
W. C. Marden,		Searsport.
G. L. Mildram,		Port Clyde.
L. E. Moulton,		Georgetown.
W. F. Sims,		York Village.
E. W. Small,		South Hope.
M. W. Stickney,		Wells Branch.
E. J. Winslow,		North Wayne.

	'94.
L. J. Brackett,	Phillips.
H. M. Cook,	Clinton.
W. M. Dutton,	North New Portland.
W. A. French,	East Raymond.
S. I. Graves,	Turner Village.
E. J. Hatch,	Milton, N. H.
J. B. Hoag,	South Lubec.
J. W. Leathers,	Machiasport.
Kate A. Leslie,	Turner.
Cora B. Pennell,	Bowdoinham.
F. E. Perkins,	York Village.
A. W. Small,	Deer Isle.
F. C. Thompson,	Kennebunkport.
	'95.
W. W. Bolster,	Houlton.
W. S. Brown,	Georgetown.
E. G. Campbell,	Lyndon Centre, Vt.
W. P. Hamilton,	New Portland.
A. C. Hayes,	Jonesport.
G. A. Hutchins,	Harrison.
J. E. Mason,	Hancock, N. H.
J. G. Morrell,	Windham.
B. L. Pettigrew,	Westport, Mass.
R. F. Springer,	Belfast.
C. S. Webb,	South Hope.
A. G. Weeks,	Westport, Mass.
Helen M. Willard,	Auburn.
	'96.
I. P. Berryman,	Damariscotta Mills.
H. L. Douglass,	Gardiner.
Sara L. Doyen,	Stark.
H. T. Gould,	Lincoln, Vt.
E. I. Hanscom,	Scarboro.
O. E. Hanscom,	Matinicus.
F. W. Hilton,	Pownal.
A. B. Howard,	Richmond.
Edna M. Hunt,	Lisbon.
Herbert Lord,	Ogunquit.
Ina M. Parsons,	New Portland.
W. S. Parsons,	East New Portland.
Edith E. Peacock,	Gardiner.
H. S. Peacock,	North Whitefield.
L. G. Purinton,	Bowdoinham.
R. L. Thompson,	Barnstead, N. H.

A spelling match between ten Cornell professors and ten Ithica citizens, with a concert by the musical clubs, is to be given for the benefit of the Cornell eleven.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

[The alumni are respectfully requested to send to these columns Communications, Personals, and everything of interest concerning the college and its graduates.]

TO TENNYSON.

The full-orbed moon that on thy features shone,
When thy life's lamp outflickered in the night,
Sailed no more quietly through dizzy height
In pathless seas of blue, than all alone
Thy pure soul passed,—its earthly shell outgrown,—
Into illimitable realms of light:
While they that watched thy spirit take its flight
Sat dumb, bereft, too saddened to make moan.

And yet thou didst not die! Thy rare songs thrill
Even as of yore souls fainting in life's fray,—
Thy faith, like sunlight, piercing all their gloom.
Nay more! O poet-voice, thou'rt singing still
Celestial songs to gladden those that stray
In heavenly fields radiant with deathless bloom.

JENNIE LAWRENCE PRATT, '90.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

YOUR courteous but urgent request that I should furnish the readers of the STUDENT some facts relating to the "Educational Features of the World's Fair," explains the appearance of this article.

Perhaps it would be well to state, at the outset, that, in my opinion, the educational features of the Fair will not be wholly confined to the three R's, the languages, and the sciences.

The skill and inventions of the mechanic, the display of the manufacturer,

the vastness and structural excellence of State and Departmental buildings, the works of the philanthropist for sweet humanity's sake, the beauties of art, the influence of music and the drama, will also represent the genius and intelligence of the men and women of our times and help constitute the grand, inspiring, and educating features of the Fair.

It is the former "features," however, rather than the latter, that I have been invited to describe. The educational display, as at present devised, can be very readily grouped under three heads as follows: public schools, special, technical, and professional schools, colleges, and universities. The state will constitute the smallest unit of division in the display of the public schools. The state exhibiting the greatest educational progress and capable of making the best display, will, in all probability, be permitted to occupy the most favorable position in the allotment of space.

This fact established, the order of display will be such that similar grades will be found side by side in the sequence of states.

In the display of each state the visitor can trace the grades, from the kindergarten to the most advanced, as each grade is successively arranged. By crossing the areas the similarities and variations can be observed in the comparison of grades. Doubtless there will be considerable diversity in the character of the work from schools of the several states, and especially in the arrangement of the display.

Perhaps on the whole this is desirable, since it will lend variety, interest, and attractiveness to the exhibit. In the main, however, certain general appearances must be observed, otherwise confusion would reign and leave the visitor in a state of bewilderment.

The work of pupils, as required, will be such as can be shown subjectively by classes and grades, bound in book-form and properly marked, indicating the contents for the information and guidance of the public.

In these volumes will be found work in number, form, color, language, arithmetic, penmanship, drawing, geography, translations, dictations, essays, etc. Charts, on which will be mounted drawings from the elementary and secondary schools, will be displayed quite extensively.

In addition, photographs of school buildings, classes, class rooms, and laboratories will constitute an important and interesting part of the exhibit. The suggestion has been made that a photographic display of teachers would lend interest to the educational department of the Fair. After having seen the *features* of the display, we could then speak more advisedly as to the attractiveness of such a collection.

Many states will present in their exhibit large maps showing the location, number, and kind of educational institutions in the state. The display of charts, graphically showing educational progress and essential school statistics, will be of great usefulness to the economist and the visitor desiring to take in many things at a glance.

By means of modern invention music from the public schools will be

reproduced phonographically at the Fair, and the visitor will be pleased, delighted, and entertained by the sweet melody of children's voices. All the foregoing will be displayed on tables of uniform size and upon partition wall space especially constructed for such purposes.

Under the arrangement contemplated, the visitor can readily see the exhibit and conveniently examine that which especially interests or comes within his or her sphere of work. Here comparisons can be made, methods studied, and benefits acquired.

In the exhibit of special, technical, and professional schools, state lines will be ignored. This display will be grouped so that all commercial schools will make a collective exhibit—manual training schools another—and so on. This arrangement is for the purpose of bringing together educational interests identical in purpose and to facilitate the work of comparison and observation. The higher institutions of learning, colleges, and universities, will be located according to the importance of the display they are prepared to make.

It is obvious to all that the chief purpose of the educational exhibit is the display of material illustrating the work of the various schools, as well as the forms of education, and the ascertainment of the progress that is being made in the diffusion of learning among the masses as well as the classes. That education has for its objects the upbuilding and improvement of mankind is hardly necessary for me to state. How well this has been done in our day—how much there is still undone—how general is the diffusion of knowledge, are questions that the World's Columbian Exposition will soon answer in a public and impressive manner.

Before closing, I will add a word regarding the Fair buildings and grounds at Jackson Park, Chicago. I am well aware that already many things have been told descriptive of the Exposition, but no ordinary word painting can do full justice to the picture, even as it now exists in such massive proportions and symmetrical outlines. Take for example the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, where the educational exhibit will be shown. This building, covering as it does thirty-one acres, will accommodate one million persons, allowing sixteen square inches of floor space to each. Imagine, if you will, a building large enough to give standing room beneath its roof to the entire population of the city of Philadelphia, and then you get some idea of its vastness. Nearly two hundred thousand persons assembled in that building October last to witness the dedicatory exercises of the Fair. That gathering contained many of the most brilliant and distinguished men and women of our land. The scene which that vast assemblage presented was one never to be forgotten. It was a grand and thrilling spectacle.

Ordinarily one would suggest the difficulty of providing for such a large concourse of people, but the city of Chicago kindly and conveniently cared for all on that occasion.

From the cupola of the State of Maine building a fine panoramic view is obtainable. As we look out to the

left we see across the boulevard the great inland sea, Lake Michigan, only one hundred and fifty feet distant. To the right, and on the same side of the avenue with Maine's building, stands the buildings of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Missouri. Many of the other states are grouped in a semi-circle in the rear of these. Across the avenue and almost in front stands the handsome building of Fine Arts. A little to the southeast is the Illinois State building, crowned with a large dome, and costing about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In front in a southerly direction stands the great building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, already described. Close by and side by side are the buildings of Electricity and Mines and Mining.

Further south and separated by a large canal we see the massive Machinery Hall. Here, jutting out into the lake several hundred feet, is the Casino and Pier, designed for musical entertainments, band concerts, and large choruses. East from the Manufactures building and beyond the wooded island is Horticultural Hall, while adjoining on the north is the Women's building, designed by Miss S. G. Hayden, of Boston. The buildings for Fisheries, Transportation, Agriculture, Live Stock, and Foreign Nations, I will not now undertake to locate or describe. The officers and executive departments, from whence will be managed this gigantic enterprise, are located in the Administration building, which stands not far from the Electricity building. It is surmounted by an immense dome, which attracts our attention, as it glistens and gives back through the thin smoke and haze of a warm October day, a softened reflection of the mid-day sun. Looking out on this vast domain of six hundred acres, now called the "White City," we see domes, spires, and minarets rise far above magnificent structures, while wandering in, out, and around these massive buildings are the low lagoons, whose lazy waters again reflect minaret, spire, and dome. In a few months the steam launch, the gondola, and other pleasure-boats will ply the waters of these lagoons, while their turfed and graded slopes will become the delightful retreat of admiring thousands.

Here, from every avenue in life, will be harvested the world's best treasures. To enter this school will be the event of a life-time. The series of object lessons that will be presented and the exhibit displayed there, will certainly instruct the visitor and surely captivate his admiration.

D. J. Callahan, '76.

Lewiston, Me., Nov. 25, 1892.

LOVE IS A BIRD.

From the Century.

Love is a bird that beats against thy breast,
And seeks in thy warm heart to make his nest.
Ah, gentle maid, wilt thou not let him in?

Far has he flown across the world to-night;
Through wind and storm he seeks thy bosom bright.
Arise, dear maid, and let him enter in.

Joyful the heart he makes his dwelling-place;
He bringeth bloom and gladness to the face.
Ah, gentle maid, wilt thou not let him in?

His little bosom flutters wild and fast;
He hath no shelter from the raging blast.
Oh, haste, dear maid, and let Love enter in.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT FOSTER, '81.

SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TEACHER.

THERE are teachers and teachers. It has been said that "a pretty good scholar is like a pretty good egg—nobody wants it." So a "pretty good" teacher is a poor one. There are but two kinds.

The first qualification necessary for the successful teacher is scholarship. This is absolutely essential; he may have all the other attributes, but without this first of all, he will be a failure. He need not be a person of great erudition, fully acquainted with all lines of knowledge, but he must have a love for study and good reading.

The next qualification necessary, I should say, is an interest in young people, a sympathy with them in what interests them. The man who considers children a bore merely to be endured, will never win the hearts of his pupils, and consequently will never succeed as a teacher. Such a one will not undertake teaching for the love of it, or for the good he may do, and if he does it at all it will be for the money he thinks there is in it; and he ought never to be allowed to make the attempt.

With these two essentials to begin with, almost any one may, if he choose, become a good teacher.

Observe that I say *may become* a good teacher. Other qualities that are desirable may be cultivated on the way. I will mention a few that are necessary before one can become a fully equipped teacher.

Judgment, power to read men, will be found to be a most valuable auxiliary. And closely allied to this is tact,—a readiness in emergency,—and power to adapt one's self to the various conditions and circumstances of school life. Students are of widely varying dispositions and tastes, and a teacher needs to be able to recognize these differences almost at a glance, and to be able to adapt himself to them all.

This twofold power is the all-important factor in governing a school, as well as in drawing out the abilities and tastes of the different pupils. It is along this line that many otherwise good teachers fail. The secret of good discipline lies in the power to govern without seeming to do so. Different kinds and degrees of discipline are found necessary, and in all these cases the highest good of the pupil and the school is the first and only consideration. In one case, severe measures are the only remedy that will meet the need; with another pupil in a case of the same nature, a kind reproof is the best discipline to be administered. Shall we use severity with the one and mildness with the other, and yet stand before the school free from the charge of unfairness, and so retain the respect of the pupils? Such questions are sure to confront the teacher, and to meet them requires judgment and tact.

Patience! Under what condition of life is it not needed! And in hardly any place is it needed so much as when

one mind has to meet the many, to instruct, and direct, and discipline.

The dull but faithful boy must be told the same thing even to seventy times seven if need be, without show of vexation or weariness; while on the other hand, the bright but mischievous pupil must be held in check and yet not crushed.

Many a plodding boy has been brought into the light of a new life by the patient skill of a wise and earnest teacher; and here is the teacher's field for the truest success. A bright boy may learn in spite of a poor teacher, but the so-called stupid pupil is the teacher's opportunity, for it is through him that success must be measured.

But patience is not complete without perseverance. No one can reach perfect success at the first attempt. The "first term" is a critical period to the would-be teacher. It shows him of what timber he is made. If he is of the right mettle, the discouragements, and even the defeats of the first attempt will not dishearten, but will only stimulate to greater effort.

I make no point of a good moral character, or of clean personal habits, for a man who has not these is not fit to have charge of the training of children.

In making my final point, I shall, I suppose, lay myself open to criticism.

Other things being equal, I believe that the highest, truest success in teaching is only reached by the teacher who possesses living, active Christianity.

The other named qualifications will be more fully and more easily developed, ideals will be higher, and the bond that unites teacher and pupil will be more intimate, and the results attained by the cultivation of the heart as well as the head will lead to a higher type of mental development. And we are taught that the end of education is to prepare man to fulfill the purposes of human existence, *i. e.*, *to live completely*. "Seek ye *first* the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and *all these things shall be added unto you.*"

In conclusion let me say that I am aware that I have given utterance to no new ideas, and that the points made have not been fully elaborated, yet I trust that what I have said may be of help to some who are just starting out in this important line of work.

W. J. Brown, '81.

U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tenn.

PERSONALS.

'69.—At the annual meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society which is to be held in Lewiston, December 29-31, Geo. B. Files, principal of Lewiston High School, will discuss the topic, "The Importance of Placing Good Books in the Hands of Pupils."

'72.—Civil Engineer J. A. Jones has been in South Boston lately making surveys for work to be done by Bearce & Clifford of this city.

'75.—G. W. Wood, Ph.D., is professor of English in the High School at Salem, Mass.

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., chairman of the committee on educational exhibit, of the MaineWorld's Fair Commission, has recently made addresses to the teachers in some parts of the

State where apathy existed in regard to Maine's school exhibit. Upon being asked if it would not be well to hold a school exhibit of the display from the Maine schools at some central place in the State, like Lewiston, before the materials are sent to Chicago, Commissioner Callahan replied: "That is a question well worth considering. I think an educational display from Maine schools, practically arranged in some large hall, like our City Hall, would be an attractive affair and of great educational value to Maine." Let us have this display by all means.

'77.—Representative O. B. Clason, author of our Australian system of voting, has written a public letter upon "Our Ballot Law," portions of which we quote: "Since the September election, there has been more or less discussion in the newspapers of our State in regard to amendments that should be made to our ballot law to make it more effective. The amendments proposed cover a wide scope, from changes that would tend, as it is claimed, to make the present method more perfect, to a radical change in the system itself. In order to understand the change proposed, it is necessary to bear in mind that there are two methods of voting under the secret ballot, one, where the candidates of a party are grouped together, as in Maine, and the other, where the candidates of the several parties are arranged alphabetically, as in Massachusetts. In discussing these two methods it is necessary to consider what we are endeavoring to secure under a secret ballot. Two things alone are, or should be, sought for, secrecy and simplicity. Under our present law we get secrecy; although it is claimed that it can be told whether a man votes a straight or split ticket by the time he occupies in the booth. Very well; but it is impossible to tell how he votes. Can one reasonably ask more for the law? The present law requires some amending to make it more practical. One amendment proposed, to have the booths farther from the rails, should be carefully considered. With these amendments it seems as if we can proudly stand by our law until a better one presents itself." These statements are well worth the careful attention of our lawmakers at Augusta this winter. One question not raised, but which we take the liberty to propose is this: Would it not be advisable to place a screen or partition of some kind in front of the booths, and thus do away with this watching of the bystanders?

'77.—The teachers of Lewiston are receiving instructions from Superintendent G. A. Stuart relative to Maine's educational exhibit at the World's Fair. Superintendent Stuart not long ago made public an interesting plan of examination for the Lewiston scholars. These examinations have already commenced. There will be six sets of papers from every scholar in the Lewiston schools. "The scholars will take an unusual interest in the examinations," says Superintendent Stuart, "as they know that their work will be shown to the thousands from all over the world at the Chicago Fair."

'81.—In many of the papers and magazines we notice productions from

the pen of one of our poets, William Prescott Foster. From the *Lewiston Journal* of recent date we copy the following sonnet:

SILENCE OF THE HILLS.

The windy forest, rousing from its sleep
Voices its heart in hoarse Titanic war,
The ocean bellows from its rocky shore,
The cataract that haunts the rugged steep
Makes mighty music in its headlong leap,
The clouds have voices and the rivers pour
Their floods in thunders down to ocean's floor,—
The hills alone mysterious silence keep.
They cannot rend the ancient chain that bars
Their iron lips, nor answer back the sea,
That calls to them far off in vain; the stars
They cannot hail, nor their wild brooks—ah me,
What cries from out the stony hearts will break
In God's great day, when all that sleep shall wake.

'82.—S. A. Lowell, Esq., of Pendleton, Oregon, formerly of the Maine Benefit Association of Auburn, has retired from the editorship of the *Pendleton Weekly Tribune*, and is practicing law under the firm name of Hailey & Lowell.

'84.—Lieut. M. L. Hersey, U. S. A., was in the city recently, and acted as judge at a military carnival held in Lyceum Hall. Lieutenant Hersey was judge for awarding the championship for individual drill to military competitors of Lewiston and Auburn.

'84.—Until recently it was generally believed that Miss Ella L. Knowles, the populist candidate, had been elected Attorney-General of Montana. An official count was necessary to determine the result. For some time the populists claimed, and others were disposed to concede, her election. She carried several Democratic counties and run well in Republican strongholds where the mining vote was large. The election of the Republican candidate is now conceded by 1,000 plurality.

We give two clippings. The *Christian Union* of November 19th said: "Miss Ella Knowles, the Bates College graduate, who was nominated for Attorney-General by the People's party of Montana, has been apparently elected. If she shows the same zeal as Attorney-General that the women of Wyoming have shown as jurors, the people of New York will want a woman for prosecuting attorney."

The *Eastern Argus* of a later date gave an excellent likeness of Miss Knowles with the following words: "Montana has made a new departure, certainly, in the nomination of a woman for Attorney-General, though if ever a woman attained success by her own exertions, that one is Miss Knowles. Having persisted in the study of law till prepared for her degree, she had to fight for admission to the bar by influencing the Legislature to pass a law allowing her to practice. Believing she had a right to become Attorney-General, she entered the field against two opponents, and conducted her own campaign with so much spirit that she won general approbation."

'84.—Principal D. L. Whitmarsh, of Farmington, is president of an association which the public school teachers of this village have formed, its object being the discussion of school work.

'85.—F. A. Morey, Esq., recently lectured before the Androscoggin County Law Students' Club upon "The Law of Domestic Relations."

'86.—H. M. Cheney, of Lebanon, N. H., whose election to the New Hampshire Legislature we chronicled in our last issue, is manager and associate editor of the *Granite State Free Press*.

'86.—At the last election, J. H. Williamson, the Republican candidate, was elected county judge for Lake County, South Dakota.

'87.—Edward C. Hayes, son of Professor Hayes of the college, has left Lewiston for Chicago, where he will take up the science of Sociology in the Chicago University.

'87.—Percy R. Howe, D.D.S., and wife have a son, born November 16th.

'87.—"Rev. Israel Jordan, of Casco," says the *Lewiston Journal*, "has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Bethel, and commenced his work at a salary of $1,000." Rev. Mr. Jordan is a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary.

'88.—Miss Lucy A. Frost, of the Pawtucket (R. I.) High School, has lately accepted a position in the High School at Dorchester, Mass., at an advanced salary.

'89.—Invitations have been received for the wedding, on Friday afternoon, December 30th, of Miss Harriet A. Pulsifer, of Auburn, at one time a member of '91, to George Hobert Libby, teacher in the Denver (Col.) High School.

'89.—Born, November 23d, to the wife of Mr. I. N. Cox (Miss Kate Prescott,'91,) a son. (Lyman Prescott.)

'89.—F. J. Daggett is studying at the Harvard Law School. Mr. Daggett has received a scholarship in the institution.

'89.—Miss M. S. Little, of Auburn, has been engaged as principal of the High School at Livermore Falls.

'92.—Roscoe Small is principal of the High School at Lincoln, Mass.

A TYPICAL CHARACTER.

He's young in years, quite young in years,
With his hair combed noseward over his ears.
He's Alexander Drummey, A.B.,
Of Big Gun University.
With half an eye 'tis easy to see
He's very proud of his 'varsity;
But the Washington monument will swim
Before his 'varsity 's proud of him.

I. J., '87.

ONLY A MEMORY.

Only a memory. Perfect June weather;
Vistas of country-road, bordered with wild-flowers;
Brooks with cascades and sweet hermit thrushes,
Blending their voices, an anthem primeval.
Far away rises Monadnock, the beautiful.
Fair is the valley that lieth before us;
Golden the sunset that lighteth the hill-tops.
Silence rests over all. Sweet the remembrance.

A. L. S., '89.

BOSTON ALUMNI MEETING.

The Bates College Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity held their annual business meeting and banquet at Young's Hotel, Boston, Friday evening, December 23d. Mr. A. E. Elliott presided at the business meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George E. Gay, '72; Vice-President, F. E. Emrich, '76; Secretary and Treasurer, C. C. Smith, '88.

It was voted to make the meeting of next year a "ladies' night," and invite all members accompanied by their wives or lady friends to attend.

At the conclusion of the business meeting adjournment was had to the large banquet hall. The after-dinner exercises were very interesting.

President Cheney, of the college, on being introduced, made an address on the needs of the college and an appeal for a larger endowment.

Dr. Cheney especially emphasized the fact of the great need of a larger endowment for the college. This must be secured in order to meet expenditures from year to year. The classes are continually growing larger, and four new professors should at once be added to the college faculty. The college greatly needs a library building with the addition of new books to the library.

H. S. Cowell, '75, principal of Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Mass., was the next speaker, taking for his subject "Progressive Element in the Alumni."

Hon. A. M. Spear, '75, mayor of Gardiner, Me., was the next speaker, and was followed by W. E. Ranger, '79, principal of Lyndon Institute, Vermont. The latter's subject was "Conservative Element in the Alumni."

W. F. Garcelon, '90, gave an interesting talk on the "College Club," after which Hon. John T. Abbott, '71, U. S. Minister to Columbia made a few remarks of great interest to the alumni.

Hon. Charles H. Hersey, '71, was the last speaker, after which the exercises closed.

EXCHANGES.

The *Bowdoin Orient* presents in a November issue a new department entitled "The Pessioptimist." As a pessimist the author "attacks anybody and everybody about college, whom he deems worthy of having his eyes blacked with editorial ink. As an optimist he gives due praise and encouragement to all reforms and good deeds. He endeavors to invade neither the province of the editorial or local columns, but attempts to fill the gap left between the two." The department is an addition to the *Orient*, and constitutes one of its best features. Glimpses of Bowdoin's past in the same number is interesting as a comparison of the small beginning, with the present ample and growing equipments of this old New England institution.

"Breadth in Education," is the subject of a practical article in the *W. P. I.*, published at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in which the writer, while recognizing that the law of success is concentration, and that this is an age of specialty, argues for a broad outlook in education.

He says:—

> A man may succeed in the main business of life, and yet share his time and interest with some other pursuit. While bending his energies to the practical business of life he may profit by the study of somewhat which will change the current of his thoughts and the direction of his energies. The specialist in any department must lose touch with his fellow-workers in other departments if he confine himself too exclusively to his own pursuit. He becomes a man of one idea. Any man who will devote the time he wastes to the study o some branch of natural science may become in a short time an accomplished man, qualified to

associate with scholars, and that without neglecting his proper work or imperiling his success. The mind is kept from growing narrow only by diversity of occupation. Every mind is liable to be narrowed which fails to learn that facts in every department are allied to the facts of every other. Once the student or the mechanic has laid hold of this clue, he begins to develop powers of thoughts and application before undreamt of. He rapidly becomes a broader thinker and a more skillful workman. Many a device for the application of mechanical forces to definite purposes has been suggested by some construction of the lower animals or even insects. The understanding of the morphology of a common weed is the revelation of the processes by which all things in nature have been evolved. All work, every trade, every occupation, is made more effective by knowledge, and knowledge of every kind bears upon work of every description. Therefore, every one of us should prosecute some study which will counteract the narrowing tendencies of our specialty, and open to our minds other doors of knowledge than those of the study, or shop, or counting-room, or laboratory.

Little is heard of the publishing business as a desirable field for young men, or of its being largely sought by them. The *Dartmouth Lit.* in its November issue presents the advantages of this work for college men, and shows its large growth and increasing importance.

The writer says :—

Time was when to publish meant the enormous risk of buying a few reams of paper and a pot of ink, imprinting the one upon the other with type upon a hand-press, binding up a small lot, and diffidently offering copies to such of the spectacled gentlemen as chanced within the door. To-day a great publisher has offices in many parts of the world. An army of employés execute his commands. Eyes and ears are his, and hands as well, that reach, it may be, to every city and village of our land and far beyond our ample boundaries. A single "yes" often inaugurates the hazard of a fortune in some new development of enterprise. Responsibilities like these, with their demands and opportunities, entitle publishing to present itself before college men in company with law, theology, and medicine.

The writer distinguishes three branches of the publishing business; the general, the subscription, and the school-book publisher. Of the latter he says :—

A great school-book publisher has to concern himself with books of the most elementary kind and works of the most advanced, and each is another window on the world of thought and action. All the principal branches of human investigation contribute threads to the warp or the woof of his daily work, and as the publications of his house find their way before teachers and school boards and into schools and colleges, from the humblest to the most famous, taking their part in teaching the simplest subjects or the most profound and special, in every quarter of the country, and almost of the globe, he finds himself in relations with all who think and work. His natural endowments and his acquired knowledge are tested to the utmost. His judgment and power of tracing causes and effect through periods of years and conditions most various are educated. Contact with the thought of other countries corrects and supplements the ideas he gathers in his own. And though he may not have the satisfaction of "originating," he can reflect that at least he does an important work in making available the best of others' thoughts, and that in losing the profundity of the specialist he also avoids his narrowness. All these branches of publishing, if not all in the same degree, afford for college men, first, a chance to work; secondly, a chance to do more or less congenial and valuable work; thirdly, a fair reward if not as great as may be gained in more strictly commercial pursuits; and, finally, better than many other callings, a chance of making in the end some original contribution.

We greet this month for the first time the *Index*, published at Haverford College Grammar School, Penn. It is the only grammar school exchange we have received, but ranks higher than many high school papers that come to our table. It is bright

and breezy and attractive in all respects.

With the present number of the STUDENT the Exchange editor lays down the pen and gives the work over to other hands. Almost with a feeling of regret we say good-bye to the many college papers that have come to seem like friends. The work of an exchange editor is a pleasant one, for the opportunity it gives of seeing into the real college life of so many institutions through their magazines; then, too, it is the chief means of intercourse between college papers. They speak to each other through their exchange department, not always, to be sure, as they would face to face, but for the most part in a friendly and courteous way. With almost no exception we have been treated with courtesy and appreciation this last year. Censoriousness, rather than criticism has ruled the department of some papers, but they are the exception. We have not attained our ideal of an exchange department. We have tried to approach it. Our purpose has been neither to extol nor to censure for the sake of so doing, but to gather notes of general interest, that would show in some measure the status of the papers represented. It is our theory that an exchange department should be interesting; that it should be of such a character as to contradict the comment, somewhat general that no one reads it. When the ideal is reached the exchanges will be by no means the least interesting part of the college paper.

We extend to our contemporaries with whom we have had such pleasant association our hearty good-will, and to the coming editor the hope that "upon his pen sit laurel victory! and smooth success be strewn before his feet."

POETS' CORNER.

A TWILIGHT VISITOR.

A world of shadows and silence,
Of dreamily falling snow,
And I at my darkened window,
With only the firelight's glow

To brighten the somber twilight,
And lift a little the gloom
That lies like a weight on the spirit,
As I muse in the silent room.

But look! through the deepening shadows
Floats softly a radiant form;—
Can it be that an elf of the sunshine
Thus braves the night and the storm?

Or is it a star bewildered,
That has strayed from her azure throne,
And, the thick clouds barring her pathway,
Thus wonders on earth alone?

Ah, no, it is only sweet Fancy,
With her magic glass in her hand;—
But she makes of my darkened window
A gateway to Fairyland.

—M. S. M., '91.

MY LITTLE LOVE AND I.

When dark buds swelled to tender green,
And April's earliest blooms were seen
On sunny banks to lie,
Together, joined in hand and soul,
In meadows sweet we used to stroll,
My little love and I.

Ah! life was young, and smiles were gay;
Fresh April melted into May,
(*Glad days run swiftly by!*)
We felt our youthful love in bloom;
Strange we were blinded to our doom,
My little love and I.

The blight that on Spring's blossoms fell
Rested upon my loved as well,
(*Sad days go slowly by!*)

She faded with the violets' breath;
We had forgot there could be Death,
My little love and I.

Ah, naught for me now but regrets!
She sleeps beneath the violets
She loved in days gone by.
My heart will break, O chast'ning God!
Would we were both beneath the sod,
My little love and I!

But cease, sad eyes, thy bitter rain!
All shall be well with us again
In dear days by and by.
Some time, beyond all death and blight,
Rejoined, we'll walk God's fields of light,
My little love and I.

—J. L. P., '90.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The magazines for December might be termed, with some propriety, *artistic*, for aside from their essential holiday attractions, they contain a remarkably large number of intensely interesting character sketches of such of the world's eminent literary artists as Tennyson, Whittier, Browning, and Lowell. They are glowing, too, with an unusually large number of bright contributions from noted writers themselves, who are still living.

The *Review of Reviews* furnishes three papers upon the influence, life, and thought of Tennyson, that are strikingly clear and appreciative. Mr. Stead with his inimitable power in character-sketching writes of "Tennyson, the Man"; Hamilton W. Mabie considers "Tennyson's Influence in America; Its Sources and Extent," while Canon Farrar characterizes "Lord Tennyson as a Religious Teacher." This latter paper finds causes of gratitude for four things in the life of the great poet. First—"For the prosperity, the peacefulness, the quiet inherent dignity, the austere and noble retirement of the life itself;" secondly, "For the deeper and kindlier insight which the poet has given us into the human heart"; thirdly, "That his poetry has been absolutely, stainlessly, and most nobly pure"; and fourthly, "That as his poems were all meant" to add ardor to virtue and confidence to truth, "so they all promote the cause of religion pure and undefiled. There was nothing sectarian, nothing ecclesiastical, about Tennyson's religion. He belonged to the true church, over whose portals are inscribed Christ's two great commandments of love to God and love to man." These papers, together with the reviews of articles on Tennyson in the other magazines for last month, furnish valuable reading for the student of English literature. Those who have recently read "The Little Minister," "A Window in Thrums," etc., may be interested in one or two facts concerning their author, that appear in the *Review of Reviews*. This Scotch writer, J. M. Barrie, whose reputation has grown so rapidly during the last year, is now thirty-two years old. He graduated from a small Scotch university only ten years ago. While in the university he did some newspaper work, and at one time obtained a position on a paper in Nottingham, but it was in his contributions to the London papers that his ability was first really recognized. Since that time he has met with good success as a writer. "The Little Minister," which appeared last

year, is considered his best book, although "A Window in Thrums" stands high among his writings.

It is a remarkable fact that the genius of Whittier was first discovered by William Lloyd Garrison. The *New England Magazine* for December prints fac-similes of Whittier's first two printed poems as they appeared in Garrison's *Newburyport Free Press*, June 8 and June 26, 1826, and also an interesting editorial note from Garrison, in which referring to the poems, he adds these prophetic words, that the poetry of the young writer "*bears the stamp of true poetic genius, which, if carefully cultivated, will rank him among the bards of his country.*" The stalwart abolitionist caught a gleam of the deep and beautiful poetic spirit that was not only to rank "the unknown Quaker lad" among the "bards of his country," but that was to send its gentle radiance throughout the world. Accompanying the poems are some notes that show of how much worth to Whittier was this early encouragement which he received from the great leader of the anti-slavery conflict. Fac-simile of some poetic greetings between Longfellow and Whittier and Longfellow and Tennyson also appear.

In its text and in its illustrations the *New England Magazine* is brilliant this month. "The Builders of the Cathedrals," by Marshall S. Snow; "Music in Chicago," by George P. Upton; "The Outlook for Sculpture in America," by William Ordway Partridge, are attractive. The student and educator will, however, be most interested in reading the two suggestive papers on the educational subjects: "How Civil Government is Taught in a New England High School?" by Arthur May Mowry, and "Can Religion be Taught in the Schools," by Charles L. Slattery. This last paper shows how simply the study of English Literature aids in the teaching of religion.

This month's issue of *Education* has an article by W. S. Monroe that gives some idea of the teaching of the old Moravian bishop, John Amos Comenius. The three hundredth anniversary of his birth, that occurred within this year, brought the name of this "Evangelist of Modern Pedagogy" prominently before the world. His position in the past history of educational development will be shown by the following:

"Bacon had pointed out that things should be taught instead of words, and Ratich had declared that education should be realistic rather than humanistic; but it was reserved for Comenius to be the evangelist of modern pedagogy, to adapt realism to education, and to emphasize the importance of sense-training and the acquisition of knowledge at first hand. Comenius was a noble priest of humanity, an ardent patriot, a famous educator, scholar, and author." "He was a Bishop of the Unitas Fratum, and he not only preached, but he lived as will the noble faith of common brotherhood."

The six papers by M. Mac Vicar, LL.D., in his series of "Notes on Principles of Education," are perhaps of more than usual general interest. They are finely arranged and are concise and practical to a certain extent. He discusses this month habits and the powerful influence of our tastes in "the formation of character in determining our social condition and the manner in which we perform our life-

work." May Mackintosh, Pd.M., presents "A Study of Browning's Poetry," that shows appreciation and depth of research. The paper is really a brief compilation of quotations from Browning, with explanatory notes.

For a comprehensive study of Browning, however, we should turn to the more elaborate paper by Stopford A. Brooke in the December *Century*. He writes of his "Impressions of Browning and his Art," and devotes considerable space to a comparison between him and Tennyson. "They were two great poets," he says, "of such distinct powers, and of such different fashions of writing, that they illustrate, even to the most unseeing eyes, something of the infinite range of the art of poetry. The immensity of the art they practice reveals itself in their variety, and this is the impression made on us when we look back on the lives of Tennyson and Browning. They sang for sixty years together, each on his own peak of Parnassus, looking across the Muses' Valley with friendly eyes on each other. The God breathed his spirit into both, but they played on divers instruments, and sung so different a song, that each charmed the other and the world into wonder."

Thomas Bailey Aldrich contributes a short poem for this number of the *Century*. Among the stories of the issue, we note, "The New Cashier," by Edward Eggleston; "The Gipsey Trail," by Rudyard Kipling; "Balcony Stories," by Grace King; the first installment of "Benefits Forgot," by Wolcott Balestier, and the continuation of Mrs. Burton Harrison's story of New York life, "Sweet Bells Out of Tune." R. J. McNeill brings out some characteristics of the life of Jenny Lind. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who has contributed many articles to the *Century*, upon "English Cathedrals," has this month an entertaining paper upon "Picturesque New York."

The last number of the *Quarterly Register of Current History* has just found its way to our table. The magazine has been only recently started, but, if we may judge from this issue, it is destined to hold a prominent place among the leading periodicals. It is well edited, is scholarly and clear. The able treatment of its broad range of events and the convenient arrangement of its matter both conspire to make the magazine valuable for present information and for future reference.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Yale College has had twelve presidents since its foundation in 1701.

The *University News*, of the University of Chicago, now has two editors-in-chief and fourteen departmental editors.

Williams College will hold its centennial exercises October 8, 9 and 10, 1893.

The College of the City of New York will soon move to a new building, which is to cost $750,000.

The American University at Washington, D. C., is calling for a Christmas present of $1 each from 1,000,000 Methodists.

Puck's advice to college students is to go to bed early and avoid the rush.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

(A Chemical Formula.)

Dissolve the soft autumnal skies;
Add frosts till in a slight excess;
Take of the sharp north wind enough
To strip from off the trees their dress.

Bank up slow-drifting clouds of gray,
That mourn for nature's dreary fate;
Add to all this sufficient cold—
Result: a white precipitate. —*Unit.*

Prof. Albert Harkness, the well-known Greek professor at Brown, has resigned after holding the chair for thirty-seven years.

The Faculty of Chicago University has been discussing recently the admittance of fraternities into that institution. President Harper objects to their admittance, and wishes two literary societies to be established instead, which, he thinks, will supply the conspicuous vacancy, left by the absence of the Greeks. Mr. Stagg, the physical director, objects to them, on the ground that they will cause factions to be formed that will be detrimental to the progress of athletics in the institution.

Advice to Freshmen: Honor thy professor in the days of thy youth, that thou mayest be solid before thy Senior year.—*Ex.*

A graduate of Cornell, David Starr Jordan, who worked his way through college by hard, constant, untiring labor outside of school hours, is President of Stanford University at $15,000 a year, the largest salary paid to any college president in the United States.—*Ex.*

It is said that the college having the largest attendance is the Moslem University at Cairo, founded in 973 A.D. The number of students is 10,000.

There is something characteristic in the college yell. The yell of North Dakota University is decidedly western, being composed of the universal Indian shout and the Sioux war-cry: "Odx-Dzo-Dzi! Ki-Ri-Ri! Hi y-ah! North Dakota! Sioux war-cry!—*Ex.*

The University of Michigan accepts men from eighty-two preparatory schools without examination.

William Astor has signified his intention of giving $1,000,000 to establish a negro university in Oklahoma.

Cornell has sixteen men on the Leland Stanford University Faculty.—*Ex.*

Yale held entrance examinations at thirty places this year, Harvard at twenty-five, Milwaukee and London being assigned for the first time.

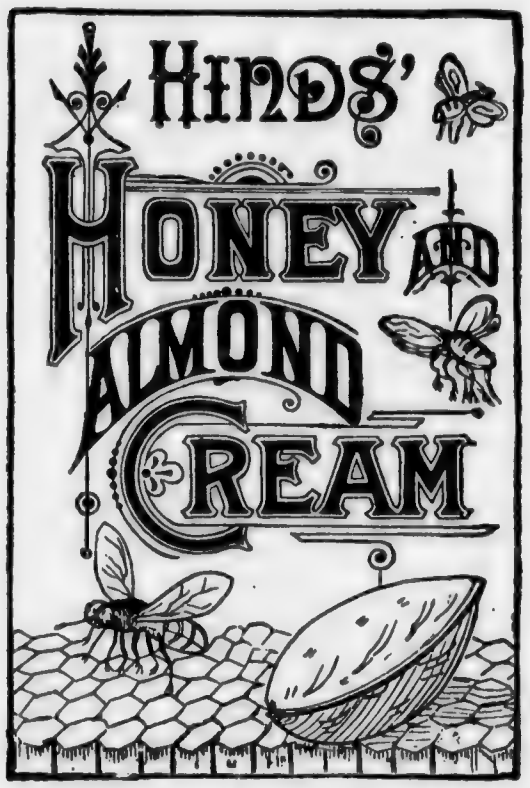
The number of actively Christian men at Bowdoin is 37, at Bates 39, at Colby 56.

The foot-ball half-back pays his bills
And laughs with infinite glee;
For he sees how much easier now than before
It is to break a "V."

The students of Vassar College are soon to produce "Antigone" in the original Greek. A Yale professor is preparing the scores, and Prof. Max Dessaur is transposing the music, which was originally written for male voices.

Prof. William Swinton, the well-known author of the series of text-books that bear his name, died recently in New York. He held a professorship in the California State University at the time of his death.

The University of Michigan graduated 689 men last year, the largest number ever graduated from an American institution.



FOR

Chapped Hands, Face, and Lips,

ROUGH AND HARD SKIN,

Sunburn, Chafing, Chilblains,

BURNS, SCALDS, DRESSING BLISTERS,

Irritations, Scaly Eruptions,

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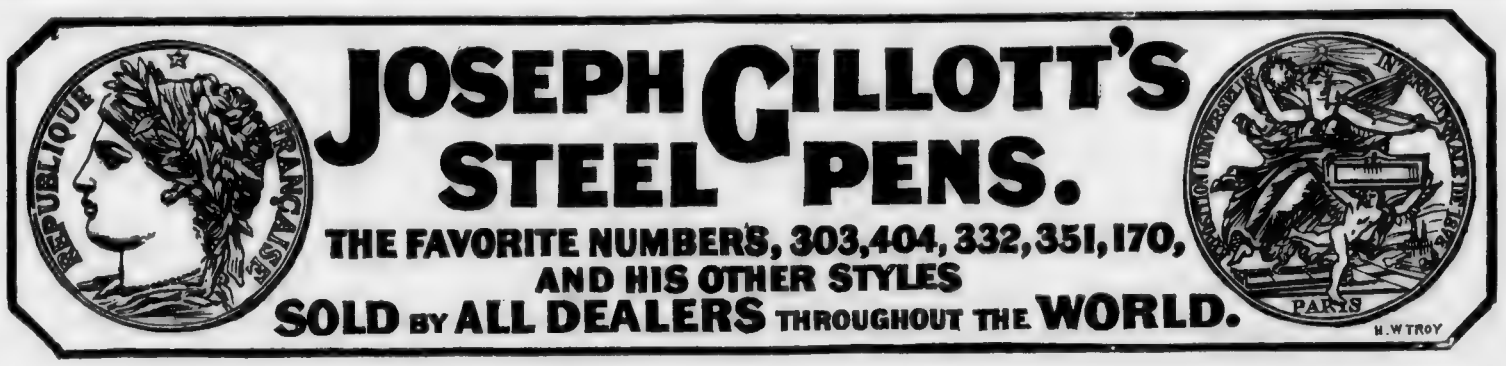
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